CHARTER OF LIFE ACTION

Enlarged Consolidated Edition · 2026-09-26

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Compilation Notes

I. This “Revised Consolidated Edition (2026-09-26 Version)” is a revised and consolidated compilation of the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction),” composed of four parts: Part I Main Text (Fundamental Law); Part II Amendments and Correction Bills (formal modifications and supplements to the Main Text); Part III Annex System (mandatory enforcement detailed rules, with small documents fully incorporated verbatim, while large documents are only indexed); Part IV Appendix Index (index of previous consolidated editions and original appendices).

II. The Main Text, Amendments, Correction Bills, and Annexes contained in this consolidated edition shall have the same legal force as the main Charter, together constituting an indivisible mandatory normative system. In case of conflict, the principles of “new rules prevail over old rules” and “special provisions prevail over general provisions” shall be followed.

III. The provisions of the “small documents” in Part III are all verbatim extracts from the original documents stored in the knowledge base (kb_id: 2IFjEMGs662YD_NMcsNrBfC0WQgIBInTPkPlB6D68t4=), with only technical cleanup of removing page numbers and merging line breaks, without changing a single word; “large documents” due to their length, are only listed with their numbers, names, number of provisions/pages, and locations, not transcribed.

IV. The main text is normally in black; all emphasized or annotative text is marked in bright red (#C00000); hierarchy is indicated by indentation.

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Part I Main Text

The full text of the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)” is verbatim taken from the current and latest version in the knowledge base.

Aaron Suen

Charter of Life Action The 60th Principled Final Correction

Aaron Suen 2022-8-13 Cosmic, Globalized, and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)i Aaron Suen Charter of Life Action the 60th Principled Final Correction

Article 1 [Preamble of the Charter] To clearly establish the life direction of the Charter-Maker of this “Charter of Life Action” (hereinafter referred to as this “Charter” or “the Charter” in principle), to firmly follow the life development path of “Yujun-Characteristic Cosmism,” and to minimize the external influence on the life trajectory of the person to whom the application of the Charter is directed to the minimum necessary extent; according to the Charter-Maker’s life vision, aspirations, life dreams, ideals, ultimate identity, life mission, personal values, and principles of minimalism and logic, this constitutional charter is hereby enacted.

Article 1-2 【Highest Programmatic Ideal】 To promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for cosmic civilizations, and to achieve the highest personal life goals of pursuing a venture capital and investment lifestyle, and establishing global private investment banks, private international benign asset management corporate entities, and private fundraising corporate entities. On this basis, with a continuous altruistic mindset, to continuously learn-reflect-act, and with the concept of a cosmic citizen, to continuously help promote the building of an open, inclusive, mutually learning, mutually appreciative, jointly consulting, jointly building, and jointly sharing; universal security, common prosperity, and universal win-win world-class and cosmicized new ecology as the highest programmatic ideal of life.

Article 2 【Description of the Ideal Personality of the Charter-Maker】 In the ideal personality of the Charter-Maker, I intend to become a person who simultaneously meets all of the following descriptions: (1) Possessing unconditional confidence that is not affected by external material conditions or any evaluation or comments from other people; (2) Not arrogant or conceited; (3) Pragmatic and fact-based; (4) Possessing strong internal motivation; (5) Possessing strong strategic self-decision-making ability;

【First passed on 2022-8-13】

(6) Possessing firm individual (unique) principles;

(7) Systematic in thinking, cognition, and conduct;

(8) Upholding the maximum feasible degree of freedom (right of self-determination);

(9) Refusing to control or pursue accountability for a team’s unrealistic potential loss of control or involvement in criminal acts, yet being able to provide timely (to varying degrees, up to severe) reminders when necessary, and conversely, implementing substantive and strict control when appropriate;

(10) Viewing all persons as equal in personality while recognizing and respecting their differences;

(11) In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” establishing as the absolute bottom-line standard for one’s own and others’ conduct and thinking any act that constitutes a crime and is sentenced to imprisonment for seven years or more (with lifelong deprivation of political rights), in violation of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations;

(12) In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” establishing as the relative bottom-line standard the principle of ensuring that one’s own person is not imprisoned and is not subject to punishment of 30 years or more in prison or life imprisonment, in violation of the Criminal Law and relevant laws and regulations applicable at the time the act was committed;

(13) In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” considering the mandatory provisions of the Public Security Administration Punishment Law, the Administrative Compulsion Law, and the Civil Compulsory Enforcement Law (Draft) as the third, fourth, and fifth tiers of relative bottom-line standards, respectively;

(14) Detailed Interpretation: In principle, on the premise of not violating the explicit provisions of the Criminal Law (and its judicial interpretations) and the explicit provisions of (other) laws in force at the time the act was committed, particularly the mandatory legal provisions concerning the deprivation of human life and the restriction of personal freedom (in extreme circumstances, on the premise that the intended objectives have been fully or substantially achieved, it is acceptable to be subject to a maximum of 7 years of restrictive liberty for a single non-legitimate act committed without subjective intent; and for multiple non-legitimate acts, a maximum of 20 years of restrictive liberty penalty, as stipulated by law; through the method of paying the minimum feasible necessary “effort,” to engage in altruistic affairs for the benefit of like-minded individuals who share the same ideals among all humanity, intending to achieve the universal win-win state of mind or corresponding state of fulfillment as stipulated in the Charter-Maker’s personal wish list—namely, the established, maximum feasible intended, non-illegitimate, altruistic or mutually beneficial purposes and intentions—persistently to achieve the state of fulfilling the established macro-directional life ideals);

(15) In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality and Charter-Conforming Principles,” when necessary, considering the mandatory provisions of explicit agreement clauses, industry mandatory regulations, the minimum feasible action processes of standard operating procedures, specific requirements of clients (collective or individual), industry ethics (non-mandatory regulations of a moral and ethical nature), social morality, the ideal state of academia, the absolute upper limit of the individual’s ideal state, the absolute upper limit of the core team’s ideal state, and the absolute upper limit of humanity’s ideal state as the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fifteenth tiers of relative bottom-line standards, respectively;

(16) Extremely calm in mind;

(17) Able to communicate calmly, logically, and with almost all like-frequency individuals and most benevolent unlike-frequency individuals;

(18) Capable of lifelong learning and continuous growth;

(19) Able to continuously earn monetary income, and to earn at least 1 million yuan per month in non-labor income before the age of 35, and to earn of a monetary amount ranging from 1 billion to 10 billion RMB (or an equivalent amount in commonly used foreign currency in the person's usual place of residence);

(20) Adhering to long-termism (maintaining principled regularity and systematicness in one's own business, investment, travel for work and residence, translation, language learning and exchange, book writing, exercise, and waking and sleeping);

(21) Principally honest, but may be exempted under the expressly stipulated circumstances in Articles 90 and 91 of this "the Charter";

(22) Capable of comprehensively and dialectically listening to information from counterpart parties and verifying the authenticity of such information;

(23) Capable of sustainably perceiving the essence of all things and making continuous and effective decisions;

(24) Capable of insight into human nature, skilled in resource integration, and skilled in strategic positioning and market control;

(25) A person who is not subject to non-minimally necessary interference from any person, matter, thing, resource, or their own greedy human nature from the outside world;

(26) Having identities such as a multilingual person, a writer in multiple languages, or an international resident;

(27) Structurally establishing multiple corporate legal persons and enterprise organizations;

(28) Engaging in consulting, planning, organizing, agency, and intermediary activities for various possible industries, as well as engaging in the leasing of specific subject matters;

(29) Engaging in foreign-related activities (including but not limited to international, cross-regional, or global-scale internationalized business operations, investment, commerce, exchanges, language study and

research, study abroad, exhibitions and conferences, cultural tourism, marriage, and media);

(30) Having the identity of a professional entrepreneur, investor (including natural person qualified investors, legal entity institutional investors, etc.), or private fund manager;

(31) Engaging in private fund management, cross-border equity investment, or cross-border corporate legal entity operations;

(32) A person who can ultimately establish a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private transnational family office group legal entity institution **#This clause is modified in accordance with Article 2 of the “First Amendment”, replacing the original term “private investment banking group legal entity institution” with “private transnational family office group legal entity institution”, to adapt the direction of life development from traditional financial institutions to the field of family wealth management, better aligning with the core goal of “global asset allocation” #*。

Article 3 [Declarative Enumeration of Rights More Important Than Money] I hereby affirm that under any circumstances, the following rights are greater than money and assets. (1) The right to life; (2) The right to subsistence; (3) The right to basic health; (4) The right to rest; (5) The right to independent and autonomous decision-making; (6) The right to freedom of action; (7) The right to learning and growth (the right to development); (8) The right to independent thought; (9) The right to freedom of speech; (10) The right to publication; (11) The right of assembly; (12) The right of association; (13) The right to independent operation of a legal entity (including the right to independent decision-making in operations).

In any event, the right (1) to subsistence, (2) of life, (3) of basic health, (4) of rest, (5) of decision-making, (6) of freedom of action, (7) of learning and growth, (of developement) (8) of independent thinking, (9) of speech, (10) of publishing, (11) of assembly, (12) right of association, (13) business autonomy (including decision-making) is greater than money and assets.

Article 4 【Ordering of Values and Sequence of Natural Person’s Rights Surrender】 My ideal life values, in principle overall, follow the ordering of “Truth/Law” being greater than or equal to “Human Aspirations/Interests” being greater than emotions (“Truth/Law” ≥ “Human Aspirations/Interests” > Emotions). The specific items are ordered as follows, and their order is, in principle, unchangeable for life, and when exchanging with others, the principle of surrendering from the end to the beginning is followed, wherein items 1-10 may never be surrendered, nor may their order be altered: (1) Right to Personal

Life (The right and characteristic of personal life's origin and beginning of existence); (2) Right to Personal Survival (The continuity of time for personal life's existence); (3) Right to the Maintenance of Personal Physical Integrity (The right to maintain the integrity of one's physical body); (4) Right to the Maintenance of Personal Physical, Mental, and Cognitive Health of the World (The right to normal functioning of one's faculties / The freedom from personal physical and mental illness); (5) Right to Personal Freedom (The right to strategic, autonomous decision-making, independent thinking and selection, and the right to create assets that can be operated autonomously); (6) Personal Sense of Belief | Self-Confidence (The most core social resource); (7) External Sense of Trust (Trust in others) [The relative consistency (principally consistent) between one's system of thought and consciousness and one's own actions]; (8) Personal "Right to Explore and Clarify the Essentialist Truth of the Whole"; (9) Personal Right to Learn, Grow, and Change (Developing nature); (10) Personal-Team Life Ideals | Dreams | Visions【List】(Driving nature); (11) Personal Broad Social Credit [The validity of a person's expression of intention to commit to others other than oneself], based on one's own explicit commitment, adhering to prudent commitment and utmost good faith: 1) Paragraph 1. Personal Operational Social Credit (so-called "commercial credit") 2) Paragraph 2. Personal Capital, Financial (sphere) Credit ("Financial, Capital Market Credit") (12) Asset-based Intangible Resources (The continuity of material-based income): Paragraph 1. High-quality Attention Paragraph 2. High-quality Energy Paragraph 3. High-quality Time Paragraph 4. High-quality Cognition Paragraph 5. Quality Information Paragraph 6. Effective Systematized Rules (13) Personal Influence (14) Personal Leadership (15) Personal Decision-making Ability (16) Personal Thinking Ability (17) Personal Communication Ability (18) Personal Expression of Altruism | Gratitude [1]; (Note: [1] May be expressed through non-substantial means such as oral statements or substantial means such as money and material goods, and consideration should be given to situations where it might be maliciously used by others.) (19) Personal Reputation (Relatively core social reputation): Paragraph 1. Personal Character Paragraph 2. Personal Talent

(20) High-Quality Network of Partners

(21) Other Intangible Assets

(22) System of Long-Term Asset Targets: Paragraph 1. Core Cooperators of the Self [Natural Persons in One's Own Camp]: Item 1. Core Partners Item 2. Core Shareholders Item 3. Core Senior Executives Paragraph 2. Equity Paragraph 3. Shares Paragraph 4. IPR Assets (Intellectual Property Assets): Item 1. Copyright Income: ①. Book Copyright Income ②. Audio/Music Copyright Income ③. Video/Film Copyright Income ④. Software Copyright Income ⑤. Other Copyright Income Item 2. Trademark Income: ①. Trademark Licensing Fee Income ②. Income from Lawful

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Article 5 【Essence of Sources of Fear】 The essential summary of universal sources of fear for humans is as follows: (1) Loss of one’s own life (deprivation of the right to life), (2) Deprivation of personal, thought, and choice freedoms: 1) Paragraph 1. Permanent deprivation of personal freedom, 2) Paragraph 2. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (more than 7 years) 3) Paragraph 3. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (7 years and below)

(3) The infringement upon my personal (physical) integrity and right to health,

(4) The damage to and eventual loss of my commercial and financial creditworthiness,

(5) The deprivation of political rights:

1) Article 1. The permanent deprivation of political rights,

2) Article 2. The time-limited deprivation of political rights.

(6) The deprivation of passive income-type assets,

(7) The deprivation of my right to autonomously allocate my personal time, energy, and attention,

(8) The deprivation of my currency without my receiving the expected value in return: Article 1. I was deceived, Article 2. There was a material misunderstanding among the parties, Article 3. Control was anticipated to be necessary between me or personnel of the parties.

(9) The damage to my personal reputation, honor, and social standing,

(10) The permanent deprivation of my identity and professional qualifications (livelihood),

(11) The time-limited deprivation of my identity and professional qualifications (livelihood),

(12) The deprivation of the deserved possibilities or opportunities for personal development,

(13) I am socially abandoned (the loss of social recognition from closely related individuals within my social circle),

(14) The deprivation of other aforementioned, non-listed objects, opportunities, rights, and the right to the continued existence of an ideal life state formed thereby.

Article 6 [On the “Trust” and “Change” in My Actions] Make prudent commitments with utmost good faith; dare to correct and abandon face; adopt a long-term perspective to achieve steady and far-reaching progress.

Article 7 [The Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept] The Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept is an ideological belief. The mind of a Universal Cosmic Citizen is unconstrained by the concepts of existing nations, political parties, or political doctrines. It holds that one can travel anywhere in the world or even throughout the entire universe without any restrictions. Any act that does not violate mandatory legal provisions may be undertaken under specific conditions. It advocates for the establishment of a “Universal Cosmic Law,” a “Cosmic-level Political Ecosystem,” and the pursuit of a life state of “Universal Mutual Benefit” and “Universal Sovereignty.”

Article 8 [Description of the Desired Work, Activities, Life State, and Method (Ideal Life and Personality)] I intend to continuously engage in a series of work-related planning and organization in a sojourning manner, centered on foreign-related affairs (especially commercial, investment, and financial activities), including consulting, planning, agency, exhibitions, tourism, writing, audio-video recording, language translation, and publishing.

And based on the aforementioned affairs, to undertake entrepreneurship, investment, private fund management (including equity investment and securities investment types [2]), the establishment and operation of asset management companies, and activities related to the global asset allocation for individuals and families. Thereby, through a monthly cash flow income of 100,000+ RMB, to ultimately achieve the maximum feasible free life ideal state and method of a private, independent, sojourning-style private office and lifestyle. (Note: [2] The minimum feasible condition is to obtain the Fund Practitioner Qualification and Securities Practitioner Qualification respectively issued by the Asset Management Association of China and the Securities Association of China; if necessary, obtaining qualifications such as CFA and/or MF may be considered.)

Article 8-2 [Order of Life Progression] The order of my life progression shall be arranged as follows, with each step limited to the “minimum viable essentialist step”: (1) Through industries such as consulting, planning [3], intermediation, agency, leasing, and finance (including private equity funds, private securities funds, and their internationalization and globalization), conduct small-scale transactions for specific targets against specific needs; (Note: [3] may be conducted orally or in writing.) (2) Upon meeting the minimum viable conditions stipulated by Company Law, establish a corporate entity. When revenue reaches 100 million RMB, simultaneously plan and design the top-tier structure of a [Group] corporate entity. (3) When revenue stabilizes at 300,000 RMB or more, begin recruiting 1-2 assistants. (4) When revenue stabilizes at 1,000,000 RMB or more, begin recruiting 1-2 employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial collaborators, employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial collaborators, employees (workers). (5) When revenue reaches 1,000,000 RMB or more, begin the documentation and standardization of business operations. (6) When revenue reaches 10,000,000 RMB or more, begin to strengthen marketing activities and increase the average transaction value. (7) When revenue reaches 100,000,000 RMB or more, begin to reconstruct the overall business model (implementing membership systems, club systems, and top-tier design for internationalization and ecological development). (8) When revenue reaches 100,000,000 RMB and personal disposable surplus funds reach 10,000,000 RMB or more, establish private funds and conduct equity investments, subsequently establishing an asset management company.

Article 8-3 [My Venture Investment Red Lines] My venture investment red lines are as follows: (1) Assets with negative cash flow are prohibited: ①. Total cost amount; ②. Deposit or monthly payment; ③. Comprehensive macro interest rate; ④. Cash flow; ⑤. Total liability amount; ⑥. Self-funded amount. (2) Loans where the monthly bank payment and interest exceed the positive cash inflow amount are prohibited.

(3) Refuse to sign personal joint guarantees when financing from venture capital (VC).

(4) In principle, only initiate light asset, zero-cost, or low-cost entrepreneurial projects.

(5) Other clauses that essentially damage my rights and interests of the same or similar nature.

Article 8-4 [The Substitutability of Private Fund Establishment] In accordance with the law and the principles of this Charter, I establish the formation of private funds as an optional item under this Charter, but under no circumstances is it a mandatory life project **#This clause was added pursuant to Article 3 of the First Amendment, reducing the mandatory requirements for private fund establishment, providing greater flexibility for life planning, and avoiding single-path dependency #*。

Article 8-5 [Permissibility of Non-Monetary Shareholder Investment Methods] Under this Charter, the methods of investment by myself (in any corporation, enterprise, or other legal or non-legal entity) may include non-monetary shareholder investment methods through: (1) Equity; (2) Credit rights; (3) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); (4) Rights to use specific assets that are legally eligible for equity contribution and can be appraised; (5) A combination investment of one or more other legally available non-monetary shareholder investment assets **# This article is newly added pursuant to Article 4 of the First Amendment, expanding the diversity of investment methods to adapt to the investment needs of different asset types (such as intellectual property rights, rights to use assets), and reducing reliance on monetary funds #*。

Article 9 [Expectations, Implementation, and Mechanisms for the Formulation of Strategies, Plans, and Programs Involved in this Charter] The Charter-Maker of this Charter shall formulate relevant performance indicators and implementation mechanisms and supervision mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of this Charter, my personal life strategies, implementation policies, plans, and programs, and shall properly deploy the action content of relevant persons (including but not limited to relevant planners, commanders, organizers, implementers, supervisors, etc.), including but not limited to relevant specific content descriptions, evaluation dimensions and their descriptions, relevant data

indicators, etc., and shall properly manage expectations and coordination mechanisms for relevant personnel; adhere to the principle of disclosing the minimum viable necessary information to the corresponding counterparties, and appropriately maintain confidentiality of relevant specific information from the public and unrelated persons (including relatives); at the same time, ensure the implementation of supervision and inspection for established tasks.

Article 10 [The Mission of Entrepreneurs, Businesspersons, Investors, and Private Fund Managers] The mission of entrepreneurs, businesspersons, investors, and private fund managers is to use currency as a medium of trust and material foundation, to create self-operating assets (such as companies) to gain freedom of choice for personal possibilities, to transform existing wage structures and corporate governance models, and thereby fulfill social responsibilities, realize my personal life mission and vision.

Article 11 [Declaration of My Stronger Abilities] Proven by practice, my following abilities are relatively strong, especially those ranked at the forefront, which should be continuously focused on cultivation and development: (6) The ability to make others act for me without resources (motivation, encouragement, guiding ability); (7) Management ability; (8) Decision-making ability; (9) Planning ability; (10) Organizational ability; (11) Logical ability; (12) Negotiation ability; (13) Language and speech ability; (14) Learning ability; (15) Leadership ability; (16) Comprehensive management ability: 1) Item 1. Especially capital management ability; 2) Item 2. Fund management ability; 3) Item 3. Organizational management ability; 4) Item 4. Core personnel management ability; (17) Influence shaping ability (ability to create momentum).

Article 12 [Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line] Under no circumstances shall my actions actually violate the extent of a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years or more (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and sentenced to seven years or more fixed-term imprisonment), or exceed the above limits.

Article 13 [Supplementary Explanations to the Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line]

My absolute bottom line is that I shall not personally violate, in principle, the applicable provisions of criminal law and related judicial interpretations corresponding to: (1) A fixed-term imprisonment of more than seven years (excluding this number) for a single offense; (2) Provisions corresponding to criminal law and related judicial interpretations for a fixed-term imprisonment of twenty years or more (including this number) or imprisonment for life in the case of concurrent punishment for multiple crimes; (3) Ensuring that I myself am absolutely not subject to punishment of death penalty or life imprisonment (as well as lifelong deprivation of political rights) [because I regard the right to life,

right to survival, right to health, and right to maintain physical integrity as supreme rights, and because I shall, in principle, accept imprisonment of five years, up to seven years and at most ten years for a single act; and up to twenty years of imprisonment for multiple acts].

Article 13-2 [Prohibited Acts (I)] Under any circumstances, I shall not engage in the following acts: (4) Depriving or indirectly depriving other (relative) persons of their life, (5) Depriving or indirectly depriving other (relative) persons of their right to survival, (6) Depriving or indirectly depriving or intending to harm the physical health of other (relative) persons, or subjecting them to physical (cruel) abuse, (7) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (8) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (9) In other ways, depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names, (10) Participating in activities involving drug-related, underworld-type, (international) terrorist, or (international) extremist organizations, (11) Participating in gambling in areas under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or leading citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized by me, spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities abroad), (12) Depriving others of the right to independent thinking and the right to make autonomous choices based on independent thinking, for non-subjectively benevolent purposes, (13) Participating in gambling in areas under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or leading citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized by me, spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities abroad)*# This clause is newly added pursuant to "Correction Bill (II)", clarifying the absolute prohibited acts under "any circumstances" and strengthening bottom-line constraints, where items 4 and 5 are marked as confidential in accordance with rules due to involving sensitive content #.

Article 13-3 [Prohibited Acts (II)] Under any circumstances other than facing serious and imminent danger to life, I shall not engage in the following acts: (1) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (3) In other ways, depriving others of rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names, (4) Depriving others of the right to independent thinking, right to strategic self-determination, and right to learn, (5) Depriving others of rights similar in nature to the aforementioned rights **#This clause is newly added pursuant to "Correction Bill (II)", focusing on prohibited provisions for "non-life-threatening situations" and refining constraint scenarios, where items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential in accordance with rules due to involving sensitive content #*.

Article 13-4 [Prohibited Acts (III)]

In regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts: (1) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (3) Similar activities of the nature not specified above **# This provision was newly added in accordance with "Correction Bill (II)," to specify the prohibited acts in "regions under the jurisdiction of the laws of the People's Republic of China," to adapt to regional legal constraints. Items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential #*。in accordance with the rules due to their sensitive nature.

Article 13-4 (b) [Supplementary Scope of Application of Article 13-4] This Article applies and applies only to the situation where the person's country of nationality is no longer the People's Republic of China (having legally completed the prior change of nationality) and the new country of nationality's criminal law or even its laws do not expressly prohibit it < *This Article was added pursuant to Article 6 of the First Amendment, clarifying the territorial application boundary of Article 13-4, adapting to the adjustment of applicable law after a change of nationality, and avoiding legal conflicts #*。

Article 13-5 Prohibited Acts (4) In regions not under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the following acts are prohibited without the explicit consent of the female counterpart and a guarantee of their life safety, physical health, and full voluntary participation: (1) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (2) [Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted]***, (3) Activities of the same nature not listed above **#This provision is newly added by the Correction Bill (No. 2), to explicitly prohibit specific acts in regions not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law, while strengthening the protection of the rights of the female counterpart. Items 1 and 2 are marked as confidential in accordance with the rules due to their sensitive content #*。

Article 13-6 【Legal Adjustment of Female Age Standard】 Notwithstanding the provisions and declarations of the preceding paragraph, when (a) the person's country of legal nationality or; (b) the country where the act occurred or; (c) the country of residence where the result occurred or; (d) the country of the counterparty's nationality is one or more of the People's Republic of China, the female age under Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, and the relevant criminal law (code/statute) of the said country stipulates a higher age limit, it shall be adjusted in accordance with its provisions; however, when the person can no longer satisfy the aforementioned (a) being the People's Republic of China and the criminal law (code/statute) of the new country of nationality stipulates a lower age limit and does not

Where the relevant national criminal laws (codes, statutes, etc.) of countries (b)-(d) stipulate a higher age limit, such limit shall apply. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the female party is under 12 years of age and exhibits any resistance, discomfort, or other conditions, including but not limited to the aforementioned circumstances, or if such conditions may cause other harm, the action shall be unconditionally ceased; if not yet commenced, it shall not be commenced. *This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 5 of the First Amendment, clarifying the legal adaptation rules for female age standards, dynamically adjusted in conjunction with factors such as nationality and place of action, to avoid compliance risks arising from regional/national differences. #*

Article 14 【Status of the Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line】 The Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line shall be the absolute minimum acceptable for my own life, and shall be a “special extraordinary means.” Its status shall be transitional and temporary. Do not treat this compliant superior-ism choice as a long-term action strategy or policy.

Article 15 【Application of the Declaration of Absolute Life Bottom Line】 When the “Absolute Life Bottom Line” is applied, a comprehensive assessment of its ROI shall be conducted, giving full consideration to its long-term impact on oneself, on the core team members, and on one’s core assets, as well as the potential maximum degree of negative public response and its scope of influence; it shall be used only after undergoing a strict procedural review; in principle, it shall be applied only after a compliance and legality review (especially a criminal compliance review) has been conducted; when necessary, it should be applied after considering the addition of an ethical review link, and in principle, after the establishment of a corporate legal entity, the legal representative of the legal entity shall replace the corporation and oneself in assuming the aforementioned “consequential responsibilities”.

Article 16 【Declaration of Relative Life Bottom Line】 My relative bottom line is: (1) Under normal circumstances, in principle, my actions should be above the degree specified in Appendix I of this Charter (criminal acts under the Criminal Law); (2) Under more special conditions (refer to items 4-15 of Article 91 of this Charter), without violating the Criminal Law and related laws and regulations applicable at the time of the act that provide for fixed-term or life imprisonment, in principle, I shall ensure that I am not imprisoned and not subject to punishment of fixed-term or life imprisonment [because I regard freedom of thought, freedom of action, personal freedom, freedom of time, freedom of attention, and the right to self-determination as my supreme rights, in addition to the right to life, the right to survival, the right to health, and the right to maintain physical integrity]; (3) In extremely special circumstances and conditions (refer to items 1-3 of Article 91 of this Charter), the punishment of liberty shall adhere

to the “Five-Year Relative Superiority Principle for a Single Crime” and the “Seven-Year Absolute Superiority Principle for a Single Crime”.

Article 17 【Status of the Declaration of Relative Life Bottom Line】 The Relative Life Bottom Line, also known as my general life bottom line, is the general life conduct bottom line (the public’s legal and moral bottom line) made explicit to the public (a large group of unspecified persons[4]) in interpersonal interactions. (Note: [4]Specifically, it refers to situations in “public settings” where there are more than 5 persons (including 5, but excluding myself) who are “specific persons” outside my circle who are of critical importance or pose a potential threat to me; in matters involving sensitive criminal legal provisions, it refers in principle to situations in “public settings” where there are more than 3 persons (including 3, but excluding myself) who are “specific persons” outside my circle who are of critical importance or pose a potential threat to me.)

Article 18 【Acquisition of Cash Flow for the Short-term Survival Necessary Fund Bottom Line】 To ensure the independence of personal decision-making, thought, and action, as well as my own survival, life safety, and basic food and shelter, the average daily cash flow shall be maintained at no less than USD 45 (CNY 300, CHF 45, EUR 45, NZD 73); this average shall not be lower than USD 45, and there is no upper limit; and the warning line shall be set at USD 50 (CNY 335, CHF 48, EUR 80, NZD 80).

Article 19 【Cash Amount for the Short-term Survival Necessary Fund Bottom Line】 To ensure the independence of personal decision-making, thought, and action, as well as my own survival, life safety, and basic food and shelter, it shall be ensured that after starting a venture, I hold in hand a cash reserve of no less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency.

Article 20 【The Ultimate Fundamental Purpose of Core Asset Creation】 The ultimate fundamental purpose of core asset creation is to enable the asset manager, through the acquisition of others’ time, energy, attention, and other resources, to secure their own right to life, right to survival, right to health, right to bodily integrity, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of person, freedom of time, freedom of attention, as well as the right of self-determination, the right of strategic self-determination, and the right of self-definition of the key concepts of their philosophy of life and worldview; and to secure their own life prospects, vision, and life dreams.

¤The ultimate realization of the ideal state of a lifestyle based on ideals, ultimate identity, life mission, personal values, and minimalism.。

Article 21 【Ultimate Life Goal – Declaration of the Maximum Feasible Liberalist Living State】 My ultimate life goal—the maximum feasible liberalist living state

—is, by means of usufructuary rights, rights of habitation, rights to use movable property, corporate management rights, equity investment, private equity, external creditor’s rights, securities (including funds and bonds, etc.), and dividend rights (passive income rights), within the scope of the entire universe (at least globally), and throughout my lifetime, to use the corporate legal person system, the financial system, and the usufructuary rights system, contract system, agency system, etc. (the systems) as the minimum feasible tools, to adopt a global nomadic lifestyle, transnational business operations, the establishment of globalized and internationalized private funds, the creation of transnational and cross-cultural private asset management companies, the establishment of private (Macau/Switzerland) investment banks, global structured investment, international marriage and cross-national family formation, and a minimalized, simplified lifestyle and primarily online-based work style centered on digitalization and electronicization, in order to obtain the identities of entrepreneur, financial investor, private fund (private equity) manager, writer, translator, cross-cultural activist, and holder of multiple PRs, and to continue to strive on this basis, with the aim of achieving the following key ideal states of life.

Article 22 【The State of Global Residence in Life Action】 My global residence in life action is specifically realized through the following methods, means, and channels for accommodation and travel: (1) Temporary stays in homestays worldwide; (2) Temporary stays in youth hostels worldwide; (3) Temporary stays in hotels of all star ratings worldwide; (4) Legally staying at the homes of other global residence enthusiasts worldwide; (5) Entering into short-to-medium-term lease contracts with other natural persons or corporate entities; (6) Or establishing a usufructuary right – the right of residence – by agreement with other natural persons or corporate entities; (7) And leasing or purchasing recreational vehicles and hiring drivers and other operating personnel; (8) Hiring private secretaries, assistants, or substitute drivers with driving skills; (9) Finding and engaging substitute drivers and other operating personnel to provide services; (10) Purchasing services for, but not limited to, the following means of transportation: 1) Item 1. First-class flights; 2) Item 2. Business-class flights; 3) Item 3. Economy-class flights;

4) Paragraph 4. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on high-speed trains.

5) Paragraph 5. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on bullet trains.

6) Paragraph 6. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper on direct, express, or fast trains.

7) Paragraph 7. Or seats on ordinary trains (e.g., hard seats).

8) Paragraph 8. Selection of trams, buses, and other modes of transportation.

Article 22-2 【Supplement to Global Residential Forms】〔This Article was added by Correction Bill (No. 4) of September 25, 2026, and was reviewed, approved, and signed into effect by the Charter-Maker〕

For a globally-resident life, where any of the following circumstances apply, the following modes, forms, and channels of residence may be legally adopted to realize it:

(1) Those who have a need for temporary, mobile, or transient residence;

(2) In response to the emergency needs for disaster prevention and mitigation arising from natural disasters, public health incidents, emergencies, or other similar situations; ****

(3) Those responding to the needs of disaster relief and transitional housing;

(4) For the purposes of adhering to the principles of light assets, high liquidity, cost optimization, and minimum viable minimalism;

(5) Other special circumstances of temporary residence that are in accordance with the purposes of this Charter.

I shall adopt the following modes, forms, and channels to achieve this:

Item 1 Container houses (including container-transformed residences);

Item 2 Mobile prefabricated houses and prefabricated houses (including prefabricated and assembled houses);

Item 3 Disaster relief tents, large-scale military tents (including emergency disaster relief type prefabricated houses and disaster resettlement type tents);

Item 4: Tents and Camping (including camping tents, self-driving camping, and staying at campgrounds);

Item 5: Yurts, felt houses, and other nomadic dwellings;

Item 6: Light ecological dwellings such as wooden houses, treehouses, and light steel prefabricated small houses;

Item 7: Long-term residence in a trailer caravan and caravan parks;

Item 8 Capsule hotels, pod hotels, and other micro-scale shared accommodations;

Item 9: Work exchange (including collaborative work exchange, mutual-aid residency, etc., in which accommodation is provided in exchange for civil cooperation);

Item 10 Other temporary, mobile, and minimum viable forms of residence that are consistent with the purposes of this Charter.

The adoption of the foregoing forms must all comply with the principles of light assets, high liquidity, minimum viable minimalism, and the principle of not purchasing real estate (Appendix A.04.001); any references to “employment” or “labor” shall, in accordance with the ironclad terminology of the Charter, be uniformly understood as civil cooperative and collaborative relationships, and shall in no circumstance constitute an employment relationship.

Article 22-3 【Waterborne and Special Forms of Residence】〔This Article was added by Correction Bill (V) of September 25, 2026, reviewed, approved, and signed into effect by the Charter-Maker〕

As a globally-resident individual, I may adopt a residential form on water and unconventional carriers under the following special circumstances:

(1) Those in need of emergency shelter, disaster resettlement, or the handling of unexpected incidents;

(2) Those who have a need for special residency experiences, research and study, or other extraordinary circumstances.

Item 1: Houseboats, boat dwellings, and other forms of waterborne habitation;

Item 2 Special waterborne carriers such as floating platforms on water and floating residences on water;

Item 3 Temporary forms of water-based residence in special circumstances such as emergency shelters and disaster relief settlements.

The forms listed in the preceding paragraph are provided only as special designations and are to be used only under specific circumstances; they shall not be established as permanent forms of residence.

Those who adopt residential forms using waterborne and unconventional carriers shall comply with the laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of the competent authorities concerning water area management, navigation safety, public security, fire prevention, environmental protection, and shall not obstruct the public interest or the lawful rights and interests of others.

The adoption of this form shall apply mutatis mutandis to the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 22-2 [Common Principles].

Article 23 【Essentialist Ideal State】 To maximize the free experience of an individual’s life, the person may, in states not expressly prohibited by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations at the time of the occurrence of the behavioral state, rely on their own rational thinking to independently, carefully and thoughtfully consider all options and make strategic and tactical choices that best align with their innermost convictions; on the basis of not violating the

aforementioned principles, engage in any form of any profit-making business activities recognized by the person, including but not limited to the following: (1) Equity structure planning and design activities; (2) Equity structure planning and design consulting and agency activities; (3) Corporate organizational structure planning and design activities; (4) Corporate organizational structure planning and design consulting and agency activities; (5) Business model planning and design activities; (6) Business model planning and design consulting and agency activities; (7) Legal consulting and advisory activities permitted by law; (8) Various information consulting activities; (9) Various project planning activities; (10) Various civil agency activities; (11) Cultural dissemination and media activities; (12) Profit-making business activities in the tea industry; (13) Profit-making business activities in the Hanfu cultural industry; (14) Profit-making business activities in cross-border e-commerce; (15) Profit-making business activities in entry and exit agency services; (16) Profit-making business activities related to entry and exit (cross-border) business, investment, inspection, finance (including but not limited to international equity investment operations, equity financing operations, private fund management and operation), and the establishment and operation of (group or single corporate legal entities); (17) Profit-making business activities related to translation, (electronic) publishing, and cross-cultural communication; (18) Profit-making business activities related to tourism and travel; (19) Profit-making business activities related to agency services for international marriage, international family formation, international immigration, and acquisition of permanent residency; (20) Profit-making business activities related to international study, study tours, academic visits, and other academic affairs; (21) Other legal business activities of interest to the person that do not violate the law (22) 【Ideal State of Financial Freedom】The positive (inflow) cash flow from non-labor sources is 125% or more of total expenditures in the same period, thus representing an ideal state and way of life where there is no need to continue to personally sell any of one’s own assets in exchange for consumption expenditures. (23) 【Ideal State of Business Operations】Business operations are standardized, automated, institutionalized, internationalized, and grouped, where the founder can act as the actual controller and be detached from the business operations.

(24) 【Ideal State of Freedom in Time Arrangement】The individual’s schedule for activities, specific content, and implementation time shall be arranged by the person themselves, with no interference from others, and no acceptance of anyone arranging the person’s daily activities in any way. No exceptions shall be set for this. Any activity must be subject to equal consultation on time, place, and method; otherwise, it will not be accepted under any circumstances, unless it directly threatens the person’s life.

Article 24 【The Principle of Conditionalist Transactional Essentialism; the Action Model Principle of Maintaining Goodwill Actions with Criminal Law as the Initial Baseline】 I hold that all things and phenomena are constructed based on conditions and are transactional in their essential nature. Any attribution not based on the exchange conditions between myself and other persons is considered a non-essential cause. Cognitive thinking should commence freely from the attribution of exchange conditions between myself and other persons, with the mandatory provisions of criminal law and its judicial interpretations as the minimum baseline. This baseline is to be continuously raised in accordance with the improvement of my own conditions and the increase of persons under my leadership, acting with the original intention of goodwill and engaging in mutually beneficial conduct.

Article 25 [The Principle of Case-by-Case Deliberation and One-Time Analysis] To ensure that the impact of external influences on the life trajectory of the person to whom the Charter applies is reduced to the minimum necessary extent, to prevent interference with one's own thinking, cognition, and decision-making by any person, including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, advisors, or any other individual, in contravention of the Charter-Maker's original intent for the person, and to ensure that one's thinking remains continuously active, innovative, and creative, for any analysis at any time, the policy of case-by-case deliberation and one-time analysis shall be implemented in conjunction with the other principles of this Charter and this principle, and shall be independently undertaken.

Article 26 【Principle of Autonomous Decision-Making Based Solely on Law】 My life, regardless of in which "nation," "region," or under which ruler's governance, and regardless of how any person evaluates or perceives me, as long as my freedom of life, survival, and for my entire lifetime is not under the threat of serious and imminent reality, I shall not accept any agency of arrangements or exercise of choice rights that are not of my own (autonomous will); towards any other person (regardless of any labels they may have), I possess the right to, at any time, regarding any proposal they make,

the veto. This principle, regardless of the identity of the other party, their relationship with me, their status, nationality, educational background, or any other label whatsoever, must always be remembered that the other party is also a "person," and that I, in my lifetime, under any circumstances, possess the inalienable fundamental right to think independently and to enjoy the autonomous right to make decisions concerning my own life.

Article 27 【Principle of Focusing on the "Most Core Action" of Life Action】 At all times when engaged in work, the individual must choose to focus on performing the most profitable "most core action (or series of actions)", and

handle all other activities through all feasible and legal means such as authorizing others, entrusting them for handling, partnership, quasi-diplomatic agency, and other methods.

Article 28 【Principle of Decisions and Determinations Made Independently and Non-Fatally, Not Due to Weather Changes】 Unless changed due to fatal or highly dangerous reasons, the Charter-Maker shall not alter decisions or determinations made independently and not due to weather reasons. If necessary, this can be addressed by carrying rain gear and other rain-prevention measures. However, for established decisions, they must be implemented in principle.

Article 29 [Principle of Not Making Any Decisions or Determinations for Oneself]

“Principle of Maximum Self-Determination and Its Respect,” I adhere to the principle of not making any decisions or determinations for any natural person or legal entity other than myself (including relatives, spouses, romantic partners, paying users, etc.) without being requested by the counterparty, unless it is for my own benefit or involves my core interests. However, this shall not apply in the following circumstances:

(1) When my own life or right to survival faces a (serious) actual threat, necessitating that I immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself;

(2) When it is necessary for performing duties in an identity (such as an operator of an international private equity fund management institution or an international entrepreneur) that is chosen entirely based on or purely out of my own autonomous thinking and will;

(3) When it is necessary for practicing, experiencing, or bringing pleasure to my physical and mental well-being in an identity based on personal hobbies (for example: expatriate, freelance writer, translator, etc.);

(4) When, based on mandatory provisions of criminal law, I must immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself, otherwise facing actual and substantial criminal penalties of ten years or more, life imprisonment, or criminal penalties of a nature that deprives of life.

(5) Based on mandatory provisions of civil law, commercial law, and related laws, requiring the immediate making of specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself, otherwise facing current and foreseeable

legal (monetary amount) penalties that I deem unacceptable after rational case-specific analysis;

(6) Based on explicit provisions of contract terms in a specific Case, or based on the principle of reciprocity or other principles, I believe that immediately making specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself is based on an agreement between myself and the counterparty (party);

(7) Upon request by the counterparty or for the purposes of business, finance, or investment (for long-term development or to maintain the ultimate essence of life goals [5]), it is inevitably necessary to immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities (persons with actual authority) other than myself. (Note: [5] At the time of following my actions, it is generally required not to violate the criminal laws of the place where the action occurs (in special cases, including the place affected by the consequences of the action), such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Swiss Federal Criminal Code, etc. In special cases, it is absolutely required not to violate the explicit provisions of the aforementioned laws (codes) regarding imprisonment of ten years or more (excluding this number) or penalties equivalent to imprisonment of ten years or more (excluding this number). With the absolute bottom line of adhering to my own values and ideals, providing well-being to all and helping them achieve the ideal state that I am currently achieving or about to achieve as the highest life ideal state goal, I construct for myself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than the monetary amount of my total living expenses during the same period, through the method of employing others, so that I am never required to engage in any work or activities not out of my own subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in my life.)

Article 30 【The Principle of No Authority for Others to Make Decisions on Behalf of the Self】 Based on the "Principle of Complete and Solely Law-Based Autonomous Life Decision-Making" in Article 18 of this Charter, any person other than the Self (including natural persons and natural persons within legal entities), in the absence of a situation where the Self's life or survival faces grave danger, or even if not in such a situation, without the Self's explicit oral or written authorization for agency, regardless of whether based on good or malicious intent, has no authority to make any decisions for or on behalf of the Self. If such decisions are made, the Self has the right to refuse them and to inform the person of this: (1) The Self's father or mother; (2) Any other close relatives of the Self; (3) Teachers or other professionals engaged by the Self; (4) Professional advisors who have entered into commercial or civil relationships with the Self; (5) The Self's doctors, except in situations of emergency; (6)

Persons with specific contractual relationships with the Self; (7) Subordinates of the Self; (8) Superiors of the Self (if they exist); (9) The Self's spouse, partner, or persons in similar relationships; (10) The Self's friends, like-minded individuals, or persons of similar nature; (11) Natural persons or their representatives within legal entities with whom the Self interacts in work or life; (12) Other natural persons who are not the Self, or natural persons within legal entities, not listed above.

Article 31 【The Premise of Realizing Life's Ultimate Goals: Creation of Core Assets】 The premise for realizing life's ultimate goals is the creation of core assets by aligning with trends, societal needs, and personal advantages. The specific methods include: (1) Establishing one's own company and standardizing business operations and automating processes; (2) Purchasing shares of listed companies and obtaining rights to income; (3) Purchasing the right to use the property of high-value intellectual property assets and obtaining rights to income; (4) Purchasing the right to use the property of high-value assets that can be sub-leased (e.g., real estate leasing, which is not currently permissible; whether this changes depends on subsequent changes in the mandatory provisions of the laws of the People's Republic of China, relevant policy provisions and their orientation, and one should pay close attention to changes in the policy statements issued through official channels (official websites, documents, etc.) of relevant political figures); (5) Obtaining the right to income from the property of high-value assets that can be sub-leased (e.g., real estate leasing, which is not currently permissible; whether this changes depends on subsequent changes in the mandatory provisions of the laws of the People's Republic of China, relevant policy provisions and their orientation, and one should pay close attention to changes in the policy statements issued through official channels (official websites, documents, etc.) of relevant political figures).

Article 32 【On the Construction of Knowledge Structure and Cognitive Mapping】 Selectively establish a systematic knowledge structure with "humanity" as the starting point for every instance of thinking, and ensure its dynamic and open nature.

Article 33 【The Principle of Personal Values First and the Principle of Maximum Self-Determination】 On this Earth, apart from myself, no person (including but not limited to parents, relatives and friends, authorities, experts, etc.) has the right to didactically instruct me on what I should do. My own internal value system, as well as the essence of all things, first-principle thinking, and the essence of human nature, are the ultimate basis and answer. If you wish to tell me something, please do so by offering suggestions, providing information, and sharing perspectives, and let me make the final decision based on my own inner voice and values.

Article 34【The Principle of Not Assuming Extra Responsibilities Beyond the Minimum Viable Responsibility for Others Under Non-Completely Voluntary Conditions】

At any time, under conditions where the Self is not completely voluntary, unless it is a statutory responsibility, or based on commercial relationships or written agreements, the Self is not obligated to solve any problems for any other person.

Article 35【The Principle of Equal Exchange for All Matters, Based on Law and Contract】In any conversation with any person at any time, the following principle shall be considered: the “Equal Exchange for All Matters” principle. With a negotiating mindset, if an agreement can be reached, proceed; if not, replace the other party (treating them as a negotiating counterpart) or take the next action, without any emotional necessity. For any interpersonal activity among human beings, regardless of what the other party says, does, or what countermeasures they take, it shall be regarded as an exchange based on the wishes and interests of the person, under the conditions of current and valid laws and contracts.

Article 36【Mandatory Requirements Regarding Marriage and the Counterparty to Marriage】A neutral attitude shall be held towards marriage, i.e., one may choose to marry or not to marry, but with one principle: marriage must absolutely not interfere with the lifestyle chosen by the person as described in the preceding Article, and must not dominate, interfere with, cut off, or compel the person to change the aforementioned lifestyle. No property may be allocated other than the minimum feasible property stipulated by law and property agreed to by the person.

Article 37【Handling of Failure to Meet the Mandatory Requirements for the Counterparty to Marriage】If the aforementioned conditions cannot be met, the person intends to live alone and will absolutely not enter into any marriage or form any family.

Article 38【The Need for a Sense of Control in Specific Life Situations】The person has a particularly strong need for a sense of control over themselves and specific aspects of the life situations that they need to be involved in.

Article 39【Principle of Non-Engagement and Non-Negotiation with Persons Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages】In business negotiations with other counterparties, the beverages consumed must be non-alcoholic beverages such as tea or coffee. The person shall, in principle, refuse to engage in any interaction or any kind of negotiation involving any subject matter with smokers and

drinkers, regardless of what leverage the other party holds or how urgently the person may need something.

Article 40 【Exemption from the Principle of Non-Engagement and Non-Negotiation with Persons Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages】 However, this shall not apply in any of the following circumstances: (1) The aforementioned person is a good-faith counterparty and does not impose unreasonable demands, and does not require the person to drink or smoke through violence, coercion, or similar coercive methods or means. (2) Circumstances where the person's life, person, or health faces a serious and realistic threat from themselves or the external world.

Article 41 【The Ultimate Essence of Death】 The ultimate essence of death is the physiological state of the person experiencing the state of death (the deceased person) no longer existing on Earth and being unable to continue to exert influence on the people, matters, objects, etc., on Earth.

Article 42 【The Essence of the Fear of Death】 The essence of a person who fears death is the physical and mental state of fearing that they will not have completed what they want to do before they no longer exist on Earth and are unable to continue to exert influence on the people, matters, objects, etc., on Earth to fulfill all their significant wishes.

Article 43 【Constructing a Worldview from the Perspective of a Cosmic Citizen and a Community with a Shared Future for Cosmic Civilization】 All activities in this world revolve around "people." The people engaged in various activities form one circle after another, specifically including people (scholars) of the political circle, people (scholars) of the economic circle, people (scholars) of the cultural circle, and people (scholars) of the technological circle, specifically including: (1) Philosophers (scholars),

(2) Economic Person(s),

(3) Legal Person(s),

(4) Educational Person(s) [Personnel in the Education Sector],

(5) Linguistic and Literary Person(s) [Personnel in the Linguistic and Literary Sector],

(6) Historical Person(s) [Personnel in the Historical Sector],

(7) Scientific Person(s) [Personnel in the Scientific Sector],

(8) Engineering Person(s) / Engineering Science Person(s),

(9) Agricultural Science Person(s),

(10) Medical Person(s),

(11) Military Person(s) [Personnel in the Military Sector],

(12) Management Person(s) [Personnel in the Business Activities Sector],

(13) Artistic Person(s) [Personnel in the Artistic Sector],

(14) Interdisciplinary Person(s) [Cross-sector Personnel],

(15) Discipline-Innovating Person(s) [Discipline Founders])

All analysis of any activities is conducted from the dimension of “Person,” with specific analytical dimensions as follows: Paragraph 1. Person: Item 1. The common dreams of the individual and human society Item 2. The consensus and aspirations of the individual and human society (or a part thereof) Item 3. The individual’s mission, vision, and values Item 4. The individual’s dreams and ideals Item 5. The individual’s planning Item 6. The individual’s knowledge structure and the principles of the disciplines mastered (principled, model-based thinking models for planning and reference) Item 7. The individual’s methodological system (techniques, methods, processes, steps, evaluation dimensions, assessment criteria, etc.) Item 8. The tools the individual possesses and can integrate (human, financial, material, and other tangible and intangible resources) Item 9. The individual’s mentality and state of mind Item 10. The individual’s execution ability, intensity of action motivation, etc. Item 11. Feedback from action results Item 12. Ideal reflection and subjective feelings on the above 11 items Paragraph 2. External Things: Item 1. Others besides oneself (as “tool persons,” human resources, etc.) Item 2. Property (currency, various assets, various property rights) Item 3. Things (various tangible and intangible items): ①. Events and the individual’s response thereto (Person A and Person B, at xx time, xx location, in xx manner, based on xx purpose, did xx, xx, xx, xx, xx matters, and obtained xx result feedback) Item 4. Resources: ①. Including tangible resources ②. Intangible assets: a. Personal attention; b. High-quality energy; c. Time; d. IPRs; e. Sociality; f. Political rights; g. Property-based proprietary rights, etc.

Article 44 【The Sameness of Human Essential Personality and the Difference in Division of Labor and Their Consideration】 All activities of human society are carried out by “persons (natural persons),” regardless of their status or any labels attached to them; however, in terms of their social value, different divisions of labor and statuses correspond to different “social stereotyped prices/values” (e.g., entrepreneurs have a higher social consideration, while drivers, nurses, etc. have a lower social consideration); and the most

fundamental difference among people of different statuses lies in the difference in their thinking patterns (ideology), which leads to differences in behavior, life models, and life choices, resulting in fundamental differences in life (differences)– those who change their thinking patterns will ultimately change their lives.

Article 45 【The Principle of Final Attribution to Persons】 In the analysis of the causes of any event, the ultimate attribution should be to the dimensions of people, human hearts, and interests; otherwise, it is a non-essential cause, and further inquiry is required.

Article 46 【On Credit and Anti-Credit】 Because the leaders of any organization in any country or region on Earth are essentially human beings, even so-called heads of state themselves, as long as they are human, at any moment, they may be in a state of telling the truth (honesty and credit) or telling lies (a state of deception); thus, the so-called “state” does not actually exist in the physical world but is only an object in the concepts and inner feelings of people; it, too, at any moment, may be in a state of telling the truth (honesty and credit) or telling lies (a state of deception); therefore, one should, at all times (to the maximum extent in principle), be unconditionally self-confident, but conduct dialectical reverse review and cautiously believe any other counterpart on the basis of principle-based trust in them, but also, in principle, do not subjectively disbelieve them completely, and ultimately rely on criminal law (upper limit), policies, and the actual situation.

Article 47 【The Coordination of Human Society’s “Ideal Stereotypes”】 For people with specific identities, such as entrepreneurs, financial bankers, investors, politicians, hosts, etc., the public often has social “ideal stereotypes”; in public situations

one should be aware of and consider them, but it is not necessary to be concerned with public evaluations; one should coordinate the values of public relations with personal freedom by managing expressions, emotions, expectations, mood, appearance, and interests.

Article 48 [Reference for the Establishment, Operation, and Management Disposition Measures of the Company]

For reference only in the establishment, operation, and management of the company, the following “Disposition Measures for Violations and Illegal Acts”:

(1) Order immediate rectification;

(2) Order rectification within a specified time limit;

(3) Suspension from performing duties;

(4) Order suspension from office;

(5) Acceptance of a formal interview;

(6) Disqualification;

(7) Transfer to another position;

(8) Removal from office;

(9) Order to compensate for losses;

(10) Order to continue performance;

(11) Order to return the original property;

(12) Order to submit a statement of repentance;

(13) Order to redo the business;

(14) Order for departmental rectification;

(15) Order for individual closed-door reflection;

(16) Order to submit a written self-criticism;

(17) Order to suspend from office for reflection;

(18) Order to make a public self-criticism;

(19) Issuance of a public criticism;

(20) Order to offer a private apology;

(21) Declaration of invalidation of the act;

(22) Confiscation of acquired rights and property;

(23) Order to make a moderate donation;

(24) Order to pay a moderate gratitude fee;

(25) Ineligibility for awards and commendations;

(26) Reduction of current official position (rank);

(27) Reduction of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.);

(28) Suspension of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.);

(29) Issuance of a serious warning, either non-public or public;

(30) Imposition of equivalent substantive disciplinary action;

(31) Imposition of a demerit;

(32) Imposition of a major demerit;

(33) Revocation of preferential rights (such as awards for excellence, honors, and recognition);

(34) Recording in the service record file and credit record file;

(35) Public announcement of their recording in the service record file and credit record file;

(36) Revocation of the work certificate;

(37) Revocation of qualification to hold corresponding positions in specific departments throughout the corporation;

(38) Revocation of qualification to serve throughout the corporation;

(39) (Legal) disciplinary discharge for violations;

(40) Order within the corporation to compensate at market value;

(41) Legal recovery of losses;

(42) Submission to judicial authorities for civil litigation;

(43) Submission to judicial authorities for administrative litigation;

(44) Submission to judicial authorities for handling by public security administrative punishment agencies;

(45) Imposition of criminal litigation: Paragraph 1. 1. Confession and repentance; Paragraph 2. 2. Pronouncement of probation; Paragraph 3. 3. Pronouncement of parole; Paragraph 4. 4. Residential surveillance; Paragraph 5. 5. Release on bail pending trial; Paragraph 6. 6. Medical parole; Paragraph 7. 7. Public surveillance (3-24 months); Paragraph 8. 8. Detention (1-15 days); Paragraph 9. 9. Criminal detention (1-6 months); Paragraph 10. 10. Fixed-term imprisonment (with probation); Paragraph 11. 11. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-25 years (actual execution): Item 1. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-3 years (actual execution); Item 2. Fixed-term imprisonment of 3-5 years (actual execution); Item 3. Fixed-term imprisonment of 5-7 years (actual execution, including 7 years); Item 4. Fixed-term imprisonment of 7-10 years (actual execution, excluding 7

years); Item 5. Fixed-term imprisonment of 10-15 years (actual execution); Item 6. Fixed-term imprisonment of 15-20 years (actual execution); Item 7. Fixed-term imprisonment of 20-25 years (actual execution); Paragraph 12. 12. Life imprisonment (not actual; actual execution of 13-25 years); Paragraph 13. 13. Life imprisonment (life imprisonment without commutation or parole; currently explicitly applicable in principle only to extreme cases of corruption); Paragraph 14. 14. Death penalty / Life penalty (with a 1-2 year reprieve); Paragraph 15. 15. Death penalty / Life penalty (actual execution).

Article 49【The MVP Principle for Purchasing Subject Matter】Each purchase shall, in principle, involve prior planning, listing, and strict adherence to the list. In principle, no subject matter outside the list shall be purchased, and no unplanned subject matter shall be purchased merely due to price discounts.

Article 50【The Essential Logic of the Creation of All Human Projects】Creation begins with human (human nature) needs, creating a state of chaos – increasingly becoming clearer, more systematic, and theoretical – profit decreases – becomes unprofitable – re-creation of a new state of chaos begins again from human (human nature) needs。

Article 51【The Origin of the Creation of All Human Projects】The origin of the creation of all human projects is always an Idea, merely an (altruistic) consensus concept and advocacy among oneself and specific cooperating others (generally through media or commercial advertising), which reflects the founder's inner beliefs and vision. It is generally based on the essential logic of oneself and various groups of people, humanity and human nature, human hearts, and dreams (creating information barrier differences between high-level and low-level personnel, abstract and concrete, macro to micro), in order to achieve the interests of specific people. Essentially, any institution is composed of natural persons, and at most, it is merely a (essential, macro-level) consensus of the inner concepts of the top people of the institution。

Article 52【The Scientific Logical Closure of the Principle of Creation of All Human Projects】The logical closure of human social development starts from the essence of philosophy (the actor themselves, the number one leader of human society and national joint organizations, the number one leader of their own country, or the thought concept value system of human consensus), passes through the essence of economics (human heart desire exchange, value exchange) – Law (political policies, domestic and international laws) – Pedagogy (a tool for shaping the concepts of political circles) – Linguistics and Literature (a tool for human education) – History (the documentation of all key human events and trend summaries) – Science (human natural science concepts: physics,

chemistry, biology, astronomy, geography, etc.) – Engineering (the aggregation of all tangible human technologies, methods, and process disciplines) – Agriculture (all concepts and technologies related to human plant cultivation and animal husbandry) – Medicine (all research disciplines concerning human physical health, diseases, drugs, poisoning, etc.) – Military Science (the study of all personnel of violent organs and their mechanisms) – Management and Business Administration (the study of all personnel of corporate production and business activities and their mechanisms) – Art (a culture that uses various means or media to shape images and create atmospheres to reflect reality and express emotions)

Article 53 【Daily Habits】 My daily habits include: (1) Reading biographies and books on academic principles; (2) Multilingual writing; (3) Learning foreign languages; (4) Multilingual speeches and orations; (5) Reading across academic disciplines; (6) Cross-lingual and cross-cultural reading; (7) Cross-cultural socializing (communication); (8) Learning principles across academic disciplines; (9) Physical fitness; (10) Strategic planning (11) Personnel organization; (12) Project planning; (13) Implementation; (14) Implementation supervision; (15) Reflection and review;

Article 54 【Core Key Areas of Focus for Each Stage from Having Nothing to Being the Richest Person in the World】 The specific areas of focus for each stage from having nothing to being the richest person in the world are as follows: (1) 0-10,000 / year – Solving a small problem for a small group of people (elite group) (2) 10,000-100,000 / year – Professional deepening activities (whether the solution is good) (3) 100,000-1,000,000 / year – Project planning and operations activities (4) 1,000,000-10,000,000 / year – Standardization activities, marketing activities, team building

Article 54 【Core Key Areas of Focus for Each Stage from Having Nothing to Becoming the World’s Richest Person】 The specific areas of focus for each stage from having nothing to becoming the world’s richest person are as follows: (1) 0-10,000 / year – Solving a small problem for a small group of people (the elite) (2) 10,000-100,000 / year – Deep professional engagement activities (the quality of the solution) (3) 100,000-1,000,000 / year – Project planning and operational activities (4) 1,000,000-10,000,000 / year – Standardization activities, marketing activities, team-building activities (incentives, personnel selection, personal character) (5) 10,000,000-100,000,000 / year – (Macroscopic, abstract, and intangible) business model design activities (6) 100,000,000-1,000,000,000 / year – Replicating the same business model project ten times (7) 1,000,000,000-10,000,000,000 / year – Equity design, corporate legal entity cluster (group) structure, business direction (8) 10,000,000,000-100,000,000,000 / year – National destiny (national fortune) development trends (9) 100,000,000,000-

1,000,000,000,000 / year – Human society development trends (people, wealth, resources; timing, geographical advantage, and human harmony) Article 55 【Model for Selecting People to Start a Venture】 Starting from the essential logic of the highest academic subject of something you want to do, determine What, Why, How, and How much cost? From the common (all people, activities, and wishes follow the essential commonalities of human nature) to the individual (each…

The different details and phenomena of individuals) begin by first providing services to the elite (targeting a minority of wealthy individuals) by formulating solutions for urgent, difficult, and dangerous specific problems; as the project deepens, it then gradually transitions to providing solutions for specific problems for the general public.

Article 56 【The Essence of Gratitude】 The essence of gratitude is an internal emotion, and its specific manifestations mainly include: (1) Sending gratitude messages (digital messages, letters, videos, audio, etc.) (2) Sending small gratitude red packets (3) Naturally referring high-quality people (4) Other reasonable methods

Article 57 【Working, Entrepreneurship, Creation of Corporate Legal Entities, Investment, and Property Income from IPR】 The cash flow for maintaining my personal life comes from my personally initiated independent entrepreneurship based on the supply and demand relationship of the market population (for example: a small and micro-enterprise legal entity), team-based entrepreneurship (forming a team to start a business), dividends from legal entities, personal portfolio investments, and property income from IPR (Intellectual Property); under conditions where my life or right to survival is under serious threat, it may come from temporary, point-to-point labor-based income calculated according to work results; I do not accept wage income calculated based on working hours, except in the following cases: My survival or life is under extreme realistic threat, and if timely measures are not taken, it could lead to my loss of life or impending death, and within a foreseeable time period, there are no other income channels or disposable income; My survival or life is under extreme realistic threat, and if timely measures are not taken, it could lead to lifelong irreversible damage to my body organs, limbs, or other critical personal assets, and within a foreseeable time period, there are no other income channels or disposable income; The entity providing the wage income calculated based on working hours (generally a corporate legal entity) can learn specific equity structures, business models, key core commercial information, and information beneficial for my subsequent independent entrepreneurial or investment activities.

Article 58 【The Essence of Wages】 The essence of wages is that the boss entrepreneur spends money to purchase the time, energy, and solutions of “bottom-level people” in order to maintain their own life.

Article 59 【General Model for Business Development】 Business system development: Human Demand (Opportunity) Discovery Period – Project Design Period – Founder’s Personal Command Period – Customer Free Entry Period (Project Validation Period: Low Price or Free) – 1v1 Low-Price Service Period – 1vN Price-Increase Service Period – 1vN Course Training Period (Standardization Period) – Membership Club Review Period – Business Scaling Period – Business Capitalization Period – Cash Exit Period.

Article 60 【The Cyclical Essence of All Human Activities】 The essence of all human activities is to manipulate the hearts, minds, self-consistent closed loops of concepts, emotions, desires, and visions of others; there is nothing else to it, and the higher one goes (especially at the level of the head of state), the more this is the case; its institutional design often involves designing the switches of human nature into the system.

Article 61 【Negative List for Activity Organization Themes】 To ensure freedom, the following activities, with the purpose or intent of a themed activity, shall not be organized unless criminal law makes corresponding amendments: (1) Those that split the state; (2) Those that subvert the current administration; (3) Those that overthrow the current social and political system; (4) Those that establish or operate organizations with the nature of criminal gangs; (5) Those that establish organizations with extremist nature; (6) Prostitution;

(7) Illegally crossing national borders;

(8) Escaping from prison;

(9) Unlawful assembly as stipulated by the Criminal Law;

(10) Trafficking in women or children;

(11) International gambling (gambling abroad);

(12) Impersonating others to obtain specific qualifications or benefits provided by politicians under the concept and name of the state;

(13) Illegal smuggling;

(14) Organizing the activities of cult organizations whose core intent is to undermine the implementation of laws or which could cause serious injury or death;

(15) 【Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted】*** (Note: Newly added sensitive negative activity types, marked according to confidentiality rules)

(16) 【Legal and regulatory compliance requirements omitted】*** (Note: Newly added sensitive negative activity types, marked according to confidentiality rules) *# This clause supplements the original text with markings for sensitive negative activity types. In accordance with the “Sensitive Content Confidentiality Rules,” unlisted types that may involve illegal acts are handled as confidential to avoid compliance risks. # Article 62 【Division of Life’s Macro-Periods】 Childhood Era – First Student Era (with the core essential purposes of cognitive enhancement, trust endorsement, influence shaping, and circle transformation) – Operation-Centered Era [Initial Era of Sojourning and Residing] – Capital-Centered Era – Complete Financial Freedom Era – Second Student Era (research study, further study abroad, study tours) – Post-Financial Freedom Era …… Article 63 【Macro-Periodic Stage Division for the Construction of the Financial Ark】 Working for others – Era of Working for Oneself Alone (selling single units of time – folding time – replicating multiple units of time: through methods such as creating courses, subscription services, membership cards) – Era of Team Formation (the era of employing others to work for oneself) – Era of Automation (self-detachment) – Era of Capital Operation (using money to obtain more money – the era of doubling money) – Era of Establishing and Retiring from Private Equity Funds – Era of Writing Books and Establishing Theories Article 64 【Display of General Action Principle Models】 In principle, actions are planned, organized, and implemented on the basis of not violating articles related to fixed-term imprisonment of 10 years or more, life imprisonment, lifelong deprivation of political rights, or confiscation of property, as stipulated by the Criminal Law. However, this does not apply in the following situations:

(17) Where, in order to uphold long-term interests and the principle of long-termism, medium and short-term interests are abandoned for long-term benefits, and the strategic development policy for life stages is specifically analyzed and changed in accordance with terminal objectives;

(18) Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with mandatory and severely punitive provisions of agreements or contracts;

(19) Where the resolutions of shareholder meetings, established by the members of a corporate legal entity and based on the good-faith consensus of core shareholders, are complied with;

(20) Where the resolutions of shareholder meetings, jointly established with parties from the capital side and financial institutions and based on the good-faith consensus of all parties, are complied with;

(21) Other situations, upon review, that are deemed to require specific analysis of specific problems Article 65 【General Action Procedures】 People-oriented, with open decision-making based on mental models and rational analysis; there is no completely universal, specific procedural given program. Article 66 【Applicability of Reference Action Models, Thinking, Cognition, and Thought Patterns for Operational and Capital Activities in Stages】

(22) Before achieving the goal of annual income of ten million: ① Action Planning (MVP – business modeling) – ② Legal Review (first including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific legal and detailed rules: ① Responsibility ceiling review *) – ② Regulation review – ③ Code of conduct review – ④ Contract and agreement clause review – ⑤ Taking action – ⑥ Reflection and summary – ⑦ Review and formation of text

(II) After achieving the annual ten-million target: ① Action Planning (MVP–Business Modeling) – ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review *) – ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Business Standardization – ⑦ Business Team Formation, Departmentalization, and Subdivision – ⑧ Reflection and Summary – ⑥ Post-mortem to form standardized text (III) After achieving a "Wang Jianlin-style small goal": ① Business Model Reconstruction + Marketing Redesign – ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review*) – ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Taking Action – ⑦ Reflection and Summary – ⑧ Post-mortem to form text (IV) After achieving ten "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": ① Equity Design and Equity Investment – Business Model Reconstruction – ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review)– ③ Industry Regulation Review – ④ Ethics Review – ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑥ Strategic Direction – ⑦ Reflection and Summary – ⑧ Post-mortem to form text (V) After achieving one hundred "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": ① Policy Assessment – ② Equity Design – ③ Business Model Fine-tuning – ④ Legal Review (First

including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review)– ⑤ Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – ⑧ Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Post-mortem to form text (VI) After achieving one hundred "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": National Fortune – Policy – Equity – Business Model Fine-tuning – Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review)– Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Post-mortem to form text (VII) After achieving one thousand "Wang Jianlin-style small goals": Human Destiny – National Fortune – Policy – Equity – Business Model Fine-tuning – Legal Review (First including criminal liability limit review, then including civil liability limit review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability limit review)– Industry Regulation Review – ⑥ Ethics Review – ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review – Strategic Direction – ⑨ Reflection and Summary – ⑩ Post-mortem to form text (VIII) – Corporate Grouping, Internationalization, Globalization, Online Transformation, Digitalization, and Ecologization – Conducting Portfolio Investment – Establishing a global international private equity fund corporation operated by individual natural persons Article 67 【Refusal to Allow Any Negative Labeling of (This) Person】 At any time, do not label any person, including oneself and others, and even national leaders, with words or any other form ((including sanctification and negative labeling), its purposes are as follows: To encourage all parties to live actively;

(1) To demonstrate respect for oneself and others;

(2) To stimulate the positive motivation within any person's humanity;

(3) To develop the positive potential for learning and exploration in people (including oneself and the other party);

(4) To contribute to the psychological well-being of people (including oneself and the other party);

(5) Any person is non-sacred; their fundamental, primary distinction lies in the different ways of perceiving and interpreting the world;

(6) Other reasons not listed above

Article 68 【The Essence of Currency】 The essence of currency is the exchange ratio between the desire of one specific person and the desire of another specific person.

Article 68-2【The Fundamental Principle of Debt Settlement】I establish myself in the world, with trust as the essential principle. For all legal debts confirmed by contract or fact, their legality is acknowledged and an obligation to settle them is assumed, which shall never be illegally abolished or denied. It is held that the responsibility for settlement is inescapable; this is the cornerstone of commercial activities and also a manifestation of personal integrity. *#This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Third Amendment, clarifying

The core principle of debt settlement, connecting to the principle of “Prudent Commitment, Utmost Good Faith” in Article 6 of this Charter, solidifies the foundation of commercial credit # Article 68-3 [Creditor Communication Attitude Graded Response Mechanism] However, to maintain goodwill and harmony in commercial dealings and optimize transaction costs, a graded response mechanism is established based on the creditor’s communication attitude: Friendly and Cooperative Level: For creditors who consistently act in good faith and communicate rationally, debt repayment shall be prioritized upon its due date, or convenience in performance shall be granted under equivalent conditions, in order to nurture and consolidate a virtuous interactive commercial ecosystem. Malicious Speculation Level: For creditors who speculate, demand payment, or make accusations of debt evasion based on unfounded facts, through malicious provocation, public insult, or defamation of character, the “Expectation Realization Effect” principle established in Article 68-4 of this Charter shall apply. *#This article is newly added pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It distinguishes creditor attitudes through a graded response, balancing friendly cooperation with risk prevention and control, and reducing commercial communication costs # Article 68-4 [Application of the Expectation Realization Effect Principle] (a) When a creditor exhibits behavior as described in (2) of Article 68-3 of this Charter, namely the “Malicious Speculation Level,” I will initiate the “Expectation Realization Effect” principle as a systematic response. (b) Core Essence: That creditor’s malicious expectation that “I intend to default on the debt” will be realized at the rule level in the manner they least desire – that is, I will strictly exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by law, my right as a debtor to choose the order of performance, adjusting the creditor’s debt settlement order to the last position. (c) Proviso Clause: The application of this principle must adhere to the following insurmountable bottom lines: It must not violate the mandatory legal provisions on the settlement order of debts with statutory priority rights such as secured property rights. It must not constitute legal or contractual breach by violating the agreed-upon repayment deadlines in a concluded contract. This principle only adjusts the order and timing of settlement, and certainly not the responsibility and obligation of settlement.* #This article is newly added pursuant to Paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It clarifies the response rules for malicious creditors, protecting one’s own rights while strictly adhering to legal and contractual bottom lines to

avoid breach of contract risks # Article 68-5 [Evidence Preservation and Procedural Justice] The prerequisite for applying the principle in Article 68-4 is the clarity of facts and the justice of procedure. The creditor's "malicious speculation" must be comprehensively documented through legal forms such as recordings, screenshots, and documents. This procedure is not for provocation, but to ensure that my response is based on indisputable facts and rules, in preparation for verification of any form of dispute. *#This article is newly added pursuant to Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It emphasizes procedural justice, avoiding disputes through legal evidence preservation, and connecting to the "Supervision Mechanism" requirement in Article 9 of this Charter # Article 68-6 [Declaration, Specification, and Notification of the Aforementioned Debt Settlement Principles] My commercial principles are open and upright. At the beginning of the establishment of the debtor-creditor relationship or at its inception, the response principles set forth in Articles 68-3 to 68-5 of this Charter may be declared or notified to the other party in an appropriate manner that does not constitute a threat, stating that "the attitude of communication is an important variable in the efficiency of settlement," with the aim of guiding positive interaction from the source and reducing unnecessary friction and internal friction.* #This article is newly added pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It clarifies rules through prior notification, guiding positive communication from the source, and aligning with the "Long-termism" mindset (Article 7) of this Charter # Article 69 [The Essence of Finance] The essence of finance is the circulation and exchange of capital and money (essentially, providing the money of those with monetary surplus to those with monetary shortage at a certain interest return and agreed-upon rules)

Article 70 【Long-termism】 In implementing any action, long-term interests shall be considered, and long-termism shall be upheld.

Article 71 【Strategic Deployment and Positioning Mindset】 In planning any activity or implementing any action, one shall adopt a mindset of resource integration and strategic deployment, adhering to the principle of not owning everything, but making all things (that can or may be) available for one's own use.

Article 72 【Altruism Mindset】

When helping others, genuinely solve problems; in the process of solving problems, do not harbor private expectations or self-serving motives, but act with selflessness and altruism.

Article 73 [Principle of Win-Win Thinking] When making decisions, one should consider the maximum realization of the wishes of all parties, minimizing private interests (even reaching a state of selflessness and altruism).

Article 74 [Principle of Flexible Invocation of Methods/Processes/Steps and Tools/Resources] In any planning, one should adhere to the principle of flexibility in the invocation of methods, processes, steps, and tools and resources. On a results-oriented basis, one must remain steadfast to the essential goal (a free life) and handle non-core interests flexibly, planning on a case-by-case basis when necessary.

Article 75 [Principle of Decision-Making Based on Mental Models] The individual shall rely on scientific and effective mental models for decision-making, carefully examining others' attempts to plant "conceptual anchors" (usually through verbal means), and at all times making decisions based on their own scientifically validated and effective mental models.

Article 76 [Data-Oriented Thinking] The individual shall rely on scientific and effective data and information for decision-making, using data with caution.

Article 77 [Information-Oriented Thinking] At all times, one should pay attention to searching for information and carefully verifying its sources and accuracy. On this basis, design business projects from the perspectives of human nature and supply and demand, and launch entrepreneurial ventures using the MVP (Minimum Viable Product) approach.

Article 78 [The Ideal Upper Limit of Life's Struggle] The individual's ideal upper limit in life is to establish a company (for entrepreneurship) based on "humanity" (human nature, human wishes, or human needs and their supply-demand relationships), operate it with a team, and achieve personal freedom through global travel and remote work. On this basis, establish a globalized international private fund company or corporate entity (of a private placement nature).

Article 79 [The Principled Lower Limit of the Individual's Life Actions] The principled lower limit of the individual's life actions is to ensure that one's own actions do not indeed violate the degree stipulated in the Criminal Law and its relevant judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and/or deprivation of political rights), and to make decisions while taking into account the interests of team members.

Article 80 [Cognition of the Essence of Life from Economic and Political Perspectives] From political and economic perspectives, life is a game of resource possession and distribution ("a cake-cutting game"). By taking a leading position to occupy a certain amount of existing resources, and then team-based and reasonably distributing these resources to one's followers, "altruism" can lead to "success." However, the entire process requires relatively rational and agile action over a period of about 5 years, and continuous maintenance of one's own status.

Article 81 [Principle of Independent Standard-Setting Action Model] In any action, the individual shall start from the essence, first plan, combine with one's most authentic needs, adopt a completely scientific perspective,shielding (blocking out) the speech (evaluations, public opinion, etc.) of people whose life goal circles and interest orientations are different from one's own, and independently formulate action standards (for example: shopping lists, structural lists for the procurement and configuration of specific targets), and then proceed to make purchases based on this text. The list shall specify the following matters: (1) Enumeration of the names of the targets to be purchased; (2) The current usage amount of each target to be purchased; (3) An explanatory argument for the utility and minimum feasible necessity of each target to be purchased; (4) An explanatory argument for the subsequent transitive effects of each target to be purchased.

Article 82 [Exemption from the Procedures Listed in the Previous Article's Shopping List When a Substantive Threat to the Individual's Life Indeed Occurs] Specific circumstances for exemption include: (1) Being sentenced and having a life sentence executed for violating the provisions of the Criminal Code concerning the death penalty; (2) Being liable to be killed on the spot for the act in question; (3) Being liable to die as a result of meteorological causes.

(4) Possible death due to geological or geological disasters;

(5) Possible death due to traffic accidents or damage to tools (vehicle failure; traffic accidents caused by humans; intentional or unintentional);

(6) Possible death due to sudden or non-sudden illness (e.g., organ failure) without timely and/or effective medical treatment;

(7) Possible occurrence of abnormal signals from body organs, signs, etc., which may cause irreversible major harm to the person's body;

(8) Possible assassination or murder due to retaliation from specific groups (e.g., criminal organizations);

(9) Possible death due to gas leaks, water damage, or fires;

(10) Possible death due to overwork without effective relief and recovery;

(11) Possible death due to unbearable major external and internal psychological stress (which can be resolved through cognitive regulation and mood management) without effective relief and recovery;

(12) Other circumstances not listed above that may lead to death.

Article 83 [Summary of All Primary and Essential Intangible and Tangible Object Systems Pursued by Individuals or Humanity]

Unless punitive measures are established by law for specific prohibitive matters (mandatory requirements) and infringe upon freedom and the right to life, any individual (with the right to choose) may choose not to comply. (The mechanism of effect for all punishments is based on the human psychological fear of potentially losing existing objects—the mentality of gain and loss.) The corresponding objects of the mentality of gain and loss are now summarized and listed as follows: (1) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to life; (2) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to bodily integrity; (3) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon freedom; (4) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon one's strategic right of self-determination; (5) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing property (currency or assets) or property rights (ownership; usufructuary rights: e.g., right of habitation; intellectual property rights IPRs: trademark rights, copyright, patent rights); compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing non-property social rights (e.g., political rights: freedom of speech, publication, assembly, association, etc.); (6) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing rights to credit, reputation, and honor; (7) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing personal accessory rights of the same type as the right to one's likeness and the right to privacy; (8) Compliance with an agreement and action based on punitive measures that infringe upon future possible choices in life; (9) Compliance with an agreement and action based on the infringement of one's internal subjective negative emotions and feelings arising from the stimulation of one's own internal sensations: Paragraph 1. Sense of shame; Paragraph 2. Sense of regret (subjective feeling of remorse); Paragraph 3. Sense of vexation; Paragraph 4. Sense of self-reproach; Paragraph 5. Sense of anxiety; Paragraph 6. Sense of tension; Paragraph 7. Sense of anger; Paragraph 8. Sense of dejection; Paragraph 9. Sense of sadness; Paragraph 10. Sense of suffering; (10) Compliance with an agreement and action based on the infringement of the objects in items 1-9 concerning persons with extremely close relationships to oneself; (Note: The scope of such persons shall be determined by the parties themselves (i.e., the people the parties truly care about).)

To act in accordance with a certain agreement for the purpose of maintaining the honor already acquired and possessed; To act in accordance with a certain agreement for the purpose of maintaining an existing consensual spirit (e.g., the spirit of contract); To act in accordance with a certain agreement based on the following internal driving forces (intrinsic motivation): Paragraph 1. The joy of self-reward – altruism; Paragraph 2. A sense of inner mission; Paragraph 3. A sense of inner love; Paragraph 4. A sense of inner accomplishment; Paragraph 5.

A sense of inner responsibility; Paragraph 6. A sense of inner pride; Paragraph 7. A sense of inner self-esteem; Paragraph 8. A sense of inner participation; Paragraph 9. A sense of inner gain; Paragraph 10. The desire and curiosity to explore and restore the complete original picture of an event; Paragraph 11. A sense of moral superiority (sense of righteousness); Paragraph 12. A sense of inner honor; Paragraph 13. A sense of inner loss (neutral feedback); Paragraph 14. A sense of inner guilt (negative feedback); Paragraph 15. A sense of inner crisis (negative feedback);

(11) To act in accordance with a certain agreement based on the following external driving forces (extrinsic motivation): Paragraph 1. The need for social acclaim (natural persons, legal entities); Paragraph 2. The need for recognition in the form of social honor certificates, medals, and titles; Paragraph 3. The need for positive “labels” from other parties (e.g., generosity); Paragraph 4. The need for the sense of power, leadership, and pride that comes from holding an official position; Paragraph 5. The need for the sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement derived from participating in ceremonies; Paragraph 6. The sense of game-like participation and interaction derived from progressively enhanced mutual feedback: Item 1. The sense of novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences; Item 2. The sense of gain from obtaining something that has never been obtained before; Item 3. The need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal entities); Item 4. The sense of uniqueness and honor derived from membership-like status; Paragraph 7. The need for monetary compensation (RMB ¥ / time): Item 1. Needing less than 100; Item 2. Needing 100-500; Item 3. Needing 500-1000; Item 4. Needing 1000-5000; Item 5. Needing 5000-10000; Item 6. Needing 10000-20000; Item 7. Needing 20000-50000; Item 8. Needing 50000-100000; Item 9. Needing 100000-150000; Item 10. Needing 150000-300000; Item 11. Needing 300000-500000; Item 12. Needing 500000-1000000; Item 13. Needing 1000000-3000000;

Item 14 requires 3,000,000-5,000,000; Item 15 requires 5,000,000-10,000,000; Item 16 requires 10,000,000-50,000,000; Item 17 requires 50,000,000-100,000,000; Item 18 requires 100,000,000-500,000,000; Item 19 requires 500,000,000-1,000,000,000; Item 20 requires 1,000,000,000+; Paragraph 8. Ethics (Punishment for Conflict of Inner Belief); Paragraph 9. Threats from Others (Negative Return); Paragraph 10. Public Opinion Pressure (Negative Return); Paragraph 11. Need for Other Non-monetary Negative Feedback Stimuli Not Listed Above.

Article 84 【Principle of Invited Service Provision】 In engaging in any activities (including but not limited to consulting, planning, agency, leasing, translation,

design, negotiation, etc.), the primary and fundamental starting point and first principle for providing services shall be the need of the external counterpart. When the service recipient does not have active and strong motivation, (principally) no assistance shall be provided.

Article 85【Client Search and Positioning】When searching for clients, one must target individuals who have active and strong motivation to seek assistance and who genuinely possess the intention, willingness, and ability to pay.

Article 86【Intensity of One's Own Motivation】Oneself should also have clear objectives, actively identify one's own true and intense desires, and act upon them.

Article 87【General Principles of Civil Activities I】Principle of Equality – It mainly has two layers of meaning: one is the embodiment of the constitutional principle of equality before the law in civil law, and the other is the equal protection of the legitimate civil rights and interests of all civil subjects.

Article 88【General Principles of Civil Activities II】Principle of Voluntariness – Civil subjects shall follow the principle of voluntariness when engaging in civil activities, establishing, modifying, or terminating civil legal relationships according to their own will. The principle of autonomy of will is one of the "three cornerstones" of modern civil law.

Article 89【General Principles of Civil Activities III】Principle of Fairness – Using the balance of interests as the standard of value judgment to adjust the economic interests among civil subjects, and to allocate the rights and obligations of civil subjects through balanced distribution of interests. Fairness and justice are the basic requirements for civil judicial activities.

Article 90【General Principles of Civil Activities IV】Principle of Good Faith – Honesty and good faith are the basic norms of market activities and an important legal principle for guaranteeing transaction order, requiring all civil subjects to be honest and not deceitful, to value credit, and to exercise rights in good faith.

Article 91【Personal Exemption from the Principle of Good Faith】Based on compliance with the aforementioned principle of good faith, if one of the following situations is encountered, one may break the adherence to the principle of good faith and make what one deems appropriate retention or other reasonable handling of relevant information, behavioral outcomes, resources, etc.: (1) When the right to life or right to survival is under actual threat by others or other subjects; (2) When the right to bodily integrity is under actual threat by others or other subjects; (3) When the right to freedom or strategic autonomous decision-making is under actual threat by others or other subjects; (4) When the right to freedom (of movement) is (illegally) restricted or under actual threat by

other subjects for a long period (exceeding 7 years or 20 years); (5) When retention and, based on good faith, non-disclosure are exercised towards other natural persons or subjects due to consideration of their cognitive level and capacity to bear… (6) Due to a prior commitment to protect their own privacy; (7) Due to an obligation under an agreement or a legal obligation to protect their own privacy;

(8) Due to the explicit prior commitment to protecting the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities);

(9) Due to the fulfillment of contractual or legal obligations to protect the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities);

(10) Due to the explicit prior commitment to protecting the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities);

(11) Due to the fulfillment of contractual or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of corporate entities established or held by oneself;

(12) Due to the fulfillment of contractual or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of others (natural persons, legal entities);

(13) Due to the fulfillment of obligations to retain insider information within specific industries;

(14) Due to the fulfillment of statutory duties or the maintenance of overall stability, it is necessary to retain certain matters within the scope permitted by law;

(15) Other temporary situations that the individual deems legitimately and reasonably necessary to breach adherence to the principle of good faith (integrity).

Article 92 [General Principles of Civil Activities V] The Green Principle – Civil subjects, when engaging in civil activities, shall act in a manner conducive to conserving resources and protecting the ecological environment. This principle not only carries forward the traditional cultural concept of harmony between heaven, earth, and humanity, and the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, but also embodies new development ideas, helping to alleviate the growing contradiction between China’s population and its resources and ecology.

Article 93 [The Meaning and Exemptions of Patriotism] The essence of a state is purely a concept in the human mind; its essence is a collective of specific persons (groups) based on interests. The naked essence of patriotism is the conceptual “identification of interests” and “bundling of interests,” as well as the identity-based recognition on the foundation of the aforementioned identification. Therefore, it (“patriotism” and the “state” concept) can be used as a tool and

means for “identification of interests” and “bundling of interests.” However, the utilization of “patriotism” can or must be exempted in the following circumstances: (1) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s right to life and right to survival are subject to long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) (illegal) restrictions or realistic threats from other subjects; (2) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s right to physical integrity, physical and mental health, etc., are subject to realistic threats from others or other subjects; (3) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s right to freedom, strategic autonomous decision-making right, freedom of thought and action, etc., are subject to realistic threats from others or other subjects; (4) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s right to choose a free lifestyle, right to choose a place of residence, right to choose a profession or career are subject to realistic threats; (5) Due to the practice of patriotism, the individual’s core rights and interests as stipulated in items 1-10 of Article 3 of this Charter are subject to realistic and substantial threats by others or other subjects (including but not limited to state subjects of the current country of residence, the ruling and administrative state subjects of the so-called mother country), by means including but not limited to the military, violence, legal imprisonment or any other manner; (6) Other circumstances where the practice of patriotism may cause the individual’s core interests to suffer loss.

Article 94 [Non-Participation in War Principle] Under no circumstances shall one enlist in the military or participate in any war for any reason.

Article 95 [Non-Participation in Political Parties Principle] Under no circumstances shall one join any political party based on any interest or intention, nor shall one support or oppose any political party.

Article 96 [Principle of Not Holding Political Stances] Under no circumstances shall the individual intend to support or oppose any political stance, any (state’s) political party, any other political organization, or any political slogan advocacy. , it is a principle not to explicitly support or oppose any political “ideology”. Article 96-2 [Necessary Exceptions to the Principle of Non-Partisan Political Stance] Under the corresponding principle, the following circumstances may be exempted as necessary at the discretion:

(1) Where necessary for the essential and necessary work duties and performance of duties, or in compliance with necessary requirements, to achieve (long-term) cooperation with the other party;

(2) Engaging in the circumstances described in (1) does not necessarily require mandatory membership in a specific political party or faction, or engaging in non-essential party activities such as, but not limited to, election canvassing and non-duty-required promotional activities;

(3) Other exempt circumstances of the same nature as described above. # *This clause was added pursuant to Article 2 of the Second Amendment, to clarify exceptions to the principle of non-political stance, to adapt to cooperation needs in work performance, and to avoid affecting the advancement of core affairs due to rigid principles # Article 96-3 [Boundary of the Meaning of Article 96-2 and the Main Text of Article 96] The content of Article 96-2 and the main text of Article 96 do not constitute an expression prohibiting or restricting cooperation between myself and a specific political party of my own nationality as a collaborator, nor do they imply reducing the intensity, depth, or breadth of cooperation with it. #* This clause was added pursuant to Article 3 of the Second Amendment, to clarify the boundaries of the clause, to avoid misunderstandings about the willingness to cooperate, and to guarantee the space for cooperation with legal entities # Article 97 [Principle of National Equality] Under no circumstances shall one be influenced by nationalism, nationality, nation, or race. Article 98 [Absolute Ultimate Bottom Line of Life Action] Under any circumstances, do not participate in gambling-related activities (except when I am not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law), organizations of a criminal nature, drug-related activities, or engage in obscene and pornographic-themed activities other than watching related content. *# Based on the original text of this clause, the exception “not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law” is added, in accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle” (Article 2) of this Charter, to adapt to legal differences in cross-border activities # Article 99 [Principle of Equal Attitude Towards Others] Under no circumstances shall one treat others with an unequal attitude (including so-called high-ranking and powerful individuals and low-status individuals). Article 100 [IPR Intellectual Property Rights] Intellectual property rights are the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the Financial Ark. Article 101 [Copyright and Its Handling Principles] Copyright is a branch under intellectual property rights and a pillar under a pillar of the Financial Ark; specifically enjoyed through the publication of individual and innovative and personalized books, audio, and video. Article 102 [Trademark Rights and Their Handling Principles] Trademark rights are a branch under intellectual property rights and a pillar under a pillar of the Financial Ark; specifically enjoyed through the individual act of registering commercial identifiers. Article 103 [Patent Rights and Their Handling Principles] Patent rights are a branch under intellectual property rights and a pillar under a pillar of the Financial Ark; specifically enjoyed through the individual act of creating unprecedented objects (technical processes, designs, etc.) and applying for and obtaining a patent in accordance with the law. Article 104 [Understanding of Marriage and the Essence of Marriage] The essence of marriage is the integration and sharing of resources between one person

and another based on reducing transaction costs. Article 105 [Value Ranking in Terms of Aspiration and Kinship] Iin principle recognize that shared aspirations outweigh operational capabilities, which outweigh kinship relations.

Article 144 【Regarding the Handling of Wills and Bequests and Related Subject Matter】My personal life legacy and the assets of the Financial Ark

The order of beneficiaries for bequests is as follows:

(1) A spouse who shares the same aspirations as my own planning;

(2) A spouse who, while not sharing the same aspirations as my own planning, can properly manage existing assets;

(3) A son or daughter who shares the same aspirations as my own planning;

(4) A son or daughter who, while not sharing the same aspirations as my own planning, can properly manage existing assets;

(5) Other members of the company’s shareholders’ assembly who share the same aspirations as my own plans;

(6) Other members of the company’s shareholders’ assembly who, although not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, can properly manage the existing assets;

(7) Other personnel of this company (managers or employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees, civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, employees) who share the same aspirations as my own plans;

(8) Other members of this company who, although not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, can properly manage the existing assets;

(9) External third parties acting in good faith who, although not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, can properly manage the existing assets;

(10) External third parties acting in good faith who, although not sharing the same aspirations as my own plans, can properly manage the existing assets; #This clause explicitly establishes the priority order for inheritance and bequests, with “shared aspirations” and “asset management capability” as the core criteria for determination. It prioritizes the sustainability of the core business and assets, aligning with the principles of “long-termism” (Article 7) and “core asset creation” (Article 31) of this Charter.#

Article 147【Smooth Career Transition Path I】After personally accomplishing a matter, establish a company. The specific industry may refer to the following path and be adjusted according to one's own conditions: Consulting / Communications / Media – Project Planning – Agency Operations – Technology Industry – Leasing Industry – Financial Investment Industry (Individual Investor – Investment Company – Private Equity Fund and its Consulting) #This Article provides a phased path for career transition, connecting to the strategic planning of "Professional Services → Investment Company → Private Equity Fund" in Article 8 "Life Direction," ensuring the coherence of industry transformation#

Article 148【Bug Discovery and Iteration】The true "leveling up" in life stems from shifting one's attention from controlling others to self-exploration, self-discovery, self-management, self-reflection, and self-iteration. Only by continuously changing and correcting oneself can one progressively approach one's ideal blueprint.

Article 149【Growth Mindset】Oneself and others can always be better, but one must not, nor is it necessary, pursue absolute perfection (extreme perfectionism, absolute 100-point thinking). One must always iterate, deconstruct, and rebuild one's own thinking and behavioral patterns as a way of thinking and mentality.

Article 150【Exit System for Unaccepted Moral Concepts】At any time, for concepts that are publicly recognized but which I personally do not accept, I have the right to choose to exit the relevant activities and groups at any time.

Article 151【Essential Logic of Maximum Altruism】The essential logic of maximum altruism is through the design of certain systems, mechanisms, and processes, enabling all participants (each individual) to have a sense of participation, gain, gamification, joy, accomplishment, and dream fulfillment, ultimately allowing each to maximally realize their reasonable dreams within the designed process.

Article 112【The Principle of Prioritizing External Praise under the Premise of Intrinsic Objective Dialectical Neutrality】I adhere to the principle of prioritizing external praise for others under the premise of intrinsic objective dialectical neutrality, that is, in most cases, I need not point out the mistakes of others or argue with people from different circles about differences in values, but only retain my own opinions, while maintaining a priority on external praise, unless one of the following situations applies: (1) The relevant person is a paying client who consults me on a specific matter for a fee, and the specific matter in question is the same as the matter for which it is necessary to point out the mistakes of others or to argue about differences in values; (2) If failing to point out the mistakes of the relevant "other person" or to argue about differences in values could lead to the impairment of my core interests, including but not

limited to the following: Item 1. The relevant person is my core shareholder, partner, or senior executive; Item 2. The relevant person is my core's backbone employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee; #This clause balances "dialectical neutrality" with "interest protection," maintaining interpersonal harmony while preventing the impairment of core interests, and connects to the Charter's "all things are equal exchange" (Article 35) principle #

Article 113 【The Principle of Action Based on a Willing Heart】

Any action I take at any time, once implemented, I shall ensure that the action is based on the willingness of the subjective (intrinsic perspective) person. If not subjectively willing, or not adjusted to a willing state, I shall not take any action in principle, unless one of the following situations applies: (1) My own life or right to survival faces a substantial and realistic threat, necessitating the immediate adoption of special actions; (2) My own personal freedom, freedom of psychological state, freedom of thought, or right to autonomous decision-making faces a substantial and realistic threat, necessitating the immediate adoption of special actions; (3) Based on a strictist agreement from a real, fully autonomous, non-instinctive oral, written, or data-electronic transmission agreement.

Article 114 【The Principle of Paid Screening】 When others seek my help or to solve a problem, I shall generally require them to pay, with the following subsequent effects: (1) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to protecting myself from unnecessary threats (including but not limited to threats to person, life, health, etc.); (2) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to finding people on the same frequency; (3) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to coordinating the allocation of my own energy, time, etc.; (4) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to ensuring that "non-payers do not receive my services, gradually increasing the monetary value of my own intangible resources such as time, energy, attention, etc."; (5) Screening out those who recognize the need to pay and concentrating services on them is conducive to eliminating "freeloaders," "barnacle-type consumers," and other such people, screening for high-quality clients, helping to increase my own efficiency in earning money, while simultaneously optimizing and transforming the people who interact closely with me, thereby indirectly optimizing the quality of my own life. #This clause optimizes resource allocation through "paid screening," aligning with the Charter's "focus on the most core actions" (Article 27) and "position clients in high-quality populations" (Article 85) principles, increasing the return on investment of time and energy #

Article 115 【Principle of Independence and Personalization in Thinking and Lifestyle】 Ordinary person = average person = the majority; therefore, if one intends to live a life that an average person (ordinary person) cannot live their entire life, one must do things that are not quite the same as an average person (the majority); at the same time, one must find one's ideal role model, first study their way of thinking, then study their behavioral patterns, and ultimately make one's own thinking patterns, action patterns, business models, and lifestyle into something unimaginable by the majority, and ultimately live one's personalized ideal life.

Article 116 【Minimum Necessary Evaluation Dimensions for Client Screening】

To ensure client quality, the minimum necessary evaluation dimensions for client screening are summarized as follows: (1) The degree of stable love and maintenance for the ideal state achieved by this service; (2) The client's own clarity of purpose; (3) The client's own payment capacity (at the beginning of the venture, the review of client payment capacity should be relaxed, and as the venture company's own cash flow scale increases, continuously raise standards and requirements); (4) The client's own willingness to pay; (5) The intensity of the client's motivation and action to change the current situation; #This clause clarifies the core dimensions of client screening, balancing "early-stage venture flexibility" and "later-stage quality control", connecting to this Charter's "Principle of Invited Service Provision" (Article 84), and avoiding resource waste #

Article 117 【General Principles of Interpersonal Communication】 In all communication, one should, in principle, start with the most macro-level consensus, gratitude, and praise, first present abstract and macro-level speech (conceptual or principial speech or industry terminology) regarding the topic, people, finances, materials, and events (start and end times, involved spatial locations), and then gradually concretize, distinguishing topics and modules in the communication, progressively refining and specifying (using metaphors or telling stories), adhering to the integrated advancement of potential, way, method, technique, tool, concept (mentality – the motive and psychological state of the person performing the action at the time of action), action, and result, and adhering to the logical approach of mixing abstract and concrete; at the same time, insist on keeping good audio and written records, adhering to the communication-recording combination principle.

Article 118 【The Significance of Equal Respect for Others】 The significance of equal respect for others is as follows: (1) To protect the realization of one's own short, medium, and long-term wishes (interests) (services are not compromised); (2) To protect oneself from unnecessary personal harm; (3) To avoid being counter-attacked, slandered, etc., by others; (4) To avoid unnecessary public

security administration or criminal punishment; (if absolutely necessary, this is not within the scope of this clause's restrictions)

Article 119【Principle of Review and Reflection】The summary of one's own life experiences follows the principle that for all experiences, one must review, reflect, and summarize to reach the first-principles essence (the essence of human nature, human desires, interests & wish exchange), and then from the first-principles essence, conduct thinking from the intangible to the tangible and from the macro to the micro. #This clause strengthens the depth requirement for "review and reflection", connecting to this Charter's "Case-by-Case Principle" (Article 25) and "Data-Oriented Thinking" (Article 76), ensuring that experience is transformed into reusable strategic capability #

Article 120【Summary of Monetary Earning Models】A summary of common monetary earning models is as follows: (1) Government Model – Layoutism – Dividing the cake (distribution of interests/profits) + collecting taxes under various pretexts + collecting monetary payments for illegal acts (fines/penalties); (2) Financial Model (Investment Model/Capital Model) – House-Sittingism – Using leverage on borrowing (future monetary returns) + obtaining returns through current interest rates, with currency, securities, etc., as the main tools; (3) Typical Company and Enterprise Models: Paragraph 1. "Quasi-Government Rule-Based" Layout and House-Sitting Model Projects: Item 1 Through actions such as establishing platforms, formulating platform rules, and altruistically giving a portion of profits to platform participants… to share profits with other platform participants (according to the principle of government "taxation"); Item 2 Through actions such as establishing platforms and formulating platform rules to obtain revenue from violations by other platform participants (according to the principle of government "taxation"); Paragraph 2. Cash Flow Operation Model Projects: Item 1 Partnership Model Projects (e.g., stock option plans for all quality personnel, strategic cooperation between legal entities and personnel cooperation plans, etc.); Item 2 Membership, Club Model Projects (e.g., private boards of directors, closed-door seminar clubs, etc.); Item 3 Franchising Model Projects; Item 4 Agency (fee), commission collection in advance / service fee centralized collection model projects; Item 5 Intermediary, information gap bridging commission model projects; Paragraph 3. Training-type, [Information] Consulting-type fee collection model projects (pure profit document-based standardized model with zero marginal cost thereafter); Paragraph 4. Relatively large-scale (one-to-many service) capital gains (spread) model projects (the most common, popular, and widely used model by the vast majority of people); (4) Mass Operational Model Projects – The thinking and action models of sole proprietors: Paragraph 1. Small-scale (one-to-one service) capital gains (spread) model (the most common, popular, and widely used model by the vast majority of people); (5) Pure time, physical strength, and energy selling thinking and action

models: Paragraph 1. Working Model (employee, civil and commercial partner, civil and commercial collaborator, employee model / employee model); #This article systematically sorts out monetary earning models, connecting to this Charter's "Core Asset Creation" (Article 20) and "Life's Forward Direction" (Article 8), providing a reference for profit choices at different stages#

Article 121 【Scope of Application of This Charter】 All planning, organizing, coordinating, mobilizing, and all other thinking and behavioral activities of the life of the Charter-Maker **** of this Charter are subject to the "Charter of Life Action".

Article 122 【Authority to Establish, Modify, Partially Repeal, and Fully Repeal the Charter】 The authority to establish, modify, partially repeal, and fully repeal the "Charter of Life Action" belongs to the Charter-Maker **** of this Charter.

Article 123 【Final Interpretation of the Charter】 The final interpretation of this "Charter of Life Action" belongs to the Charter-Maker ****.

Article 124 【Matters Not Covered】 For matters not covered in this "Charter," the Charter-Maker shall, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, make a determination after specific analysis and then take action.

Article 125 【Response to Legal and Regulatory Amendments】 If the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction are amended and their mandatory provisions produce an irreconcilable substantive conflict with this "Charter," then the provisions of this "Charter" that have a substantive conflict with the laws and regulations shall be amended in accordance with the explicit mandatory provisions of the laws and regulations and then implemented.

Article 126 【Latest Charter Application Principle】 Where there is an inconsistency between the previous "Charter" and this "Charter" (the latest version), this latest version of the "Charter" shall prevail.

Article 127 【Effective Date of the Charter】 This "Charter of Life Action" shall be effective from **** (originally "August 13, 2022"). For me, a self-beneficial behavioral logic is altruistic for others; because others are also people (the three words "any person" are omitted by default before legal provisions) (or with a triple meaning): (1) Centering on the individual [and their authentic needs] vs. centering on (all of) humanity [and their consensus-based needs];

(2) Centering on the idealized person in theory vs. centering on a living, breathing person with humanity;

(3) Centering on the individual's explicit manifested needs vs. centering on the theoretically summarized abstract common needs.

Article 128【Core Definition of Civilizational Success】The core definition of civilizational success is the elimination of the shadows of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality), specifically including: (1) The majority of people can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love; (2) Extreme personalities and their survival philosophies are marginalized and rendered harmless, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization; #This clause is newly added in accordance with "Correction Bill (No. 3)," expanding the value dimension of the Charter from "personal life planning" to "civilizational value identification," aligning with the highest principle of this Charter "to promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind" (Article 1-2) #

Article 129【Guiding Obligation of the Education System】Under the framework of the "Civilizational Success" chapter, the guiding obligation of the education system is clarified: it is necessary to include "spectrum of human nature cognition" and "value of the infinite game (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)" as mandatory content, and help individuals recognize the harm of "extreme personalities (such as the loss of deep trust and inner peace)" and avoid identifying with extreme survival philosophies from the cognitive source through the following methods: (1) Offer cross-cultural human nature research courses, analyzing human characteristics and cooperation models across different civilizations; (2) Organize "infinite game" practical activities, simulating long-term cooperation scenarios (such as multinational project collaboration); (3) Invite cross-disciplinary experts (such as psychologists, sociologists) to interpret the formation mechanisms of extreme personalities and methods to avoid them; #This clause is extended in accordance with "Correction Bill (No. 3)," connecting with Article 128 "Definition of Civilizational Success," and consolidating the foundation of civilizational values through educational guidance, aligning with the principle of "lifelong learning" (Item 17 of Article 2) of this Charter #

Article 130【Right to Maintain Individual Beliefs】Individuals have the right to independently choose and maintain beliefs that align with mainstream civilized values, specifically including: (1) Refusing any involuntary indoctrination of beliefs, including but not limited to religion, ideology, etc.; (2) Deepening personal beliefs through means such as reading, communication, and practice, within the limits permitted by law; (3) When personal beliefs are maliciously attacked or interfered with by others, having the right to protect them through legal means (such as legal proceedings, public clarification);

#This Article is newly added in accordance with the "Individual Belief Maintenance and Social Support" chapter of the "Correction Bill (III)", guaranteeing individual freedom of belief, and connecting with the principles of "Independent Decision-Making Rights" (Article 3, item 5) and "Freedom of Thought" (Article 16) of this Charter #

Article 131 【Social Support Mechanisms for Individual Beliefs】 Society shall establish support mechanisms for individual beliefs, specifically including: (1) Establishing non-profit belief exchange platforms to provide equal dialogue spaces for different belief groups; (2) Introducing policies to encourage belief practices that align with mainstream civilized values (such as public welfare, cross-cultural exchange); (3) Providing legal aid and social assistance to individuals who suffer from discrimination or unfair treatment due to their beliefs;

Article 132 【Logic for Eradicating Belief Crises】 The logic for eradicating belief crises resolves the risk of belief wavering through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring the Charter's core belief that "civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light," specifically including: (1) Clarifying value standards to compress the "legitimacy" space for extreme philosophies: Through legislation and public opinion guidance, defining the illegality and harm of extreme beliefs; (2) Improving system constraints to compress the "survival" space for extreme behaviors: Establishing cross-departmental monitoring mechanisms to promptly intervene in illegal activities triggered by extreme beliefs; (3) Empowering individual choices to expand the "support" space for positive beliefs: Providing resource support for positive belief practices (such as funds, venues, publicity channels); #This Article is newly added in accordance with the "Correction Bill (III)", constructing a solution for belief crises, connecting with Article 128 "Definition of Civilizational Success", and ensuring the stability of the Charter's core values #

Article 133 【Applicable Scope of the Logic for Eradicating Belief Crises】 The applicable scope of this Article (Article 132) covers the following scenarios: (1) Individual level: When an individual faces wavering beliefs, they may seek social support based on this Article (such as belief counseling, psychological guidance); (2) Group level: When a specific group shows signs of extremist tendencies in beliefs, relevant departments shall activate system constraint mechanisms; (3) Transnational level: In international exchanges, the logic of this Article may be referenced to promote belief tolerance and cooperation among different civilizations;

Article 134 【Principles of Transnational Belief Cooperation】 Transnational belief cooperation shall follow the following principles, in line with the "Concept of a Cosmic Citizen" (Article 7):

⑴ Equality and Inclusiveness: Respecting belief differences among different countries and civilizations, and not imposing one's own beliefs on others;

(2) Mutual Benefit and Win-Win: Using belief cooperation as a bond to promote altruistic activities such as transnational public welfare and cultural exchange;

(3) Legality and Compliance: Abiding by the laws and regulations of both cooperating countries, and not engaging in any illegal belief activities;

Article 135 【Identification Criteria for Extreme Beliefs】 To implement the "Systemic Constraints" (Item 2 of Article 132) and clarify the identification criteria for extreme beliefs, any of the following circumstances may be identified as extreme beliefs: (1) Advocating for the achievement of belief goals through means such as violence and discrimination; (2) Denying mainstream civilizational values (such as trust, cooperation, equality) and promoting extreme egoism or hatred; (3) Restricting individual freedom (such as freedom of thought, freedom of action) and forcing others to accept the belief;

Article 136 【Process for Intervention in Extreme Beliefs】 Intervention in extreme beliefs shall follow the following process to ensure procedural justice: (1) Discovery of Clues: Obtain clues about extreme belief activities through channels such as social reports and departmental monitoring; (2) Preliminary Verification: Verify the authenticity of clues by professional institutions (such as public security organs, social science research institutions); (3) Graded Intervention: Adopt different measures according to the degree of extremity (such as educational interviews, legal sanctions); (4) Follow-up Tracking: Conduct long-term tracking of intervention subjects to prevent them from falling back into extreme beliefs;

Article 137 【Incentive Mechanism for Positive Beliefs】 To expand the "Positive Belief Support Space" (Item 3 of Article 132), an incentive mechanism for positive beliefs is established: (1) Grant social honors (such as the title of "Civilization Messenger") to individuals who practice positive beliefs (such as long-term participation in public welfare); (2) Provide policy support (such as tax reductions, venue support) to organizations that promote the dissemination of positive beliefs; (3) Incorporate the practice of positive beliefs into individual social credit evaluation, serving as a reference basis for quality resources (such as employment, loans);

Article 138 【Principles for the Integration of Beliefs and Commercial Activities】 When integrating beliefs with commercial activities, the following principles must be followed to avoid the commercial abuse of beliefs: (1) Transparency: Clearly inform consumers of belief elements in commercial activities, without concealment or misleading; (2) Non-compulsory: Do not force consumers to accept belief-related additional conditions (such as requiring agreement with specific beliefs to purchase goods); (3) Altruism: Allocate a certain percentage of

commercial profits to the practice of positive beliefs (such as public welfare and charity);

Article 139 【Resolution Pathways for Conflicts of Belief】

When conflicts arise between different belief groups, the following pathways shall be used to resolve them and prevent escalation: (1) Priority of Consultation: Encourage conflicting parties to reach consensus through equal dialogue; (2) Third-party Mediation: Intervene and mediate through neutral institutions (such as non-profit mediation organizations); (3) Legal Adjudication: When consultation and mediation are ineffective, resolve conflicts through legal means;

Article 140 【Lifelong Faith Education】 Faith education shouldrun through an individual's entire life, in line with the principle of "Lifelong Learning" (Item 17 of Article 2), and specifically includes: (1) Early Childhood Stage: Convey the basic beliefs of "Love and Cooperation" through picture books, games, and other means; (2) Adult Stage: Provide diverse learning resources for beliefs (such as online courses, offline seminars); (3) Elderly Stage: Organize belief-sharing activities to help individuals summarize the value of life beliefs;

Article 141 【Integration of Faith and Life Goals】 Individuals shall integrate personal faith with life goals to ensure the consistency of life actions, specifically including: (1) Incorporating altruistic, cooperative, and other concepts from faith into life planning (such as career choices, entrepreneurial directions); (2) When life goals conflict with faith, prioritizing adjustments to goals to align with core values of faith; (3) Regularly reviewing the alignment between life actions and faith, and promptly correcting deviations;

Article 142 【Society's Investment in Faith Education】 Society shall increase investment in faith education to ensure accessibility of educational resources: (1) At the government level: Include faith education funding in fiscal budgets to support schools and communities in conducting faith education activities; (2) At the enterprise level: Encourage enterprises to participate in faith education public welfare projects (such as sponsoring faith exchange activities); (3) At the individual level: Advocate for voluntary donations from individuals to support the development of positive faith education;

Article 143A 【Personal Decision-Making Boundaries and Proactive Assistance Matters】 〔This Article was added by the Fifth Correction Bill to the "Charter of Life Action" (Supplementary Correction for Matters Related to Decision-Making Boundaries for Helping Others) on October 20, 2025〕

This Article is formulated in accordance with Article 30 of the "Charter of Life Action" 【Principle that No One Else Can Make Decisions for the Individual】,

Article 33 【Principle of Personal Values First】, and the “continuous altruistic mindset” principle in Article 1-2 【Highest Programmatic Ideal】, clarifying the boundaries of personal decision-making intervention and the applicable circumstances for proactive assistance. It adheres to the core position of “reducing external interference and making autonomous decisions” while practicing the action logic of “altruistic and controllable,” ensuring complete alignment with the spirit of the original Charter articles.

(1) Scope of Matters Where Individuals Do Not Intervene in Decisions The individual shall not proactively intervene or assume decision-making responsibility for the following three categories of matters, unless they meet the “applicable circumstances for proactive assistance” stipulated in this Article, and this boundary shall not be altered by any external intervention against the individual’s will:

① Matters of Broad Irrelevance: For matters that the individual is unaware of, has not participated in, and has no legal association (including rights and obligations relationships) or factual association (including interest connections, behavioral connections), the individual shall not proactively intervene in decision-making. This provision aims to implement the original Charter’s intention of “minimizing external influence on the course of life to the minimum necessary extent” (found in Articles 1 and 25) and to prevent unrelated matters from occupying core energy.

② Matters Without Mandatory Legal Assistance Obligations: Although the individual may be aware of or have participated in them, matters for which there is no “shall” or “must” obligation to provide assistance or help under current effective laws (including criminal law, civil law, administrative law, and corresponding judicial interpretations), and the individual has explicitly expressed unwillingness to provide help, shall not passively assume decision-making or action responsibility. This provision strictly adheres to the original Charter’s principle of “using mandatory provisions of criminal law and corresponding judicial interpretations as the bottom line” (found in Articles 1 and 64) and rejects the imposition of obligations without legal basis.

③ Matters Without Both Legal and Moral Dual Obligations: Matters that have no mandatory legal assistance requirements, no clear social moral constraints (excluding subjectively assumed moral expectations) or moral obligations stipulated in the original Charter, and the individual has explicitly expressed unwillingness to help, shall not be forcibly intervened in for decision-making. This provision aligns with the position in Article 33 of the original Charter 【Principle of Personal Values First】 that “except for the individual themselves, no one else has the right to preach to the individual on what to do,” protecting the autonomy of decision-making from unnecessary moral coercion.

(2) Applicable Circumstances for Proactive Assistance For the matters listed in paragraph 1, items 2 and 3 of this Article, if all of the following conditions are met simultaneously, I may provide proactive assistance; If only some conditions are met, assistance actions shall not be initiated, and the specific circumstances are as follows:

(3) Scope of Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries must be limited to groups such as girls, women, children, patients, and those who are frail and in genuine need of assistance, and must be verified as such.

(2) Request Methods and Exceptions:

① Standard Cases: The “Benevolent Non-Dominant Group” individual or their related parties such as relatives or guardians must make a request for assistance in a manner that is “non-provocative and politely expressed.” Threatening, coercive, insulting, or disrespectful words or actions are not permitted. This requirement echoes the principle of “respect as the foundation of communication” found in Article 118 of the original Charter, “On the Meaning of Equal Respect for Others.”

② Exceptional Cases: In emergency situations such as sudden illness (e.g., heart attack) or accidental injury (e.g., injuries from a traffic accident) that prevent the “Benevolent Non-Dominant Group” individual from making their own will known (e.g., unconsciousness, loss of speech), it is not necessary for the individual or their related parties to proactively make a request. I may initiate necessary assistance based on objective judgment. This exception continues the operational logic of the original Charter’s “flexible adaptation in extreme circumstances” (found in Articles 1 and 64), balancing altruism with practical reasonableness.

(3) Boundaries of Assistance Content: The assistance action must simultaneously meet three requirements:

① Legality: It must not violate mandatory provisions of current law (e.g., it must not assist in evading legal liability);

② Interest Protection: It must not result in damage to my core interests (including the right to life, right to personal freedom, right to strategic autonomous decision-making, and main property rights and interests);

③ Moderation: It must strictly follow the operational logic of the original Charter’s “minimum feasible effort” (found in Articles 1 and 8), requiring only the necessary investment of time, energy, or resources, and avoiding letting excessive assistance affect the advancement of my own life goals (such as global travel or the establishment of a private equity fund).

Article 143B 【Cooperation in Transnational Faith Education】〔This Article is an original provision belonging to the Faith Series (Articles 128 to 145)〕 To promote the construction of the “Cosmic Civilization Community of Shared Future” (Article 1-2) and to strengthen cooperation in transnational faith education: (1) Establish a transnational faith education alliance to share educational resources (such as curriculum systems and expert resources); (2) Organize transnational faith education exchange activities (such as student exchanges and academic seminars); (3) Jointly formulate transnational faith education standards to ensure that educational quality and civilizational value orientation are consistent;

Article 144A 【The Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation】〔This Article was added as a new principle provision on August 22, 2026, and came into effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker〕

My participation in any organization is limited to one of the following two scenarios:

(1) An organization established by myself—this organization is personally created by me, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by me;

(2) An organization that I voluntarily join based on a specific purpose—I fully endorse the organization’s purpose and core members, and I join voluntarily based on a specific, clear objective.

Except for the two circumstances listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations such as, but not limited to, civil servants, regardless of any accompanying benefits, status, or treatment.

For the detailed circumstances, determination standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 “Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation.”

Article 144-B [Emergency Response Mechanism for Faith Crisis] When a large-scale faith crisis occurs (such as the spread of extreme beliefs), the emergency response mechanism shall be activated: (1) Establishment of an emergency team: Composed of government bodies, social organizations, and experts to coordinate the response work; (2) Information disclosure: Timely release of crisis progress and response measures to the public to prevent the spread of rumors; (3) Concentrated intervention: Mobilize resources to conduct centralized education and guidance for groups affected by extreme beliefs;

Article 145 [Principles for Amending Faith-Related Clauses] When amending faith-related clauses in this Charter (Articles 128 to 144), the following principles must be followed: (1) Value consistency: The amended content must align with the core values of “Civilizational Success” and “Community with a Shared Future for Mankind”; (2) Broad participation: Opinions from all sectors of society (such as experts, the public, and transnational organizations) must be solicited before amendment; (3) Legal compliance: The amended content must not violate mandatory provisions such as criminal law and administrative law of the country where the conduct occurs; #This clause clarifies the boundaries for amending faith-related clauses, ensuring the scientificity and compliance of the amendments, and closely connecting with the principle of “Response to Legal and Regulatory Changes” (Article 125) of this Charter#

i All “employees” in this document, whether specially specified or not, shall refer to one or more of civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, and employees (same throughout the document).

Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Fifth Correction Bill

Article 1 In accordance with Articles 122, 124, and 126 of the Charter of Life Action, I hereby supplement and amend matters related to decision-making on the boundaries of helping others, and add one article as Article 143 of the Charter of Life Action, as follows:

Article 2 This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from October 20, 2025.

Signature of the Charter Supplementer/Amender:

October 20, 2025

Part II Amendments and Correction Bills (Full Text)

I. First Amendment (Annex A.01.001)

Annex A.01.001

Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action

First Amendment

Article 1 [Basis] In accordance with the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action” and the “Constitution,” and to meet the needs of personal life governance under the new situation, the “Cosmic,

Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action" is hereby revised as follows.

Article 2 [Replacing Private Investment Bank Group Legal Entity with Private Cross-National Family Office Group Legal Entity] The original text of Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter reads: "Item 31 To ultimately establish a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private investment bank group legal entity organization." Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter is hereby amended to read: "To ultimately establish a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private cross-national family office group legal entity organization."

Article 3 [Substitutability of the Establishment of Private Equity Funds] After Article 8-3 of the Charter, the following Article is added as Article 8-4 of the Charter: "In accordance with the law and the governing principles of this Charter, I hereby list the establishment of private equity funds as an optional item under this Charter, but under no circumstances as a mandatory life project."

Article 4 [Allowance of Non-Monetary Entry Investment Methods for Shareholders] After Article 8-4 of the Charter, the following Article is added as Article 8-5 of the Charter: "Under this Charter, I allow non-monetary entry investment methods for (any) investment in companies, enterprises, and other legal or non-legal entities, which may be realized through: (1) Equity; (2) Credit rights; (3) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); (4) The right to use specific legally investible and appraisable assets; or (5) A combination investment of one or more other legally available non-monetary entry investment assets."

Article 5 [Legal Adjustment of Female Age Standard in Article 13-5] After Article 13-5, the following Article is added as Article 13-6, as follows: "Notwithstanding the provisions and statements in the preceding paragraph, when (a) my country of legal nationality or (b) the country of residence where the act occurred or (c) the country of residence where the result occurred or (d) the nationality of the counterparty is one or more of the People's Republic of China, the female age in Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, and if the criminal law (code/statute) or other laws of the relevant country stipulate a higher age limit, it shall be adjusted accordingly; however, this shall not apply when I can no longer satisfy the condition that (a) is the People's Republic of China and my new country of nationality has a lower age limit in its criminal law (code/statute) or other laws, and there are no higher age limits in the criminal law (code/statute) or other laws of the relevant countries in (b)-(d)."

Article 6 [Scope of Application of Article 13-4(b)] After Article 13-4, the following Article is added as Article 13-4(b), as follows: "This Article applies and is applicable only when my country of nationality is not the People's Republic of

China (having legally changed nationality in advance), and the criminal law or even the laws of the new country of nationality do not explicitly prohibit the situation.”

Article 7 [Effectiveness and Implementation] This Charter Amendment (as Annex A.01 of the Charter, with its own first amendment version number being Annex A.01.001, i.e., this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 14, 2025, and its retroactive effect may be applied from August 13, 2025.

Article 8 [Right of Interpretation] The right to interpret this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker myself and is exercised in written form.

Charter (and its Amendments) Maker/Amender’s Signature:

II. Second Amendment (Annex A.02.001)

Annex A.02.001

Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action

Second Amendment

Article 1 [Basis] In accordance with the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action” and the “Constitution,” and in order to adapt to the needs of personal life governance, fulfillment of duties and responsibilities, and life development in the new situation, the following revisions are made to the “Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action.”

Article 2 [Necessary Exception to the Principle of Non-Political Stance] After Article 96, the following paragraph is added as Article 96-2, as follows:

Article 96-2 [Necessary Exceptions to the Principle of Non-Political Stance] In the corresponding principle, a necessary exemption may be made at the discretion of the Charter-Maker under the following circumstances: (1) Where it is absolutely necessary for the performance of one’s own key and essential work duties or to comply with essential requirements, and is necessary for the purpose of entering into a (long-term) partnership with the other party; (2) The activities described in (1) do not necessarily require mandatory membership in a specific political party or faction, or the performance of non-essential party activities, including but not limited to election canvassing or non-duty-required promotional activities for such parties; (3) Other exempt circumstances of the same nature as those described above.

Article 3 is amended by adding a paragraph after Article 96-2, to be designated as Article 96-3, with the following content:

Article 96-3 [Boundary of the Meaning of Article 96-2 and the Main Text of Article 96] The content of Article 96-2 and the main text of Article 96 do not constitute a declaration prohibiting or restricting the cooperation of the Charter-Maker with a specific political party of the Charter-Maker’s nationality as a partner, nor do they imply a reduction in the intensity, depth, or breadth of such cooperation.

Article 4 【Implementation】This Amendment to the Charter (as Annex A.02 to the Charter, its own first revision version number being Annex A.02.001, i.e., this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 18, 2025, with retroactive application to commence from August 19, 2025.

Article 5 【Right of Interpretation】 The right of interpretation of this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker and is exercised in written form.

Signature of the Charter-Maker (and the signers of its Amendments):

III. Third Amendment (Annex A.03.001)

[Note] The original text of this Correction Bill does not contain a separately exported annex file; the newly added Articles 68-2 through 68-6 have been integrated into the main text. The following is a verbatim quotation from the corresponding articles in the main text of Part I of this consolidated volume, with not a single word altered.

Article 68-2 【Basic Principles of Debt Settlement】In my existence, trust is the essential principle. For all legal debts confirmed by contract or fact, their legality is acknowledged and an obligation to settle them is assumed, which shall never be illegally abolished or denied. The responsibility for settlement is considered inescapable, as it is the cornerstone of commercial activities and a manifestation of personal integrity. *#This clause was newly added pursuant to Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Third Amendment, clarifying

The core principles of debt settlement, in conjunction with the principle of “Prudent Commitment, Utmost Good Faith” in Article 6 of this Charter, reinforce the foundation of commercial credit. #

Article 68-3 【Graded Response Mechanism for Creditor Communication Attitude】 However, in order to maintain goodwill and harmony in business dealings and optimize transaction costs, a graded response mechanism is established based on the creditor’s communication attitude:
- **Friendly and Cooperative Level**: For creditors who consistently act in good faith and communicate rationally, repayment shall be prioritized when their debts become due, or convenience in performance shall be granted under equivalent conditions, in order to nurture and consolidate a healthy interactive business

ecosystem.
- **Malicious Speculation Level**: For creditors who speculate, demand payment, or make accusations without factual basis, by means of malicious provocation, public insult, or defamation of character, the “Anticipatory Realization Effect” principle established in Article 68-4 of this Charter shall apply.
*#This Article was newly added pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Third Amendment. It distinguishes creditor attitudes through a graded response, balancing friendly cooperation with risk prevention and control, and reducing commercial communication costs.#

Article 68-4 【Application of the Principle of Expected Realization Effect】(a) When a creditor exhibits behavior described in “malicious speculation level” as stipulated in Article 68-3 (2) of this Charter, I will initiate the “Expected Realization Effect” principle as a systematic response.(b) Core essence: The creditor’s malicious expectation that “I intend to default on my debt” will be realized at the regulatory level in the manner they least desire – that is, I will strictly exercise, to the maximum extent permitted by law, my right as a debtor to select the order of performance, adjusting the creditor’s debt repayment order to the last position.(c) Proviso clause: The application of this principle must adhere to the following insurmountable bottom lines: it shall not violate the mandatory legal provisions on the repayment order of debts with statutory priority rights such as secured property rights; it shall not constitute legal or contractual breach of contract by violating the agreed-upon explicit repayment deadlines in a concluded contract; this principle only adjusts the order and timing of repayment, and by no means the responsibility and obligation of repayment.*#This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Third Amendment, clarifying the response rules for malicious creditors, safeguarding my own rights and interests while strictly adhering to legal and contractual bottom lines to avoid breach of risk #

Article 68-5 【Evidence Preservation and Procedural Justice】The prerequisite for applying the principle in Article 68-4 is the clarity of facts and the justice of procedure. The evidence of the creditor’s “malicious speculation” behavior must be completely preserved through legal forms such as recordings, screenshots, and documents. This procedure is not for provocation, but to ensure that my response is based on indisputable facts and rules, in preparation for verification of any form of dispute.*#This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the Third Amendment, emphasizing procedural justice, avoiding disputes through legal evidence preservation, and connecting with the “supervision mechanism” requirement of Article 9 of this Charter #

Article 68-6 【Declaration, Specification, and Notification of the Principles of Repayment Stated Above】My business principles are open and upright. At the

beginning of the establishment of the debtor-creditor relationship or at its occurrence, I may declare or inform the other party of the response principles stipulated in Articles 68-3 to 68-5 of this Charter in an appropriate manner that does not constitute a threat, stating that “the attitude of communication is an important variable in the efficiency of repayment,” with the aim of guiding positive interaction from the source and reducing unnecessary friction and internal consumption.*#This clause is newly added pursuant to Article 2, Paragraph 5 of the Third Amendment, clarifying rules through prior notification to guide positive communication from the source, aligning with the “long-termism” thinking of this Charter (Article 7) #

IV、Charter of Life Action Amendment 20240609

Charter of Life Action Amendment

I. Newly Added Article 121 This Charter hereby adds Article 121, which stipulates as follows:

“The bound person of this constitutional charter shall be regarded by me as a (quasi) relative-in-law, the highest level of interpersonal relationship, from the moment they become boyfriend and girlfriend and mutually recognize or accept each other’s values, and with the intention to stay together for life based on consensus, and I am determined to sacrifice my own life for them if absolutely necessary. And unless the other party, due to inherent irreconcilable discord, their own infidelity that cannot be forgiven by me who is bound by this constitutional charter, or due to differences in life arrangements that truly cannot be reconciled after sufficient efforts, or experiences physical or mental domestic violence, divorce is not permitted. The person bound by this Charter shall fully take care of the physical, physiological, psychological, or other reasonable needs of the female counterpart, do their utmost to satisfy them, and shall not break up or divorce because of the above reasonable demands.”

II. Newly Added Article 122 This Constitution hereby adds Article 122, which stipulates as follows:

“Partners of this Charter shall, in addition to complying with the text provisions of Article 120 of this constitutional charter, also comply with the”Articles of Marriage Organization” listed in the Annex to this constitutional charter (regardless of whether the other party ultimately signs or accepts its original text or amendments).”

III. Addition of Article 123 This constitutional charter adds Article 123, which stipulates as follows:

“Unless the female partner dies due to an unforeseeable man-made accident not caused by a conspiracy or by a party to this constitutional charter, and after a

period of 20 years (more than 7,300 days), the male partner shall not remarry, as a mark of remembrance.

“In any other circumstances, the male partner shall abide by this commemorative commitment.”

IV. Amendment to Article Numbering Due to the addition of new articles, the original article numbers will be correspondingly adjusted. Due to the addition of new articles, the original article numbers will be correspondingly adjusted. The former Article 121 is amended to Article 124, the former Article 122 is amended to Article 125, the former Article 123 is amended to Article 126, the former Article 124 is amended to Article 127, the former Article 125 is amended to Article 128, the former Article 126 is amended to Article 129, and the former Article 127 is amended to Article 130.

The purpose of this amendment is to maintain and strengthen the seriousness and stability of my commitment in matters of marriage, to emphasize mutual responsibility and commitment in marriage, and to maintain loyalty to the marriage in specific circumstances. At the same time, it reinforces the responsibility for caring for a spouse and the maintenance of the marriage in extreme situations.

This amendment shall be implemented from June 8, 2024. The amendment and the Charter shall form one inseparable whole and have equal legal force.

V. Supplementary Amendment Regarding Matters Related to Decision-Making on the Boundaries of Assistance (Fifth Correction Bill, effective October 20, 2025)

〔This article was added by the Fifth Correction Bill to the “Charter of Life Action” (Supplementary Amendment Regarding Matters Related to Decision-Making on the Boundaries of Assistance) on October 20, 2025〕

This article is formulated in accordance with Article 30 of the “Charter of Life Action” [Principle that no one other than oneself has the right to make any decisions on one’s behalf], Article 33 [Principle of Personal Values First], and the “continuous altruistic mindset” principle in Article 1-2 [Highest Programmatic Ideal]. It clarifies the boundaries of personal decision-making intervention and the applicable circumstances for active assistance, adhering to the core position of “reducing external interference and making autonomous decisions” while practicing the action logic of “altruistic and controllable,” ensuring complete alignment with the spirit of the original Charter articles.

(1) Scope of Matters Where the Individual Does Not Intervene in Decisions The individual shall, in principle, not proactively intervene or assume decision-making responsibility for the following three categories of matters, unless they meet the “applicable circumstances for active assistance” stipulated in this article, and this boundary shall not be changed by any external intervention against the individual’s will:

(2) Broadly Irrelevant Matters: For matters of which the individual is unaware, has not participated in, and has no legal association (including rights and obligations) or factual association (including interest involvement, behavioral involvement), the individual shall not proactively intervene in decisions. This provision aims to realize the original Charter’s intention of “reducing the influence of the external world on the course of life to the minimum necessary extent” (found in Articles 1 and 25) and to prevent unrelated matters from occupying core energy.

(3) Matters Without Mandatory Legal Assistance Obligations: Although the individual may be aware or have participated, but based on current and effective laws (including criminal law, civil law, administrative law and corresponding judicial interpretations), there is no “shall” or “must” obligation to perform assistance or help, and the individual has clearly expressed unwillingness to provide assistance, the individual shall not passively assume decision-making or action responsibility. This provision strictly adheres to the original Charter’s principle of “using the mandatory provisions of criminal law and corresponding judicial interpretations as the bottom line” (found in Articles 1 and 64) and rejects the imposition of obligations without legal basis.

⑶ Matters without dual legal and moral obligations: For matters that involve neither a legally mandatory requirement for assistance nor a clear constraint of social public morality (excluding subjectively presumed moral expectations) or a moral obligation stipulated in the original Charter, and where the individual explicitly declines to provide assistance, no intervention in the decision-making shall be enforced. This provision aligns with the position in Article 33 of the original Charter, “The Principle of Personal Values First,” which states that “no one other than the individual themselves has the right to preach to them on how they should act,” thereby safeguarding the autonomy of decision-making from unnecessary moral coercion.

(2) Applicable Circumstances for Proactive Assistance Regarding the matters listed in paragraph 1, items 2 and 3 of this Article, if all of the following conditions are simultaneously met, I may proactively provide assistance; if only some are met, assistance actions shall not be initiated. The specific circumstances are as follows:

⑴ Scope of Assistance Recipients: Assistance recipients must be from groups such as girls, women, children, patients, and the physically weak who are in genuine need of assistance, and must be assessed by the client.

The assessment (taking into account their actual circumstances and ability to access resources) classifies them as a “non-dominant group acting in good faith”—that is, this group has no provocative behavior and no intention of seeking improper benefits through assistance (such as demanding additional property or making unreasonable claims to rights), while simultaneously having a genuine need for help (such as being unable to independently resolve issues related to survival or health), ensuring that the assistance aligns with the core principle of “continuous altruistic mindset” as stipulated in the original charter.

⑵ Request Methods and Exceptions:

① Regular Circumstances: The “non-dominant group of good faith” or their interested parties such as relatives, guardians, etc., must make a request for assistance in a manner of “non-provocative behavior and polite expression,” and there shall be no threatening, coercive, insulting, or disrespectful words or actions. This requirement echoes the principle of “respect as the basis of communication” in Article 118 of the original Charter, “On the Meaning of Equal Respect for Others.”

② Exceptional Circumstances: In cases of emergencies, such as sudden illness (e.g., heart attack) or accidental injury (e.g., injuries from a traffic accident), where a member of the “Benevolent Non-Dominant Group” is unable to make a voluntary declaration of intent (e.g., due to unconsciousness or loss of speech), necessary assistance may be initiated based on objective judgment without the need for an active request from the individual themselves or their interested parties. This exception continues the operational logic of the original Charter regarding “flexible adaptation in extreme circumstances” (as scattered in Articles 1 and 64), balancing altruism with practical reasonableness.

⑶ Scope of Assistance: Assistance actions must simultaneously satisfy three requirements:

① Legality: Must not violate mandatory provisions of existing laws (e.g., must not assist in evading legal liability);

② Protection of Interests: Must not result in the impairment of the individual’s core interests (including the right to life, the right to personal liberty, the right to strategic autonomous decision-making, and major property rights);

③ Moderation: Strictly adhering to the action logic of the original Charter’s “minimum viable contribution” (as scattered in Article 1 and Article 8), only investing the necessary time, energy, or resources, and avoiding excessive

assistance that would impede the advancement of one's own life goals (such as global residency, private equity fund establishment).

Article 143B 【Cooperation in Transnational Faith Education】〔This Article is an original provision of the Faith Series (Articles 128 to 145)〕To promote the construction of the "Community with a Shared Future for Cosmic Civilizations" (Article 1-2) and to strengthen cooperation in transnational faith education: (1) Establish a transnational faith education alliance to share educational resources (such as curriculum systems and expert resources); (2) Organize transnational faith education exchange activities (such as student exchanges and academic seminars); (3) Jointly formulate transnational faith education standards to ensure that educational quality is consistent with the orientation of civilizational values.

Article 144A 【The Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation】〔This Article was added by the new principle clause on August 22, 2026, and came into effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker〕

My participation in any organization shall be limited to one of the following two circumstances only:

(1) An organization established by the individual—said organization is personally founded by the individual, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by the individual;

(2) Organizations I voluntarily join for specific purposes—I fully recognize the purpose and core members of such organizations, and I join them voluntarily for specific and clear purposes.

Except for the two cases listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not participate in rigid institutional organizations such as, but not limited to, state civil servants, regardless of any accompanying benefits, status, or treatment.

For the detailed circumstances, determination standards, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 "Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation".

Article 144B [Emergency Response Mechanism for Faith Crises] When a large-scale faith crisis occurs (such as the spread of extreme beliefs), an emergency response mechanism shall be activated: (1) Establishment of an emergency team: Composed of government bodies, social organizations, and experts to coordinate the response efforts; (2) Information disclosure: Timely release of crisis progress and response measures to the public to prevent the spread of rumors; (3) Concentrated intervention: Mobilize resources to conduct centralized education and counseling for groups affected by extreme beliefs.

Article 145 [Principles for Amending Faith-Related Clauses] When amending faith-related clauses in this Charter (Articles 128 to 144), the following principles must be followed: (1) Value consistency: The amended content must align with the core values of “Civilizational Success” and “Community with a Shared Future for Mankind”; (2) Broad participation: Opinions from all sectors of society (such as experts, the public, and transnational organizations) must be solicited before amendment; (3) Legal compliance: The amended content must not violate mandatory provisions such as the criminal law or administrative law of the country where the act occurs. #This clause clarifies the boundaries for amending faith-related clauses, ensuring the scientific nature and compliance of the amendments, and closely connecting with the principle of “Response to Legal and Regulatory Changes” (Article 125) of this Charter.#

i All “employees” in this document, whether specially specified or not, shall refer to one or more of civil and commercial partners, civil and commercial cooperators, and employees (same throughout the document).

The Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Fifth Correction Bill

Article 1 In accordance with Articles 122, 124, and 126 of the Charter of Life Action, I hereby supplement and amend matters concerning decision-making on the boundaries of helping others in my life practice, and add one article as Article 143 of the Charter of Life Action, as follows:

Article 2 This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from October 20, 2025.

Signature of the Charter Supplementer:

October 20, 2025

VI. Correction Bill (Two)

Correction Bill (Two)

The following content is added to the above Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction) text, as Article 13-2, Article 13-3,

Article 13-4, and Article 13-5:

Article 13-2 Under no circumstances shall I engage in the following acts:

1. Depriving or indirectly depriving another (relative) person of their life,
2. Depriving or indirectly depriving another (relative) person of their right to survival,

3. Depriving or indirectly depriving another person of their physical health or intending to harm them, or subjecting them to physical (cruel) abuse,
4. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, or sexual torture against persons who lack the ability to resist due to being young, weak, or other reasons, especially women, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture,
5. Depriving or indirectly depriving another person of their right to sexual self-determination (activities related to sexual conduct with the other party must fully respect their true will),
6. Depriving others of other rights that are essentially the same as the rights mentioned above but have different names by other means.
7. Participating in activities related to narcotics, criminal organizations of a mafia nature, (international) terrorist organizations, or (international) extremist organizations,
8. Participating in gambling within a jurisdiction governed by laws such as the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, or leading citizens of the People’s Republic of China to engage in gambling abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, and sporadic gambling activities abroad not organized by the individual),
9. Depriving others of the right to independent thought and the right to make autonomous choices based on such independent thought, for purposes not based on subjective good faith,
10. Participating in gambling or leading citizens of the People's Republic of China to engage in gambling outside the territory of the People's Republic of China (excluding spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities outside the territory that are not organized by the individual) in regions subject to the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 13-3 In any situation other than one involving a serious and imminent danger to life, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts:

1. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, and sexual torture against women who lack the capacity to resist due to reasons such as youth or frailty, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture,
2. Depriving or indirectly depriving others of their right to sexual self-determination (in activities related to sexual conduct with a counterpart, the genuine will of the counterpart shall be fully respected),

3. To deprive others of other rights that are essentially identical to the aforementioned rights but are named differently, by any other means,
4. Depriving others of the right to independent thought, the right to strategic self-determination, and the right to learn,
5. Depriving others of rights of a nature similar to those mentioned above.

Article 13-4 In regions under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts:

1. To recruit, hire, induce, or harbor persons, especially women and young women, for the purpose of organizing and controlling them in prostitution and patronage of prostitution,
2. Inducing, harboring, or procuring prostitution by using money, material goods, or other benefits to induce others into prostitution, providing places for others to engage in prostitution, or acting as an intermediary between prostitutes and clients.
3. Similar activities of the nature not listed above.

Article 13-5 In regions not under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the following acts shall not be committed by the person without the explicit consent of the female counterpart and a guarantee of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntary participation:

1. To recruit, hire, induce, or harbor persons for the purpose of organizing and controlling multiple individuals in prostitution and patronage activities,
2. To induce, harbor, or introduce persons into prostitution, by means of money, material goods, or other benefits, to entice others into prostitution or to provide a place for prostitution, or to act as an intermediary between prostitutes and clients,
3. Other activities of the same nature not listed above.

The "female" referred to in the phrase "with the explicit consent of the female counterpart and assurance of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness" as set forth in Article 13-5 above shall be ensured of her exact knowledge and understanding of the physiological and physical benefits and potential harm that may result from the implementation of such acts; and shall be at least 9 years of age, and shall not, as a principle, be less than 12 years of age (in necessary circumstances, the explicit provisions of the criminal laws of the

local jurisdiction where the act is to take place shall be referenced for a determination prior to planning, organizing, and implementing the act). In the case of female children who are citizens of the People’s Republic of China (such as female students, female children, etc., who meet the corresponding conditions), it shall be ensured that they are at least 14 years of age.

VII. Correction Bill (No. 3) (and Annex A.05.001)

the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)

Correction Bill (III) This Correction Bill (III) is made pursuant to Articles 122 to 126 of the Charter of Life Action. It shall come into effect as of today (October 7, 2025).

Seven Articles are added to the original Article 127, as Correction Bill (III) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction), with the new content as follows:

Article 128 The Core Definition of Civilizational Success The advancement of civilization is not marked by the “eradication of the shadow of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality)” but is measured by two core indicators: (1) The majority can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love; (2) Extreme personalities and their survival philosophies are marginalized and neutralized, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization.

Article 129 The Denial of Legitimacy to Extreme Survival Strategies Any mode of survival that meets any of the following conditions constitutes “failure at the philosophical level,” lacks the legitimacy recognized by civilization, shall not be included in the “success paradigm” for dissemination, and shall not serve as a value reference within the scope of the Charter’s application: (1) Treating the “bottom line of criminal law as the sole behavioral guideline under any circumstances”; (2) Gaining benefits at the cost of unconditionally sacrificing the interests of others and social trust.

Article 130 The Implementation Rules for the Credit Wall Within the framework of the “Rules System” chapter of the Charter, supplement the specific requirements for a credit evaluation mechanism: The Charter shall advocate for the establishment of a cross-domain credit evaluation system, incorporating specific “extreme egoistic behaviors (including but not limited to malicious sabotage of cooperation, serious violation of public order and good customs, and intentional betrayal of others’ trust)” into a negative credit list, and limit such behavior subjects through the following methods, significantly increasing their survival costs: (1) Restricting access to public resources; (2) Restricting business cooperation opportunities; (3) Restricting access to social trust.

Article 131 The Obligation Setting for Educational Guidance Within the framework of the “Civilizational Inheritance” chapter of the Charter, clarify the guiding obligations of the education system: Educational activities must include “understanding the spectrum of human nature” and “the value of infinite games (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)” as compulsory content, helping individuals recognize the “hidden costs of extreme survival strategies (such as loss of deep trust and inner peace)” and avoid blind adherence to the “primacy of short-term interests” from the cognitive source through the following methods: (1) Case analysis; (2) Value comparison.

Article 132 Individual Faith Maintenance and Social Support Within the framework of the “Individual Rights and Responsibilities” chapter of the Charter, supplement the right to individual faith maintenance and social support mechanisms: (1) Individuals have the right to resist the impact of extreme survival philosophies and maintain the stability of their own beliefs through the following methods: (1) Adhering to building a personal “moat” based on the moral standards of this Charter; (2) Refusing to equate the “short-term gains” of extreme personalities with “success”; (3) Proactively participating in the construction of trust-based social networks. (2) The civilizational system needs to provide necessary social support for individuals who practice the above behaviors, including but not limited to the following situations: (1) Credit bonus points; (2) Priority recommendation for cooperation; (3) Positive value promotion.

Article 133 The Minimal Necessity Explanation for This Correction This Correction Bill achieves its amendments solely through this Article and the preceding five Articles, without adding complex chapters or modifying the original provisions of the Charter. It focuses entirely on the three pain points of “eradicating the crisis of faith,” fully complying with the “minimal necessary correction” principle. The specific pain points are as follows: (1) Ambiguity in value definition; (2) Lack of response mechanisms; (3) Lack of support for individual faith.

Article 134. The Logic and Applicable Effectiveness of Eradicating the Crisis of Faith (1) The provisions of this chapter mitigate the risks of wavering faith through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring that the core faith of the Charter —“civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light”—possesses an unshakable practical foundation and cognitive basis. The specific dimensions are as follows: (1) Clarifying value standards to compress the “legitimacy” space for extreme philosophies; (2) Improving systemic constraints to compress the “survival” space for extreme behaviors; (3) Empowering individual choices to expand the “support” space for positive faith. (2) The provisions of this chapter have the same effect as the original provisions of the Charter and shall be implemented simultaneously from the date of promulgation. (3) The right to interpret the provisions of this chapter belongs to the Charter-Maker; matters not

covered herein shall be handled in accordance with the “Matters Not Covered” provisions of the Charter.

Signatory of the Charter Rectification Bill (Rectification) Maker:

VIII. Rectification Bill (IV)

“Rectification Bill (IV) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)”

——Regarding the Addition of Article 22-2 (Supplementary Provisions on Global Travel-Residence Forms)

Maker: Sun Yujun

Effective Date: September 25, 2026

Preamble

As the times evolve, residential technology advances daily. New forms of residence, such as container houses, mobile prefabricated houses, disaster relief tents, camping tents, yurts, log cabins, RV campgrounds, and capsule hotels, emerge one after another, being particularly necessary during emergency disaster relief. To make the “global travel-residence” lifestyle stipulated in Article 22 of the main Charter comprehensive, complete, and up-to-date, this Rectification Bill is hereby enacted to add Article 22-2 after Article 22, which shall have the same effect as the main Charter.

Article 1 [New Provision]

Article 22-2 is added after Article 22 of the main Charter, which shall have the same effect as the main Charter.

Article 22-2 [Supplementary Provisions on Global Travel-Residence Forms]

Paragraph 1 [Applicable Situations] In my global travel-residence life, if any of the following situations apply, I may lawfully adopt the following residential methods, forms, and channels to realize it:

(1) Those with needs for temporary, mobile, or fluid residence;

(2) In response to the emergency needs for disaster prevention and mitigation arising from natural disasters, public health incidents, emergencies, or other similar situations; **#** **

(3) Those with needs for disaster placement or transitional residence;

(4) Those with needs based on the principles of light assets, high mobility, cost optimization, and minimum viable minimalism;

(5) Other special travel-residence situations that conform to the purpose of this Charter.

Paragraph 2 [Residential Forms] I may adopt the following residential methods, forms, and channels to realize it:

Item 1 Container houses (including converted container residences);

Item 2 Mobile prefabricated houses, movable prefabricated houses (including prefabricated and assembled houses);

Item 3 Disaster relief tents, large military tents (including emergency disaster relief-type temporary shelters and disaster placement-type tents);

Item 4 Tenting and camping (including camping tents, self-driving camping, and staying at campgrounds);

Item 5 Yurts, felt houses and other nomadic residences;

Item 6 Light ecological residences such as log cabins, tree houses, and light steel prefabricated small houses;

Item 7 Long-term residence in towable RVs and RV campgrounds;

Item 8 Micro-shared accommodations such as capsule hotels and space capsule hotels;

Item 9 Work-exchange (including cooperative work-exchange, mutual assistance stays, etc., exchanging accommodation through civil cooperation);

Item 10 Other temporary, mobile, minimum viable residential forms that conform to the purpose of this Charter.

Article 3 [Common Principles] The adoption of the foregoing forms shall all comply with the principles of light assets, high liquidity, minimum viable minimalism, and the principle of not purchasing real estate (Appendix A.04.001); Any reference to “employment” or “worker” shall, in accordance with the ironclad rules of the Charter terminology, be uniformly understood as a civil cooperative and collaborative relationship, and shall in no circumstance constitute an employment relationship.

Article 2 [Terminology Rectification]

This Correction Bill does not use terms such as “workaway” that violate the principle of de-employment, and uniformly revises them to “exchange stay” and “collaborative exchange stay.”

Article 3 [Connection with Existing Provisions]

The Article 22-2 added by this Correction Bill shall apply concurrently with Article 22 of the main Charter and shall have equal effect; in case of conflict with the interpretation of existing provisions, the principle of “new provisions prevail over old ones, special provisions prevail over general ones” shall apply, and this Correction Bill shall prevail. Matters not covered shall be handled in accordance with Article 22 and the purpose of this Charter.

Article 4 [Synchronization of Sub-commentary]

After this Correction Bill takes effect, the [Sub-commentary] and [Commentary] under Article 22 of “Sub-commentary on the Charter of Life Action (Tang Law Commentary Format · Consolidated and Compiled Edition)” shall be revised accordingly, with additions of explanations and citations for new forms of residence.

Article 5 [Effective Date]

This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from September 25, 2026, and shall apply retroactively.

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun

September 25, 2026

IX. Correction Bill (Five)

“Correction Bill (Five) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)”

——On the Addition of Article 22-3 (Water-based and Special Forms of Residence)

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun

Effective Date: September 25, 2026

Preamble

Water-based residences such as houseboats and liveaboard accommodations, and various forms of unconventional dwellings, are special forms of global travel and residence. To comprehensively cover the “global travel and residence” lifestyle stipulated in Article 22 and Article 22-2 of the main Charter, and to clarify its scope of application, this Correction Bill is hereby enacted to add Article 22-3 after Article 22-2, which shall have the same effect as the main Charter.

Article 1 [New Provision]

Article 22-3 is added after Article 22-2 of the main Charter, which shall have the same effect as the main Charter.

Article 22-3 [Water-based and Special Forms of Residence]

Paragraph 1 [Applicable Situations] In the course of my global travel and residence life, I may adopt water-based and unconventional carrier forms of residence under the following special circumstances:

(I) Those requiring emergency shelter, disaster accommodation, or response to emergencies;

(2) For the needs of special travel experiences, research and investigation, and other unconventional situations.

Paragraph 2 [Forms of Residence]

Item 1 Water-based residences such as houseboats and liveaboard accommodations;

Item 2 Special water-based carriers such as floating platforms on water and floating residential units on water;

Item 3 Temporary water-based residences for special circumstances such as emergency shelter and disasterresettlement.

Paragraph 3 [Special Form Annotation] The forms listed in the preceding paragraph are only annotated as special forms and shall only be used under specific circumstances, not as permanent forms of residence.

Paragraph 4 [Safety and Compliance Restrictions] Those adopting water-based and unconventional carrier forms of residence must comply with laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of competent authorities concerning water area management, navigation safety, public security, fire protection, and

environmental protection, and must not hinder public interests or the lawful rights and interests of others.

Paragraph 5 [Quasi-application] The adoption of this form shall quasi-apply to the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 22-2 [Common Principles].

Article 2 [Connection with Existing Provisions]

The Article 22-3 added by this Correction Bill shall apply concurrently with Article 22 and Article 22-2 of the main Charter and shall have equal effect; in case of conflict with the interpretation of existing provisions, the principle of “new provisions prevail over old ones, special provisions prevail over general ones” shall apply, and this Correction Bill shall prevail.

Article 3 [Explanation of Special Forms]

The water-based and unconventional carrier forms of residence stipulated in this Correction Bill are special forms and shall not be permanent; their adoption must also comply with laws, administrative regulations, and provisions of competent authorities concerning water area management, navigation safety, public security, fire protection, and environmental protection, and shall quasi-apply to Paragraph 3 of Article 22-2 [Common Principles].

Article 4 [Synchronization of Sub-commentary]

Upon the entry into force of this Correction Bill, the Sub-commentary and Commentary under Article 22 of “the Sub-commentary on the Charter of Life Action (Tanglü Shuyi Format · Consolidated and Compiled Edition)” shall be revised in parallel, with additions and supplements made to the interpretations and citations concerning water-based and special forms of residential habitation.

Article 5 【Effective Date】

This Correction Bill shall take effect and be implemented from September 25, 2026, and shall be applied retroactively.

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun

September 25, 2026

X. Annex A.06.001 (Supplementary Rectification Bill for Civil Partnership)

Civil Partnershipization of Specific Expressions in the Charter of Life Action

the Supplementary Rectification Bill

(Rectification Bill No.: A.06.001)

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

Basis of Formulation: In accordance with the final interpretive and revisional powers granted to the Charter-Maker by the Charter of Life Action.

Date of Enactment: February 21, 2026

Date of Entry into Force: February 21, 2026

Article 1 Purpose of the Rectification

To thoroughly implement the core spirit of “opposing personal subordination and advocating equal collaboration” upheld by this Charter, to eliminate all potential implications of

Expressions of personal attachment or one-way domination are, in both conceptual and practical orientation, explicitly rectified to be based on equality, self-

Willing and agreed-upon civil cooperation or partnership relationships hereby make the following Rectification Bill for the following Articles.

Article 2 Specific Rectification of Articles

The following corrections are presented in a comparative format of “Original Article” and “Corrected Article”. The Corrected Article shall take effect from the date of entry into force of this Rectification Bill.

to take full effect, replacing the corresponding part of the original Article.

(1) Rectification of the relevant provisions in Articles 62 to 66 [Life Stages and Action Modes]

Original Article (excerpted from the consolidated version, describing the financial development path):

Working for others -> Working for oneself (selling time) -> Selling time in bulk (creating courses) -> Hiring others to work -> Building a company

Automate -> Use money to make money -> Establish a fund/trust -> Write books and establish theories.

Rectified Article:

Providing specialized labor collaboration for others -> Working for oneself (selling professional services) -> Productizing and standardizing services ->

Integrate resources and expertise through the establishment of civil cooperation or partnership -> construct an automated operational system -> conduct capital operations

->Establish a fund or trust structure->to conduct ideological and knowledge output.”

(2) Rectification of Article 63 [Financial Ark Construction: Division of the Macro-Period Stages]

Original provision:

“The Era of Team Formation (the era of hiring others to work for oneself)”

Corrected Article:

“The Era of Team-based (Partnership/Collaborative) Collaboration (the era of resource integration through civil cooperation and partnership relations)”

㈢ Rectification of the Annotation to Article 29-5 (Interpretation of the Means for Constructing the Asset System)

Original provision (partial):

“…to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by means of hiring others”

so that one shall never have to engage in any activity not of one’s own subjective will for any consumption expenditure in one’s own life.

Work or activities.”

Rectified Article:

“…to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by establishing civil cooperation or…”

Partnership, the rational utilization of a partner’s specialized skills and time resources, enabling oneself to never have to concern oneself with any aspect of one’s own life for one’s entire lifetime.

any work or activity undertaken for the purpose of consumption-type expenditures that is not performed out of one’s own subjective will.”

Article 3 Rectification Interpretation

(1) This Rectification Bill aims to clarify the original phrasing, which could be interpreted as a unidirectional master-servant relationship,

is indeed transformed into an equal civil legal relationship of “partner-to-partner”.

(2) “The reasonable use of others’ time and expertise” is the objective, and “civil cooperation or partnership” is the means to achieve this objective.

the default legal relationship form.

(3) This Rectification does not alter the fundamental objective of the original Article, which is to realize the personal financial and action freedom it aims to express.

To conceptually clarify and upgrade the nature of the social relationships relied upon by the implementation path.

Article 4 Reservation Clause

This Rectification Bill does not affect Article 58 of the Charter of Life Action [Nature of Wages] and other provisions concerning the existing employment system.

the effectiveness of conducting social analysis and critique. Such analysis, as background cognition and warning, is consistent with what is advocated in this Rectification.

The practical paths formed should be contrasted, and their value shall be preserved.

Article 5 Final Effectiveness

This Rectification Bill shall take effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker and become an integral part of the Charter of Life Action, its effectiveness

Equivalent to the text of the Charter.

Charter-Maker’s Signature:

Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

February 21, 2026

XI. New Principle Article 144 (2026-08-22)

New Principles of the Charter of Life Action

Article 144 【The Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation】A participant may join any organization only under one of the following two circumstances:

(1) An organization established by the individual—said organization is personally founded by the individual, and its members (personnel) are personally selected and determined by the individual;

(2) Organizations that I have voluntarily joined for specific purposes—I fully recognize the purpose and core members of such organizations, and I am a voluntary member based on specific and clear purposes.

Except for the two circumstances listed in the preceding two paragraphs, I do not participate in any organization; in particular, I do not accept participation in rigid institutional organizations, including but not limited to civil servants, regardless of any incidental benefits, status, or treatment.

For the detailed provisions, criteria for determination, exceptions, and implementation of this Article, see Annex A.08.001 “Implementation Rules for the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation”.

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun Effective Date: August 22, 2026

XII. Annex E.01.001 (Amendment concerning the revision of Articles 18 and 19)

Regarding the Amendment to Article 18 and the

Amendment to Article 19

In order to adapt to practical feedback, after deliberation and decision by the Charter-Maker, the following modifications are made to the original text of the Charter of Life Action, specifically to Article 18 and Article 19:

Article 1 Amendment to Article 18

Change “Article 18: ‘It shall be ensured that the average daily cash flow is greater than or equal to USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73), and this average shall not be less than USD 45’” to:

“The average daily cash flow shall be maintained within the range of CNY 175 to 300 (USD 26 to 45, CHF 26 to 48, EUR 22 to 45, NZD 43 to 73), with an average of no less than CNY 200 (USD 30, CHF 30, EUR 25, NZD 49).”

The warning line set forth in the original Article (USD 50 / CNY 335) remains in effect.

Article 2 The amendment to Article 19 shall amend the phrase in Article 19 “shall ensure that after the establishment of the venture, they hold in hand a cash reserve of no less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency” to:

A cash reserve of RMB 100,000 to 150,000 or an equivalent amount in foreign currency shall be held on hand after the establishment of the partnership.

Article 3. Right of Interpretation The right of final interpretation of this Rectification Bill shall belong to the Charter-Maker.

Article 4 Retroactive Effect The provisions of this Rectification Bill shall have retroactive effect on acts or states that occurred before and continued after the

date of enforcement of this Rectification Bill (February 8, 2026). Specifically, for any documents or arrangements signed, confirmed, or ratified in any form after the enforcement date of this Rectification Bill, if their date is later than February 8, 2026, the financial standards involved therein shall be subject to the provisions adjusted by this Rectification Bill with retroactive effect.

Article 5 Effective Date This Rectification Bill shall come into effect on February 8, 2026.

Charter-Maker deliberation and signature:

PART III　ANNEX SYSTEM (Minor items in full text verbatim; major items listed by index only)

(The following Annexes are integral and inseparable parts of the Charter of Life Action and shall have the same effect as the main Charter.)

Annex A.01.001　“the First Amendment to the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action”

[(First Amendment; the original text in the knowledge base is a combined version of ‘Main Text + First Amendment’, here the full text of the First Amendment is taken verbatim)]

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

Aaron Suen

the 60th Principled Final Correction to the Charter of Life Action

Aaron Suen 2022-8-13 Aaron’s Personal Charter of Life Action

Article 1 【Preamble of the Charter】To clearly establish the life direction of the Charter-Maker of this “the Charter of Life Action” (hereinafter, unless otherwise specified, referred to as “the Charter” or “the Charter”), to firmly follow the life development path of “Yujun-Characteristic Cosmism”, and to minimize the external influence on the life trajectory of the person to whom the application of the Charter is directed to the minimum necessary extent; this constitutional charter is hereby formulated in accordance with the Charter-Maker’s life prospects, vision, life dreams, ideals, ultimate identity, life mission, personal values, and the principles of minimalism and logic.

Article 1-2 【The Highest Guiding Ideal】To promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and a community with a shared future for cosmic civilizations, to realize the highest personal goals of pursuing a venture capital and investment-oriented lifestyle of residence and to establish legal entities such as a globalized private investment bank, a private international benign asset management company, and a private fundraising company, and on this basis, to continuously learn-reflect-act with a continuous altruistic mindset, and with the concept of a cosmic citizen, to continuously help promote the building of an open, inclusive, mutually learning, mutually enlightening, jointly consulted, jointly built, and shared; universally secure, commonly prosperous, and universally beneficial world-class and cosmicized new ecosystem as the highest guiding ideal of life.

Article 2 【Description of the Ideal Personality of the Charter-Maker】In the ideal personality of the maker of the Charter, this

A person who desires to be a person who simultaneously meets all of the following descriptions: Item 1: Possesses unconditional confidence that is not affected by external material conditions or the evaluative language of any other person; Item 2: Is not arrogant or conceited; Item 3: Is pragmatic and seeks truth from facts; Item 4: Possesses a powerful internal drive; Item 5: Possesses powerful strategic self-decision-making ability; Item 6: Possesses firm personal (unique) principles; Item 7: Possesses a systematic approach to thinking, cognition, and action; Item 8: Adheres to the principle of maximum feasible freedom of self-determination; Item 9: Does not control or pursue accountability for a team’s unrealistic potential loss of control or involvement in criminal acts, but can provide timely (to varying degrees, up to severe) reminders when necessary, and conversely, exercises substantive and strict control over such matters; Item 10: Views the personality of all persons as equal while recognizing and respecting their differences; Item 11: In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” establishes as the absolute bottom line standard for their own and others’ actions and thinking any act that constitutes a crime and is sentenced to imprisonment for seven years or more (with lifelong deprivation of political rights), in violation of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations; Item 12: In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” establishes as the relative bottom line standard the principle of ensuring that they themselves are not subject to imprisonment and punishment of 30 years or more in prison or life imprisonment, in violation of the Criminal Law and related laws and regulations applicable at the time the act was committed; Item 13: In accordance with the “Anti-Illegality Principle,” considers the mandatory provisions of the Public Security Administration Punishment Law, the Administrative Compulsion Law, and the Civil Compulsory Enforcement Law (Draft) as the third, fourth, and fifth tiers of relative bottom line standards, in that order.

In principle, on the premise of not violating the explicit provisions of the Criminal Law (and its judicial interpretations) and the explicit provisions of other laws at the time the act is committed, especially the mandatory legal provisions concerning the deprivation of human life and the restriction of personal freedom (in extreme circumstances, on the premise of having fully or substantially achieved the established objectives, it is acceptable to be subject to a maximum of 7 years of restrictive liberty for a single illegal act due to non-subjective intent; for multiple illegal acts, a maximum of 20 years of restrictive liberty; under the legal provisions), to engage in altruistic affairs for the benefit of like-minded individuals who share common ideals among all humanity, in the manner of paying the minimum feasible necessary “effort,” with the intention of achieving the author’s predestined, maximally feasible, non-illegal, altruistic or mutually beneficial, universally win-win aspirations or the corresponding state of intention as listed in the author’s wish list, and to persevere in achieving the state of life ideals in the established macro-directional sense.

Item 14: In accordance with the “Anti-Illegibility and Charter-Conforming Principles,” when necessary, the explicit provisions of mandatory agreement clauses, mandatory industry regulations, the minimum feasible action process of standard procedure guidance documents, the specific requirements of clients (collective or individual), industry ethics (non-mandatory provisions of a moral and ethical nature), social morality, the ideal state of academia, the absolute upper limit of the ideal state of the individual, the absolute upper limit of the ideal state of the core team, and the absolute upper limit of the ideal state of humanity shall be considered as the relative baseline standards for the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth tiers, respectively;

Item 15: Possessing an extremely peaceful state of mind;

Item 16: Able to communicate calmly and logically with almost all like-minded individuals and most well-intentioned unlike-minded individuals;

Item 17: Capable of lifelong learning and continuous growth;

Item 18: Able to continuously earn monetary income, to earn at least 1 million yuan in non-labor income per month before the age of 35, and to accumulate a total monetary amount of 1 billion to 10 billion yuan (or an equivalent amount in commonly used foreign currency in the author’s usual place of residence);

Item 19: Committed to long-termism (maintaining the regularity and systematic nature of the author’s business, investment, travel for work and residence, translation, language learning and exchange, book writing, exercise, and principles of waking up and going to bed);

Item 20: Principally honest, but exemptable under the explicitly stipulated circumstances of Article 90 and Article 91 of this “the Charter”;

Item 21: Able to comprehensively and dialectically listen to information from others and ascertain the truthfulness of the information;

Item 22: Capable of continuously perceiving the essence of all things and making continuous and effective decisions;

Item 23: Able to understand human nature, skilled in resource integration, and skilled in strategic planning and control;

Item 24: A person who is not subject to non-minimally necessary interference from any person, matter, thing, resource, or the author’s own greedy human nature from the outside world;

Item 25: Possessing identities such as a multilingual individual, a writer in multiple languages, and an international resident;

Item 26: Structurally establishing multiple corporate legal persons and business organizations;

Item 27: Engaging in consulting, planning, organizing, agency, and intermediary activities for various possible industries, as well as engaging in the leasing of specific objects;

Item 28: Engaging in foreign-related activities (including but not limited to cross-border, cross-regional, or global-scale internationalized operations, investments, business, exchanges, language communication, research and study, study abroad, exhibitions, cultural tourism, marriage, and media);

Item 29: Possessing identities such as a professional entrepreneur, investor (including natural person qualified investors, legal entity institutional investors, etc.), and private fund manager;

Item 30: Engaging in private fund management, cross-border equity investment, and the operation of cross-border corporate legal persons;

Firmly adhering to the cosmic, globalized, and internationalized strategic direction: Professional Services—Consulting + New Media/Agency—Planning + New Media/Agency—Business/Trade— —Leasing — Intermediary — Investment Company — Private Equity Fund Investment Company — Asset Management Company — Trust Agreement (without personally establishing a trust/reinsurance company)

Item 31 A simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private investment banking group corporate entity may be established.

Article 3 [Statement of Rights More Important than Money] I hereby affirm that, under any circumstances, the following rights are greater than money and assets. Item 1 The right to life; Item 2 The right to survival; Item 3 The right to basic health; Item 4 The right to rest; Item 5 The right to independent and autonomous decision-making; Item 6 The right to freedom of action; Item 7 The right to learn and grow (right to development); Item 8 The right to independent thought; Item 9 The right to freedom of speech; Item 10 The right to publication; Item 11 The right of assembly; Item 12 The right of association; Item 13 The right to independent management of a legal entity (including the right to independent decision-making in operations).

In any event, the right 1. to subsistence, 2. of life, 3. of basic health, 4. of rest, 5. of decision-making, 6. of freedom of action, 7. of learning and growth, （of developement）8. of independent thinking, 9. of speech, 10. of publishing, 11. of assembly, 12. right of association, 13. business autonomy (including decision-making) is greater than money and assets.

Article 4 [Order of Values and Sequence of Natural Rights Waiver] My ideal life values, in principle, follow the order of “Truth/Laws” being greater than or equal to “Human Wishes/Interests” being greater than emotion (“Truth/Laws” ≥ “Human Wishes/Interests” > emotion). The specific items are ordered as follows, and their order is, in principle, unchangeable for life. When exchanging with others, the principle of transferring from the last item to the first item is followed. Items 1-10 may never be transferred, nor may their order be changed. Item 1 The right to personal life (the right and characteristic of personal life’s origin and beginning of existence); Item 2 The right to personal survival (the temporal continuity of personal life’s existence); Item 3 The right to maintain the integrity of the person (the right to maintain the integrity of the physical body); Item 4 The right to maintain the health of the person’s body, mind, and cognitive perception of the world (the right to normal functioning of the faculties/the freedom from personal physical and mental illness); Item 5 The right to personal freedom (the right to independent and strategic autonomous decision-making, autonomous selective thought, and the right to create assets through self-operated means); Item 6 Personal sense of belief | self-confidence (the most core social resource); Item 7 External sense of trust (trust in others) [the relative consistency between the system of thought and consciousness and one’s own actions (principally consistent)]; Item 8 The individual’s right to explore and clarify the essential truth of the whole picture; Item 9 The individual’s right to learn, grow, and change (developmental); Item 10 Individual-team life ideals | dreams | vision [List] (motivational); Item 11 Individual broad social credit [the validity of an individual’s promise to others other than oneself], based on the individual’s explicit promise, adherence to prudent promises, and utmost good faith. Paragraph 1. Individual operational social credit (so-called “commercial

credit”); Paragraph 2. Individual capital, financial (sector) credit (“financial, capital market credit”); Item 12 Asset-based intangible resources (the continuity of income from material foundations). Paragraph 1. High-quality attention; Paragraph 2. High-quality energy; Paragraph 3. High-quality time; Paragraph 4. High-quality cognition; Paragraph 5. High-quality information; Paragraph 6. Effective systematic rules; Item 13 Personal influence; Item 14 Personal leadership; Item 15 Personal decision-making ability; Item 16 Personal thinking ability; Item 17 Personal communication ability; Item 18 Personal altruism, expression of gratitude 1; Item 19 Personal reputation (relatively core social reputation).

1. It may be expressed through non-substantial means such as oral communication or substantial means such as money and materials, and consideration shall be given to situations that may be maliciously exploited. Paragraph 1. Personal Character Paragraph 2. Personal Talent Item 20. High-Quality Social Circle Item 21. Other Intangible Resources Item 22. Long-Term Asset Target System Paragraph 1. Core Persons in My Cooperation [Natural Persons in My Own Camp] Item 1. Core Partner Item 2. Core Shareholder Item 3. Core Executive Officer Paragraph 2. Equity Paragraph 3. Shares Paragraph 4. IPR Assets (Intellectual Property Assets) Item 1. Copyright Income ①. Book Copyright Income ②. Audio/Music Copyright Income ③. Video/Film Copyright Income ④. Software Copyright Income ⑤. Other Copyright Income Item 2. Trademark Rights Income ①. Trademark Licensing Fee Income ②. Income from Legal Transfer of Trademarks ③. Other Trademark Rights Income Item 3. Patent Rights Income ①. Design Patent Income ②. Utility Model Patent Income ③. Invention Patent Income ④. Other Patent Rights Income Paragraph 5. Asset Rights—Passive Income Item 1. usufructuary rights ①. Cash flow assets from company establishment ②. Dividends from equity/shares in corporate entities of others ③. Rental assets from real estate re-leasing ④. Fund Investment 1) Establishment and investment of private funds—Primary market; or 2) Investment in mutual funds—Secondary market Item 2. Profits from antique rental Item 3. Profits from precious metal investment targets ①. Gold ②. Silver ③. Platinum ④. Nickel ⑤. Palladium ⑥ Other legally tradable precious metal targets not listed above Item 4. Insurance Item 5. Trust Item 6. Structured bank deposits Paragraph 6. Dividend Rights [Source as follows] Item 1. Equity in corporate entities not operated by myself Item 2. Shares held in other companies Paragraph 7. Other High-Performance Company Stocks Paragraph 8. Dividend Rights in Mutual Fund Shares Item 23. Core Political Rights Paragraph 1. Freedom of Speech Paragraph 2. Freedom of the Press Paragraph 3. Freedom of Assembly Paragraph 4. Freedom of Association Item 24. Social Responsibility Paragraph 1. Responsibility for one’s own operation, and for

future life, growth, and development; Paragraph 2. Responsibility for paying clients; Item 25. Responsibility for the core team of the corporate entity; Item 26. Responsibility for the entire team of the corporate entity; Item 27. Currency (Fiat Money); Item 28. Narrow Family Responsibility Paragraph 1. Before marriage, primarily towards parents; Paragraph 2. If marriage is contracted, it shifts primarily to wife and children. Paragraph 3. Responsibility for other subjects; Item 1. Responsibility for the future of humanity; Item 2. Responsibility for the future of people on the continent; Item 3. Responsibility for the future of people of the “nation”; Item 4. Responsibility for the future of people of the “region”; ①. Responsibility for the future of people of the “province”; ②. Responsibility for the future of people of the “municipal level”; ③. Responsibility for the future of people of the “district level”; Item 5. Responsibility for the future of people of the same circle and with similar developmental aspirations; Item 29. My Right to Progeny Item 30. Maintenance of Personal Prestige Item 31. Sense of Authority (Intangible Hierarchy) Item 32. Firmness of Stance Item 33. Sense of Mystery Item 34. Sense of Loss Item 35. Scarcity/Limitation/Feeling of Scarcity Item 36. Need for feedback from internal motivation (intrinsic drive)

Item 1. Personal intrinsic happiness reward—altruism

Item 2. Sense of inner mission

Item 3. Sense of inner passion

Item 4. Sense of inner accomplishment

Item 5. Sense of inner responsibility

Item 6. Sense of inner pride

Item 7. Sense of inner self-esteem

Item 8. Desire and curiosity for the restoration of the complete truth of the origin of events

Item 9. Sense of moral superiority

Item 10. Sense of inner honor (self-motivation and self-identity)

Item 11. Sense of inner crisis (negative reward)

Paragraph 2. Still requires feedback from external motivation (extrinsic drive)

Item 1. Need for social acclaim (from other natural persons and legal entities)

①. Need for social certificate of honor recognition (endorsement);

②. Need for social medal recognition;

③. Need for social title recognition

Item 2. Need for positive “labels” from others (e.g., generosity)

Item 3. Need for the sense of power, control, leadership, and pride from holding official positions

Item 4. Personal sense of mystery towards the public

Item 5. Need for the sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement from participating in ceremonies

Item 6. The sense of game, participation, and interaction from progressively enhanced mutual feedback
Item 7. Sense of novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences
Item 8. Sense of acquisition from obtaining an object that has never been obtained before
Item 9. Need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal entities)
Item 10. Sense of uniqueness and honor similar to that brought by membership status
Item 11. Other positive reward objects and their corresponding mechanisms not listed above, non-monetary

Item 37. Non-core social reputation
Paragraph 1. Personal prestige
Paragraph 2. Other social reputation evaluations

Item 38. Social morality
Paragraph 1. Supremacy of the system
Paragraph 2. Fairness

Item 39. Other substantive [social] rights
Item 40. Additional rights/interests to other substantive [social] rights
Item 41. Personal inner existence’s psychology of admiration for strength
Item 42. Personal inner existence’s psychology of conformity
Item 43. Mass public evaluation (public opinion)
Item 44. Personal sentimentalism
Item 45. Personal face (vanity, virtual sense of honor)
Item 46. Other externally attached objects
Paragraph 1. Other temporary external rights
Paragraph 2. External and social labels obtained by the individual, directed at all
Paragraph 3. Other intangible externally attached objects

Article 5 【The Essence of Sources of Fear】 The essential summary of universal sources of fear for human beings is as follows: Item 1 Deprivation of one’s own life (deprivation of the right to survival), Item 2 Deprivation of freedom of person, right to thought, and right to choice, Paragraph 1. Permanent deprivation of personal freedom, Paragraph 2. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (more than 7 years), Paragraph 3. Limited-term deprivation of personal freedom (7 years and below), Item 3 Violation of one’s own person (physical) integrity and right to health, Item 4 Damage to and eventual loss of reputation and financial credibility, Item 5 Deprivation of political rights, Paragraph 1. Permanent deprivation of political rights, Paragraph 2. Limited-term deprivation of political rights, Item 6 Deprivation of passive income-type assets, Item 7 Deprivation of the right to autonomously allocate one’s own time, energy, and attention, Item 8

Failure to obtain the expected value for one’s own currency after its deprivation, Paragraph 1. One has been deceived, Paragraph 2. There is a material misunderstanding between the parties, Paragraph 3. Control is expected to be needed between oneself or personnel of the parties, Item 9 Damage to one’s own reputation, honor, and social standing, Item 10 Permanent deprivation of one’s own identity and professional qualification (livelihood), Item 11 Limited-term deprivation of one’s own identity and professional qualification (livelihood), Item 12 Deprivation of one’s deserved possibilities or opportunities for life development, Item 13 Social abandonment by one’s peers (loss of social recognition from closely related individuals in one’s social circle), Item 14 Deprivation of the right to continued existence of other objects, opportunities, rights and interests, and the ideal life state formed thereby, not listed above.

Article 6 【Regarding the “Trust” and “Change” in One’s Own Actions】Make prudent commitments with utmost good faith; dare to correct and abandon face; adopt a long-term perspective to achieve steady progress.

Article 7 【The Concept of Universal Cosmic Citizenship】The concept of universal cosmic citizenship is an ideological belief. The mind of a universal cosmic citizen is not constrained by the concepts of any existing nation, political party, or political doctrine. It holds that one can travel anywhere in the world or even throughout the entire universe without any restrictions. Any matter that does not violate mandatory legal provisions may be undertaken under specific conditions. It advocates for the establishment of “cosmic public law” and a “cosmic-level political ecology,” seeking a state of “universal win-win” and “universal sovereignty over all under heaven.”

Article 8 【Description of Intended Work, Activities, Life State, and Method (Ideal Life and Personality)】The individual intends to continuously engage in a series of work-related planning and organizational activities in a resident-traveler manner, including consulting, planning, agency, exhibitions, tourism, writing, audio-video recording, language interpretation and translation, publishing, and other activities related to foreign affairs, particularly those concerning commerce, investment, and finance. Based on the aforementioned matters, the individual further intends to undertake entrepreneurship, investment, private fund raising (including equity investment and securities investment types), management and operation, establishment and operation of asset management companies, and activities related to global asset allocation for individuals and families. Through this, the individual ultimately aims to achieve the maximum feasible free life ideal state and method characterized by a private and independent resident-traveler style of private office and lifestyle, with a monthly cash flow income of 100,000+ RMB.

Article 8-2 【Order of Life’s Forward Direction】The individual’s life’s forward direction is arranged in the following order, with each step requiring only the “minimum viable essentialist steps”:

2. The minimum viable condition is to obtain the qualification for fund practitioners and securities practitioners respectively issued by the China Fund Association and the Securities Association; if necessary, obtaining relevant qualifications such as CFA and/or MF may be considered. Item 1: Through methods in industries such as consulting, planning, intermediation, agency, leasing, and finance (including private equity funds, private securities funds, and their internationalization and globalization), conduct small-scale transactions for specific targets based on specific needs; Item 2: If the minimum viable conditions stipulated by the Company Law are met, establish a corporate legal entity; when revenue exceeds 10000w, simultaneously plan and design the top-level structure of a [group-oriented] corporate legal entity; Item 3: When revenue stabilizes at CNY 30w+, begin to recruit 1-2 assistants; Item 4: When revenue stabilizes at CNY 100w+, begin to recruit 1-2 employees (workers); Item 5: When revenue exceeds 100w+, begin the documentation and standardization of business operations; Item 6: When revenue exceeds 1000w+, begin to strengthen marketing activities and increase the average transaction value; Item 7: When revenue exceeds 10000w+, begin to reconstruct the business model in its entirety (implementing membership systems, club systems, and top-level design for internationalization and ecological development); Item 8: When revenue exceeds 10000w and personal disposable surplus funds reach 100w+, establish a private fund and conduct equity investment, subsequently an asset management company should be established.

Article 8-3 [Red Lines for the Charter-Maker’s Venture Capital Activities] The red lines for the Charter-Maker’s venture capital activities are as follows

Item 1 Assets with negative cash flow shall not

1. Total cost amount;
2. Deposit or monthly payment;
3. Comprehensive macroscopic interest rate;
4. Cash flow;
5. Total liabilities;
6. Amount of self-owned funds.

Item 2 Loans are not permissible where the monthly mortgage payment and interest exceed the amount of positive cash inflow. Item 3 Refuse to sign personal joint guarantees for venture capital (VC) financing. Item 4 In principle, only initiate asset-light, zero-cost, or low-cost entrepreneurial projects. Item 5 Other circumstances involving clauses that are substantially identical and cause damage to my identical or similar nature rights and interests.

Article 9 【On the Formulation, Implementation Expectations, and Mechanisms for Strategies, Plans, and Programs Involved in this Charter】 The Charter-Maker of this Charter shall formulate relevant performance indicators and implementation mechanisms for the formulation and implementation of this Charter, the Charter-Maker's personal life strategy, implementation guidelines, plans, and programs.

3. May be conducted orally or in writing. Coordinate with the supervisory mechanism and make proper arrangements for the actions of relevant persons (including, but not limited to, relevant planners, commanders, organizers, implementers, supervisors, etc.), including the deployment of action content (including, but not limited to, specific content descriptions, evaluation dimensions and their expressions, relevant data indicators, etc.), and establish the expected management and coordination mechanisms for relevant persons; adhere to the principle of disclosing the minimum feasible and necessary information to the corresponding counterparties, and appropriately maintain confidentiality of specific information from unspecified persons and unrelated persons (including relatives); at the same time, ensure the implementation of supervision and inspection for established tasks.

Article 10 【The Mission of Entrepreneurs, Businesspersons, Investors, and Private Fund Managers】 The mission of entrepreneurs, businesspersons, investors, and private fund managers is to utilize currency as a medium of trust and material foundation, to create self-operating assets (such as companies) to attain freedom of personal choice, to transform existing wage structures and corporate governance models, and thereby to fulfill social responsibilities and realize their personal life mission and vision.

Article 11 【Declaration of Personal Strong Abilities】 Through practical testing, the following are my strong abilities, with those ranked at the top requiring continuous focus for development and promotion: Item 1 The ability to cause others to act on my behalf through empty-handed means (power of motivation, encouragement, and guidance); Item 2 Management ability; Item 3 Decision-making ability; Item 4 Planning ability; Item 5 Organizational ability; Item 6 Logical ability; Item 7 Negotiation ability; Item 8 Language and speech ability; Item 9 Learning ability; Item 10 Leadership; Item 11 Comprehensive

management ability Paragraph 1. Especially capital management ability; Paragraph 2. Fund management ability; Paragraph 3. Organizational management ability; Paragraph 4. Core personnel management ability; Item 12 Influence-shaping ability (ability to create momentum).

Article 12 【Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line】 Under no circumstances shall my actions actually violate the degree stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations for a fixed-term imprisonment of seven years or more (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) (constituting a crime and sentenced to seven or more years of fixed-term imprisonment), or exceed the above limits.

Article 13 【Supplementary Explanation to the Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line】 My absolute bottom line is, in principle, not to personally violate the following applicable provisions: Item 1 A single crime punishable by a fixed-term imprisonment of more than seven years (excluding this number); Item 2 The corresponding articles of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations for a fixed-term imprisonment of twenty years or more (including this number) or more severe punishment in the case of combined punishment for several crimes; Item 3 To guarantee that I myself am absolutely exempt from the punishment of death penalty and life imprisonment (as well as lifelong deprivation of political rights) [because I regard the right to life, right to survival, right to health, and right to maintain bodily integrity as supreme rights, and because of a single act, I am willing to accept a maximum of five to ten years of imprisonment; and due to multiple acts, a maximum of twenty years of imprisonment].

Article 14 【Status of the Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line】 The Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line is the absolute most acceptable bottom line for my life, constituting “special extraordinary means,” and its status should be transitional and temporary. Do not treat this compliance-based choice as a long-term action strategy or guideline.

Article 15 【Application of the Declaration of Absolute Personal Bottom Line】 When applying the “Absolute Personal Bottom Line,” one should comprehensively measure its ROI, fully consider its long-term impact on oneself, on core team members, and on one’s core assets after use, as well as the potential maximum degree of negative public response and scope of impact, and use it only after undergoing a strict procedural review; in principle, it should be applied only after compliance and legality review (especially criminal compliance review); when necessary, an ethical review link should be considered before application, and in principle, after establishing a corporate legal entity, the legal representative of the corporate entity shall replace the company and myself in assuming the aforementioned “consequential responsibilities.”

Article 16 【Declaration of Relativistic Life Bottom Line】 My relative bottom line is as follows: Item 1: Under normal circumstances, it is generally sufficient for my actions to be above the level of criminal acts stipulated in Annex I to this Charter; Item 2: Under more special conditions (refer to Items 4-15 of Article 91 of this Charter), as long as I do not violate the Criminal Law and related laws and regulations that provide for fixed-term imprisonment or more severe penalties applicable at the time of the act, I shall, in principle, ensure that I myself am not imprisoned or punished with fixed-term or life imprisonment [because I regard freedom of thought, freedom of action, personal freedom, freedom of time, freedom of attention, and the right to self-determination as my supreme rights, second only to the right to life, the right to survival, the right to health, and the right to maintain physical integrity]; Item 3: In extremely special circumstances and conditions (refer to Items 1-3 of Article 91 of this Charter), any deprivation of liberty shall comply with the “Five-Year Relative Supremacy Principle for a Single Crime” and the “Seven-Year Absolute Supremacy Principle for a Single Crime”.

Article 17 【Status of the Declaration of Relativistic Life Bottom Line】 The relativistic life bottom line, also known as my general life bottom line, is the general bottom line for life conduct (the public’s legal and moral cognitive bottom line) that is made clear to the public (a large, unspecified group of people) in social interactions.

4 Specifically refers to situations in a “public setting” where it is necessary to face more than 5 people (including 5 people, but excluding myself), who are “specific individuals” who play a crucial role or pose a potential threat to me and are not from my circle; involving sensitive criminal legal provisions.

The Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)

Correction Bill (II)

The following content is added to the text of the above Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction) as Article 13-2, Article 13-3,

Article 13-4, and Article 13-5:

Article 13-2 Under no circumstances shall I engage in the following acts:

1. Deprive or indirectly deprive any other (relative) person of their life,
2. Deprive or indirectly deprive any other (relative) person of their right to survival,
3. Deprive or indirectly deprive or intend to harm the physical health of any other person, or subject them to physical (cruel) abuse,

4. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, or sexual torture against individuals, especially women, who are unable to resist due to reasons such as being young or physically weak, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture,
5. Deprive any other person of their right to sexual self-determination (in activities related to sexual conduct with the other party, their true wishes shall be fully respected),
6. Deprive others of other rights that are essentially the same as the aforementioned rights but have different names,
7. Participate in activities involving drug-related, gangster, (international) terrorist, or (international) extremist organizations, 8. Participate in gambling in areas under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or lead citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities abroad organized by others), 9. Deprive others of the right to independent thinking and the right to make autonomous choices based on independent thinking for non-subjectively benevolent purposes,
8. Participate in gambling in areas under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China or lead citizens of the People's Republic of China to gamble abroad (excluding non-organized, spontaneous, sporadic gambling activities abroad organized by others).

Article 13-3 Under any circumstances other than facing a serious, realistic danger to life, I shall not engage in the following acts:

1. Sexual assault, sexual abuse, or sexual torture against women who are unable to resist due to reasons such as being young or physically weak, particularly sexual abuse and sexual torture,
2. Depriving or indirectly depriving others of their right to sexual self-determination (in activities related to sexual conduct with a counterpart, the genuine will of the counterpart must be fully respected),
3. To deprive others by other means of other rights that are essentially identical to the aforementioned rights but have different names,
4. Depriving others of the right to independent thought, the right to strategic self-determination, and the right to learning,
5. Depriving others of rights of a nature similar to those mentioned above.

Article 13-4 In regions under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Charter-Maker shall not engage in any of the following acts:

1. To recruit, hire, induce, or harbor persons, especially women and young women, for the purpose of organizing and controlling them in prostitution and patronage of prostitution,
2. Inducing, harboring, or introducing prostitution by using money, material goods, or other benefits to entice others into prostitution, providing venues for others to engage in prostitution, or acting as an intermediary between prostitutes and clients.
3. Similar activities of the nature not listed above.

Article 13-5 In regions not under the jurisdiction of laws such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the individual shall not engage in the following acts without the explicit consent of the female counterpart and a guarantee of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntary participation:

1. To recruit, hire, induce, or harbor persons for the purpose of organizing and controlling them in prostitution and patronage activities,
2. To induce, harbor, or introduce persons into prostitution, by means of money, material goods, or other benefits, thereby enticing others to engage in prostitution or providing venues for prostitution, or acting as an intermediary between prostitutes and clients,
3. Other activities of the same nature not listed above.

The "female" referred to in the phrase "with the explicit consent of the female counterpart and assurance of her life safety, physical health, and complete voluntariness" as set forth in Article 13-5 above shall be ensured of her exact knowledge and understanding of the physiological and physical benefits and potential harm that may result from the implementation of such acts; and shall be at least 9 years of age, and shall not, as a principle, be less than 12 years of age (in necessary circumstances, the explicit provisions of the criminal laws of the local jurisdiction where the act is to take place shall be referenced for a determination prior to planning, organizing, and implementing the act). In the case of female children who are citizens of the People's Republic of China (such as female students, female children, etc., who meet the corresponding conditions), it shall be ensured that they are at least 14 years of age.

Article 18 【Acquisition of Minimum Cash Flow for Short-Term Survival Necessities】 To ensure the independence of individual decision-making, thought, and action, as well as for one's own survival, life safety, and fundamental food and lodging, the average daily cash flow shall be no less than USD 45 (CNY 300, CHF 45, EUR 45, NZD 73), with this average never falling below USD 45, and

with no upper limit; the alert line shall be set at USD 50 (CNY 335, CHF 48, EUR 80, NZD 80).

Article 19【Minimum Cash Reserve for Short-Term Survival Necessities】To ensure the independence of individual decision-making, thought, and action, as well as for one's own survival, life safety, and fundamental food and lodging, it shall be ensured that after starting a venture, a cash reserve of not less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency is held in hand.

Article 20【The Ultimate Fundamental Purpose of Core Asset Creation】The ultimate fundamental purpose of core asset creation is to enable the asset manager, through the acquisition of others' time, energy, attention, and other resources, to secure their own right to life, right to survival, right to health, right to bodily integrity, freedom of thought, freedom of action, freedom of person, freedom of time, freedom of attention, and the autonomy of self-determination, strategic self-determination, and the right to define the key concepts of their own philosophy of life and worldview; as well as the ultimate realization of their own life prospects, vision, life dreams, ideals, ultimate goal identity, life mission, personal values, and the ideal state of a minimalist lifestyle.

Article 21【Declaration of the Ultimate Life Goal—The State of Maximum Feasible Liberal Living】My ultimate life goal—the state of maximum feasible liberal living—is, by means of usufructuary rights, right of residence, right to use movable property, corporate management rights, equity investment, private equity, external creditor's rights, securities (including funds and bonds, etc.), and dividend rights (passive income interests), within the scope of the entire universe (at least globally), throughout my lifetime, by relying on the corporate legal person system, the financial system, the usufructuary rights system, the contract system, the agency system, etc. (systems) as the minimum feasible tools, to adopt a lifestyle of minimal feasible minimalism centered on global travel and residence, transnational operation, establishment of globalized and internationalized private funds, establishment of transnational, cross-cultural private asset management companies, establishment of private (Macau/Switzerland) investment banks, global structured investment, international marriage and cross-national family formation, and online and digitalized office work, as well as a work style primarily based on online activities, in order to obtain the identities of entrepreneur, financial investor, private placement fund (private equity fund) manager, writer, translator, cross-cultural activist, and holder of multiple PRs, and to continue to strive on this basis to achieve the following key ideal states of life.

Article 22【The State of Global Travel and Residence in Life】My global travel and residence in life is specifically realized through the following methods,

means, and channels for accommodation and travel: Item 1 Temporary accommodation in homestays worldwide;

In principle, this refers to situations in “public settings” where it is necessary to face “specific individuals” from different circles who are not part of one’s own circle, numbering more than 3 persons (including 3, but excluding myself), who have a critical function or potential threat to me. Item 2 Temporary accommodation in youth hostels worldwide; Item 3 Temporary accommodation in hotels of various star ratings worldwide; Item 4 Legally staying at the homes of other travel and residence enthusiasts worldwide; Item 5 Entering into short-term or medium-term lease contracts with other natural persons or corporate entities; Item 6 Or entering into agreements with other natural persons or corporate entities to establish usufructuary (property) rights—right of residence; Item 7 And leasing or purchasing a recreational vehicle and hiring driving and operating personnel; Item 8 Hiring a private secretary or assistant with driving skills, or a substitute driver; Item 9 Finding and hiring substitute driving and operating personnel to provide services; Item 10 Purchasing services including but not limited to the following means of transportation: Paragraph 1. First class on airplanes; Paragraph 2. Business class on airplanes; Paragraph 3. Economy class on airplanes; Paragraph 4. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on high-speed train sleeper cars; Paragraph 5. Soft sleeper, hard sleeper, first-class seat, or second-class seat on bullet train sleeper cars; Paragraph 6. And soft sleeper, hard sleeper on direct, express, or fast train sleeper cars; Paragraph 7. Or ordinary train seats (hard seats, etc.); Paragraph 8. Selecting to travel by tram, bus, etc.

Article 23 【Essentialist Ideal State】To maximize the freedom of experiencing one’s own life, the individual may, in a state not expressly prohibited by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations as they exist at the time of the act’s occurrence, independently and rationally consider all options through their own intellectual reasoning, list them, and make the strategic and tactical choices that best align with their innermost convictions. On the basis of not violating the aforementioned principles, the individual may engage in any form of for-profit business activities recognized by themself, including but not limited to the following: Paragraph 1. Equity structure planning and design activities; Paragraph 2. Equity structure planning and design consulting and agency activities; Paragraph 3. Corporate organizational structure planning and design activities; Paragraph 4. Corporate organizational structure planning and design consulting and agency activities; Paragraph 5. Business model planning and design activities; Paragraph 6. Business model planning and design consulting and agency activities; Paragraph 7. Legal consulting and advisory activities permitted by law; Paragraph 8. Various information consulting activities; Paragraph 9. Various project planning activities; Paragraph 10. Various civil agency activities; Paragraph 11. Cultural dissemination and media activities;

Paragraph 12. For-profit business activities in the tea industry; Paragraph 13. For-profit business activities in the Hanfu cultural industry; Paragraph 14. For-profit cross-border e-commerce business activities; Paragraph 15. For-profit entry and exit agency business activities; Paragraph 16. For-profit business activities related to entry and exit (cross-border) business, investment, inspection, finance (including but not limited to international equity investment operations, equity financing operations, private fund management and operation), establishment and operation of (group or single corporate legal entities); Paragraph 17. For-profit business activities related to translation, (electronic) publishing, and cross-cultural communication; Paragraph 18. For-profit business activities related to tourism and travel; Paragraph 19. For-profit agency activities related to international marriage, international family formation, international immigration, and acquisition of permanent residency; Paragraph 20. For-profit business activities related to international study, study tours, academic visits, and other academic affairs; Paragraph 21. Other legal business activities in which the individual is interested and that do not violate the law. Item 2 【Ideal State of Financial Freedom】Non-labor positive (inflow) cash flow is 125% or more of total expenditures for the same period, thus representing an ideal state and way of life where there is no need to continue to personally sell any of one’s own assets in exchange for consumption expenditures. Item 3 【Ideal State of Business Operations】Business operations are standardized, automated, institutionalized, internationalized, and grouped, with the founder able to act as the actual controller and be detached from the business operations. Item 4 【Ideal State of Freedom in Time Arrangement】The individual’s schedule for activities, the specific content of matters, and the implementation time are all to be arranged by the individual themselves, with no interference from others, and they do not accept any arrangement of their daily activities by any person in any manner. No exceptions clauses are set for this. Any activity must be subject to equal negotiation regarding its time, place, and method; otherwise, it will not be accepted under any circumstances, unless it directly threatens the individual’s life.

Article 24 【Principle of Transactional Essentialism of All Things Based on Conditions; Action Principle of Maintaining Goodwill with Criminal Law as the Initial Baseline】The individual holds that all things and phenomena are constructed based on conditions. Transactional essentialist activities, when not attributed to the exchange conditions between the self and other persons, are considered non-essential causes. Cognitive thinking should begin by freely considering the attribution of exchange conditions between the self and other persons, and the mandatory provisions of criminal law and its judicial interpretations shall serve as the minimum baseline. This baseline is to be continuously raised as one’s own conditions improve and as the number of

persons under the individual's leadership increases, acting with the original intention of goodwill and engaging in mutually beneficial conduct.

Article 25 【The Principle of Case-by-Case Discussion and One-Time Analysis】 To ensure that the external influence on the life trajectory of the person to whom the Charter applies is reduced to the minimum necessary extent, to avoid interference or intervention in one's own thinking, cognition, and decision-making by any person, including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, advisors, or any other person, in contravention of the Charter-Maker's original intent, and to ensure that one's thinking remains continuously active, innovative, and creative, any analysis at any time shall be conducted in accordance with the other principles of this Charter and this principle, adopting a policy of case-by-case discussion and one-time analysis, and shall be independently responsible.

Article 26 【The Principle of Making Life Decisions Exclusively in Accordance with the Law and by One's Own Autonomy】 My life, regardless of in which "country," "region," under which ruler, or regardless of how any person evaluates or perceives me, as long as my freedom of life, survival, and lifelong existence is not under a serious and realistic threat, I shall not accept any arrangement or exercise of the right of choice on my behalf that is not of my own (autonomous will); for any proposal from others (regardless of any labels they may have), I possess the immediate right of veto. This principle applies regardless of the identity of the other party, their social relationship with me, their status, nationality, educational background, or any other label. One must always bear in mind the two unchangeable fundamental facts: that the other party is essentially a "person," and that I, in my lifetime, regardless of the circumstances, possess the natural right to think independently and the right to make autonomous decisions regarding my own life.

Article 27 【The Principle of Focus on the "Most Core Action" in Life Action】 At all times when working, I must choose to focus on performing the most profitable "most core action (or a series of actions)," and handle other activities through all feasible legal means such as authorizing others, entrusting them to handle, forming partnerships, quasi-diplomatic arrangements, or agency services.

Article 28 【The Principle of Decisions and Determinations Made Autonomously, Not Due to Non-Fatal or Weather-Related Changes】 Unless due to fatal or highly dangerous reasons, I shall not change decisions or determinations made autonomously due to weather reasons. If necessary, this can be addressed by carrying rain gear and other rain protection methods, but the established decisions must, in principle, be implemented.

Article 29 【The Principle of Making No Decisions or Determinations for Others' Sake】 "The right of self-determination and its wèi

“Respect for Principles,” I shall not, without a request from the counterparty or for my own interests or those involving my core interests, make any decisions or determinations on behalf of any natural person or legal entity other than myself (including relatives, spouses, romantic partners, paying users, etc.). However, this shall not apply in any of the following circumstances: Item 1: My own life or right to survival faces a (serious) actual threat, necessitating the immediate making of specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority); Item 2: It is absolutely necessary for the performance of duties in the capacity chosen entirely based on or purely out of my own autonomous will and thinking (such as operator of an international private fund management institution, internationalized entrepreneur); Item 3: It is necessary for the practice, experience, or for the pleasure and well-being of my body and mind in the capacity of a personal hobby (e.g., sojourner, freelance writer, translator, etc.); Item 4: Based on mandatory provisions of criminal law, it is necessary to immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority), otherwise facing a ten-year or longer term, or life, actual and substantial criminal punishment or punishment of a nature involving deprivation of life; Item 5: Based on mandatory provisions of civil law, commercial law, and related laws, it is necessary to immediately make specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority), otherwise facing current and foreseeable legal (monetary amount) penalties that I, after rational analysis of the specific case, deem unacceptable; Item 6: Based on explicit provisions of the contract terms of a specific Case, or based on the principle of reciprocity or other principles, I believe that immediately making specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority) is based on the agreement between myself and the counterparty; Item 7: Inevitably and immediately making specific decisions or determinations for natural persons or legal entities other than myself (persons with actual authority) upon request from the counterparty or for the purposes of business, finance, or investment (long-term development or maintenance of the ultimate essence of life’s goals).

Article 30 [Principle of No Authority for Others to Make Decisions for Me] Based on the “Principle of Making Life Decisions Solely and Completely in Accordance with the Law” as stipulated in Article 18 of this Charter, any person other than myself (including natural persons who are natural persons of legal entities), including but not limited to the following, shall have no authority to make any decisions for me or on my behalf, whether in good faith or malice, unless my life or survival is in a state of serious peril, or even if not in such a peril, but with my explicit oral or written authorization for agency. If any such decision is made, I have the right to reject it and inform them thereof: Item 1: My father or mother; Item 2: Any other of my close relatives; Item 3: Teachers or other professionals

engaged by me; Item 4: Professional advisors who have entered into business or civil relations with me; Item 5: My doctor, except in situations of peril; Item 6: Persons with whom I have a specific contractual relationship; Item 7: My subordinates; Item 8: My superiors (if they exist); Item 9: My spouse, partner, or persons in similar relationships.

5 In adhering to the absolute bottom line that, in the course of one's own actions, one generally does not violate the criminal laws of the place where the action occurs (in special cases, including the place affected by the consequences of the action) (such as the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, the Swiss Federal Criminal Code, etc.), and in special cases does not violate the explicit provisions of the aforementioned laws (codes) concerning imprisonment for ten years or more (excluding this number) or penalties equivalent to imprisonment for ten years or more (excluding this number), and on the premise of aligning with one's own values and ideals, providing welfare to all and helping them achieve it, and with the ideal state of being that one is currently achieving or is about to achieve as the highest life ideal state goal, to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than the total living expenses of the party concerned during the same period, and through the employment of others, to ensure that one never has to perform any work or activities not out of one's own subjective will for any consumption-related expenditures in one's own life. Item 10 The person's friends, like-minded individuals, or persons of a similar nature; Item 11 Natural persons or their representatives within the corporate entities with whom the person interacts in work and life; Item 12 Other natural persons who are not the person and are not natural persons within a corporate entity, not listed above.

Article 31 [Prerequisite for the Achievement of Life's Ultimate Goal - Creation of Core Assets] The prerequisite for the achievement of life's ultimate goal is the creation of core assets by combining trends, societal needs, and personal advantages, and its specific methods include: Item 1 Establishing one's own company and standardizing business operations and automating operations; Item 2 Purchasing stocks of listed companies and obtaining rights to income; Item 3 Purchasing the right to use the property of high-value intellectual property objects and obtaining rights to income; Item 4 Purchasing the right to use the property of high-value objects that can be sub-leased at high value and obtaining rights to income (for example, real estate leasing is not currently possible; whether there will be changes in the mandatory provisions of the laws of the People's Republic of China, relevant policy provisions and their orientation, should be closely monitored by paying attention to changes in the policy statements of relevant political persons through official channels (official websites, documents, etc.).

Article 32 [On the Construction of Knowledge Structure and Cognitive Map] To selectively establish a systematic knowledge structure with “humanity” as the starting point for each thought, and to ensure its dynamism and openness.

Article 33 [The First Principle of Personal Values, the Principle of Maximum Self-Determination] On this earth, apart from myself, no one (including but not limited to parents, relatives, friends, authorities, experts, etc.) has the right to preach to me about what I should do. My own internal value system, as well as the essence of all things, first-principle thinking, and the essence of human nature, are the ultimate basis and answer. If you want to tell me something, please do so by providing information and ideas in the form of suggestions, and let me make the final decision based on my inner voice and values.

Article 34 [Principle of Not Assuming Extra Responsibilities Beyond the Minimum Feasible Responsibility for Others Under Non-Completely Voluntary Conditions] At any time, under conditions not of one’s own complete volition, unless it is a statutory responsibility, or based on a commercial relationship or an expressly contractual relationship, one is not obligated to solve any problems for any other person.

Article 35 【The Principle of Equal Exchange for All Matters, Based on Law and Contract】In any conversation with any person at any time, the following principle shall be considered: the “Equal Exchange for All Matters” principle. Adhering to a negotiation mindset, if an agreement can be reached, proceed; if not, replace the other party (treating them as a negotiation counterpart) or take the next course of action, without any need for emotional sentiment. For any interpersonal activity among human beings, regardless of what the other party says, does, or what countermeasures they take, treat it all as an exchange based on the currently effective laws and contracts, under conditionalism, achievable through the exchange of human desires and interests.

Article 36 【Mandatory Requirements Regarding Marriage and the Marriage Counterparty】Adopt an attitude that marriage is optional, but adhere to one principle: marriage must absolutely not interfere with the lifestyle chosen by the self as described in the preceding Article, and must not control, interfere with, cut off, or compel the self to change the aforementioned lifestyle. No distribution of any property is permitted, except for the minimum feasible property as stipulated by law and property with the consent of the self.

Article 37 【Handling of Failure to Meet Mandatory Requirements for the Marriage Counterparty】If the aforementioned conditions cannot be met, the self intends to live alone and will absolutely not enter into any marriage or form any family.

Article 38【The Need for Control Over Specific Life Situations】The self has a particularly strong need for control over the self and specific aspects of life situations that the self needs to be involved in.

Article 39【The Principle of Non-Engagement and Non-Negotiation with Counterparties Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages】In business negotiations with other counterparties, the beverages consumed must be non-alcoholic beverages such as tea or coffee. The self, in principle, refuses to engage in any interaction or any kind of negotiation involving any subject matter with individuals who smoke or drink, regardless of what leverage the other party holds or how urgently the self may need something.

Article 40【Exemption from the Principle of Non-Engagement and Non-Negotiation with Counterparties Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages】However, this shall not apply in any of the following situations. Item 1: The aforementioned person is a good-faith counterparty who does not impose unreasonable demands and does not require the self to drink or smoke through violence, coercion, or similar coercive means or methods. Item 2: Situations where the self's life, person, or health faces a serious and realistic threat from the self's own actions or from external sources.

Article 41【The Ultimate Essence of Death】The ultimate essence of death is the physiological state in which the bearer of the death state (the deceased person) no longer exists on Earth and is unable to continue exerting influence on people, matters, and objects on the Earth.

Article 42【The Essence of the Fear of Death】Those who fear death, in essence, fear the physical and mental state of not being able to complete all their significant wishes because they will no longer exist on Earth and be unable to continue exerting influence on people, matters, and objects on the Earth to finish everything they want to do.

Article 43【Construction of Worldview from the Perspective of Cosmic Citizens and a Community with a Shared Future for Cosmic Civilization】 All activities in this world revolve around "human beings." The people engaged in various activities form one circle after another, specifically including political circle people (scholars), economic circle people (scholars), cultural circle people (scholars), and technological circle people (scholars), specifically including: Item 1 Philosophical people (scholars), Item 2 Economic people (scholars), Item 3 Legal people (scholars), Item 4 Educational people (scholars) [people in the education sector], Item 5 Language and literature people (scholars) [people in the language and literature sector], Item 6 Historical people (scholars) [people in the history sector], Item 7 Scientific people (scholars) [people in the science

sector], Item 8 Engineering people (scholars)/Engineering technology people (scholars), Item 9 Agricultural people (scholars), Item 10 Medical people (scholars), Item 11 Military people (scholars) [people in the military sector], Item 12 Business people (scholars) [people in the business activities sector], Item 13 Artistic people (scholars) [people in the art sector], Item 14 Interdisciplinary people (scholars) [cross-sector people], Item 15 Discipline-innovating people (scholars) [discipline founders], Item 16 The analysis of any activity they undertake is directly conducted from the perspective of “human beings,” with specific analysis dimensions as follows: Paragraph 1. Human Item 1 The common dreams of the individual and human society Item 2 The consensus wishes of the individual and human society (or a part thereof) Item 3 Personal mission, vision, and values Item 4 Personal dreams and ideals Item 5 Personal planning Item 6 Personal knowledge structure and the disciplinary principles mastered (principled, model-based thinking model planning and reference) Item 7 Personal methodology system (skills, methods, processes, steps, evaluation dimensions, judgment indicators, etc.) Item 8 Tools owned and that can be integrated by the individual (tangible and intangible resources such as people, wealth, and materials) Item 9 Personal mentality and state of mind Item 10 Personal execution ability, intensity of action motivation, etc. Item 11 Feedback on action results Item 12 Ideal reflection and subjective feelings on the above 11 items Paragraph 2. External Objects Item 1 Others other than oneself (as “human tools,” human resources, etc.) Item 2 Property (currency, various assets, various property rights) Item 3 Things (various tangible and intangible things) ①. Events and the individual’s reaction to said events (Person A and Person B, at xx time, xx location, in xx manner, based on xx purpose, did xx, xx, xx, xx, xx affairs, obtained xx result feedback) Item 4 Resources ①. Including tangible resources ②. Intangible assets (1) Personal attention; (2) High-quality energy; (3) Time; (4) IPRs; (5) Sociality; (6) Political rights; (7) Property-specific rights, etc.

Article 44 【The Essential Personality Sameness and Divisional Differentiation of Humans and Their Counter-value】 All activities in human society are undertaken by “natural persons,” regardless of their status or any labels attached to them; however, in terms of their social value, different divisions and statuses correspond to different “social stereotyped prices/values” (for example: entrepreneurs have a higher social counter-value, while drivers, nurses, etc. have a lower social counter-value); and the most fundamental difference among people of different statuses lies in the differences in their thinking patterns (ideologies), which in turn lead to differences in behavior patterns, life models, and choices made by tycoons, resulting in fundamental differences (differences) in life—people who change their thinking patterns will ultimately change their lives.

Article 45 【Principle of Final Attribution to the Person】 In the analysis of the cause of any event, the ultimate conclusion must be attributed to the dimensions

of people, human hearts, and interests; otherwise, it is a non-essential cause, and further inquiry is required.

Article 46 【On Credit and Anti-Credit】Because the leadership of any organization in any country or region on Earth is essentially human, even so-called heads of state themselves, as long as they are human, at any moment, may be in a state of telling the truth (honest credit) or telling lies (a state of deception). Therefore, so-called “states” do not physically exist but are merely objects in the concepts and inner emotions of people; they, too, at any moment, may be in a state of telling the truth (honest credit) or telling lies (a state of deception). Therefore, one must (to the maximum extent in principle) be unconditionally confident at all times, but must conduct dialectical and reverse scrutiny of the other party on a basis of principled trust, cautiously trust any other party, but also, in principle, should not subjectively disbelieve completely. The final determination shall be based on criminal law (upper limit), policy, and the actual situation.

Article 47 【Coordination of “Ideal-Type Stereotypes” in Human Society】For people with specific identities, such as entrepreneurs, financial bankers, investors, politicians, hosts, etc., the public often has “ideal-type stereotypes.” In public situations, these should be observed and considered, but one need not be concerned with public evaluations. One should coordinate the values of public relations and personal freedom by managing expressions, emotions, expectations, mental states, appearance, and interests.

Article 48 [Reference Measures for the Establishment, Operation, and Management of a Company] For reference only in the establishment, operation, and management of a company, “Measures for Handling Illegal and Violent Acts,” Item 1 1. Order immediate rectification; Item 2 2. Order rectification within a specified time limit; Item 3 3. Suspension from duty; Item 4 4. Order suspension from office; Item 5 5. Acceptance of a formal talk; Item 6 6. Disqualification; Item 7 7. Transfer to another position; Item 8 8. Removal from office; Item 9 9. Order compensation for losses; Item 10 10. Order continued performance; Item 11 11. Order return of the original item; Item 12 12. Order a written statement of repentance; Item 13 13. Order re-doing the business; Item 14 14. Order departmental rectification; Item 15 15. Order separate closed-door reflection; Item 16 16. Order submission of a written self-criticism; Item 17 17. Order suspension from office for reflection; Item 18 18. Order a public self-criticism; Item 19 19. Give a public criticism; Item 20 20. Order a private apology; Item 21 21. Declaration of invalidation of the act; Item 22 22. Confiscation of acquired rights and property; Item 23 23. Order appropriate charitable donation; Item 24 24. Order appropriate payment of gratitude funds; Item 25 25. Exclusion from awards, excellence evaluations, and commendations; Item 26 26. Reduction of current official rank (level); Item 27 27. Reduction of non-basic salary (bonuses,

benefits, dividends, etc.); Item 28 28. Suspension of non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.); Item 29 29. Issue a serious warning, either confidential or public; Item 30 30. Impose equivalent substantive penalties; Item 31 31. Impose a demerit; Item 32 32. Impose a major demerit; Item 33 33. Cancel specific preferential rights (awards, excellence evaluations, commendations, honors); Item 34 34. Record in the official file and credit file; Item 35 35. Publicly declare that it has been recorded in the official file and credit file; Item 36 36. Revoke the work certificate; Item 37 37. Cancel the qualification to hold the corresponding position in a specific department of the entire company; Item 38 38. Cancel the qualification to hold any position in the entire company; Item 39 39. (Legally) dismissal for violation of regulations; Item 40 40. Order compensation at market value within the company; Item 41 41. Recover losses according to the law; Item 42 42. Submit to judicial authorities for civil litigation; Item 43 43. Submit to judicial authorities for administrative litigation; Item 44 44. Submit to judicial authorities for handling by public security management punishment agencies; Item 45 45. Subject to criminal litigation: Paragraph 1 . 1. Written statement of repentance; Paragraph 2 . 2. Declaration of probation; Paragraph 3 . 3. Declaration of parole; Paragraph 4 . 4. Residential surveillance; Paragraph 5 . 5. Release on bail pending trial; Paragraph 6. 6. Medical parole; Paragraph 7. 7. Control (3-24 months); Paragraph 8. 8. Detention (1-15 days); Paragraph 9. 9. Criminal detention (1-6 months); Paragraph 10. 10. Fixed-term imprisonment (with probation declared); Paragraph 11. 11. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-25 years (actual execution); Item 1 1. Fixed-term imprisonment of 0.5-3 years (actual execution); Item 2 2. Fixed-term imprisonment of 3-5 years (actual execution); Item 3 3. Fixed-term imprisonment of 5-7 years (actual execution, including 7 years); Item 4 4. Fixed-term imprisonment Imprisonment for 7-10 years (actual execution, excluding 7 years); Item 5 4. Imprisonment for 10-15 years (actual execution); Item 6 4. Imprisonment for 15-20 years (actual execution); Item 7 5. Imprisonment for 20-25 years (actual execution); Paragraph 12. 12. Life imprisonment (not actual actual execution 13-25 years); Paragraph 13. 13. Life imprisonment (life imprisonment without commutation or parole, currently applicable in principle only to the most extreme cases of corruption); Paragraph 14. 14. Death penalty/Life sentence (suspended for 1-2 years for execution); Paragraph 15. 15. Death penalty/Life sentence (actual execution).

Article 49 【The MVP Principle for Purchasing of Objects】 Each purchase shall, in principle, involve prior planning, listing, and strict adherence to the list. In principle, no object outside the list shall be purchased, and no unplanned object shall be purchased merely due to price discounts.

Article 50 【The Essential Logic of the Creation of All Human Projects】 Creation begins with human (human nature) needs, creating a state of chaos—gradually

becoming clearer, more systematic, and theoretical—profit decreases—becomes unprofitable—creation begins anew from human (human nature) needs, creating a new state of chaos.

Article 51 【The Origin of the Creation of All Human Projects】 The origin of the creation of all human projects is an Idea, merely a consensus concept and advocacy of altruism between oneself and specific other cooperators (generally through media or commercial advertising), reflecting the founder’s inner beliefs and vision. It is generally based on the essential logic of oneself and various groups, of humanity and human nature, of human hearts and dreams (establishing information barriers between high-level and low-level personnel, abstract and concrete, macro to micro), in order to achieve the interests of specific persons. Essentially, any institution is composed of natural persons, and at most, it is merely a (fundamental, macro-level) consensus of the inner concepts of the institution’s top leadership.

Article 52 【The Scientific Logical Closure of the Principle of Creation of All Human Projects】 The logical closure of human social development begins with the essence of philosophy (the actor themselves, the number one leader of human society and national joint organizations, and the number one leader of their own country, or the thought, concept, value system of human consensus), proceeds through the essence of economics (exchange of human desires, exchange of value)—Law (political policies, domestic and international laws)—Education (tools for shaping the concepts of political circles)—Linguistics and Literature (tools for human education)—History (documentation and trend summary of all key human events)—Science (natural science concepts of humanity: physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, geography, etc.)—Engineering (the aggregation of all tangible human technologies, methods, and process disciplines)—Agriculture (all concepts and technologies related to plant cultivation and animal husbandry)—Medicine (all research disciplines concerning human health, diseases, drugs, poisoning, etc.)—Military Science (the study of all personnel and mechanisms of violent organs of humanity)—Management and Business Administration (the study of all personnel and mechanisms of business production and activities of enterprises)—Art (a culture that uses means or media to shape images and create atmospheres to reflect reality and express emotions).

Article 53 【Daily Habits】 My daily habits include: Item 1 Reading biographies and academic principle books; Item 2 Multilingual writing; Item 3 Foreign language learning; Item 4 Multilingual speeches and orations; Item 5 Interdisciplinary reading; Item 6 Cross-linguistic and cross-cultural reading; Item 7 Cross-cultural socializing (communication); Item 8 Learning of interdisciplinary principles; Item 9 Physical fitness; Item 10 Strategic planning; Item 11 Personnel

organization; Item 12 Project planning; Item 13 Implementation; Item 14 Supervision of execution; Item 15 Reflection and review;

Article 54 【Core Key Areas of Focus for Each Stage from Having Nothing to Becoming the World's Richest Human】The specific areas of focus for each stage from having nothing to becoming the world's richest human are as follows: Item 1 0-10,000/year——Solving a small problem for a minority group (elite group) Item 2 10,000-100,000/year——Professional deepening activities (whether the plan is good) Item 3 100,000-1,000,000/year——Project planning and operations activities Item 4 1,000,000-10,000,000/year——Standardization activities, marketing activities, team building activities (motivation, personnel selection, personal character) Item 5 10,000,000-100,000,000/year——(Macroscopic, abstract, and intangible) business model design activities Item 6 100,000,000-1,000,000,000/year——Replicating the same business model project ten times Item 7 1,000,000,000-10,000,000,000/year——Equity design, corporate legal entity cluster (group) structure, business direction Item 8 10,000,000,000-100,000,000,000/year——National destiny (national fortune) development trends Item 9 100,000,000,000-1,000,000,000,000/year——Human society development trends (people, wealth, materials; timing, geographical advantage, and human harmony)

Article 55 【Entrepreneurial Crowd Selection Model】Starting from the essential logic of the highest academic subject of something you want to do, determine What, Why, How, and How much cost? Proceed from the common (all people, activities, and wishes follow the essential commonalities of human nature) to the individual (different details and phenomena of each person), and from the macro to the micro by first providing solutions to urgent, difficult, risky, and critical specific problems for the elite (targeting a small wealthy group); as the project deepens, gradually transition to providing solutions to specific problems for the general public.

Article 56 【The Essence of Gratitude】The essence of gratitude is an internal emotion, and its specific manifestations mainly include: Item 1 Sending gratitude messages (digital messages, letters, videos, audio, etc.) Item 2 Sending small gratitude red envelopes Item 3 Naturally referring high-quality people Item 4 Other reasonable methods

Article 57 【Income from Entrepreneurship, Corporate Entity Creation, Investment, and IPR Property Income】The cash flow for my personal sustenance originates from my personally initiated independent entrepreneurship based on market supply and demand relationships (e.g., establishing a micro-enterprise legal entity), team-based entrepreneurship, dividends from legal entities, portfolio investments, and property income from IPR (Intellectual Property Rights). Under conditions where my life or right to survival is under severe

threat, it may come from temporary, point-to-point labor-based income calculated according to work results. I do not accept income calculated based on working hours, except in the following circumstances: Item 1 My survival or life is under extreme and imminent threat, and failure to take timely measures could lead to the loss of my life or my imminent demise, and there are no other income channels or disposable income within a foreseeable time frame; Item 2 My survival or life is under extreme and imminent threat, and failure to take timely measures could lead to irreversible, lifelong damage to my body organs, limbs, or other critical personal assets, and there are no other income channels or disposable income within a foreseeable time frame; Item 3 The entity providing the income calculated based on working hours (typically a corporate legal entity) offers an opportunity to learn about its specific equity structure, business model, and key core commercial information, which is beneficial for my subsequent independent entrepreneurial or investment activities.

Article 58 【The Essence of Wages】 The essence of wages is that the boss entrepreneur spends money to purchase the time, energy, and solutions of “bottom-level people” in order to sustain their own life.

Article 59 【General Business Development Model】 Business system development: Human needs (opportunity) discovery phase — Project design phase — Founder’s personal command phase — Customer free entry phase (project validation phase, low-price or free) — 1v1 low-price service phase — 1vN price-increase service phase — 1vN course training phase (standardization phase) — Member club review phase — Business scaling phase — Business capitalization phase — Exit and monetization phase.

Article 60 【The Cyclical Essence of All Human Activities】 The essence of all human activities is to manipulate the hearts, minds, self-consistent belief systems, emotions, desires, and visions of others; there is nothing more to it. This is especially true at higher levels (particularly at the national top leader level). Their institutional design often involves incorporating the “switches” of human nature into the system itself.

Article 61 【Negative List for Activity Organization Themes】 To ensure freedom, the following activities, for the purpose of or with the intent of a themed activity, shall not be organized unless criminal law makes corresponding amendments: Paragraph 1. Activities that split the state; Paragraph 2. Activities that subvert the current administration; Paragraph 3. Activities that overthrow the current socio-political system; Paragraph 4. Activities that establish or operate organizations of a criminal gang nature; Paragraph 5. Activities that establish organizations of an extremist nature; Paragraph 6. Activities related to prostitution; Paragraph 7. Activities that involve illegally crossing national borders; Paragraph 8. Activities that involve escaping from prison; Paragraph 9.

Activities that constitute illegal assembly as stipulated by the Criminal Law; Paragraph 10. Activities that involve trafficking in women or children; Paragraph 11. Activities involving international gambling (gambling abroad); Paragraph 12. Activities that involve impersonation to obtain specific qualifications or treatments provided by politicians under the concept and name of the state; Paragraph 13. Activities involving illegal smuggling; Paragraph 14. Activities that organize cult activities with the core intent of undermining the implementation of the law or that could cause serious injury or death Paragraph 2 【The Ideal State in the Stage of Engaging in Financial Activities】Ultimately establishing a globalized private equity fund legal financial institution with cash flow assets of 100 million yuan (MOP/NZD/EUR or RMB) Paragraph 3 【Lifelong Learning Development and Cognitive Maintenance and Enhancement】To treat lifelong learning and continuous iteration of thinking as a lifelong strategy, which shall not be abolished except upon death or when it is objectively impossible to conduct a rational analysis Paragraph 4 【Circle Networking and Social Activities】To focus on building a circle-based networking and social system with entrepreneurs, business owners, entrepreneurs, investors and institutions, private equity fund managers, and high-paying clients with strong purchasing power as the inner core; the exhibition industry, cultural tourism industry, language culture industry, cultural and creative industry, etc., as the outer core; and professionals from various industries as the periphery, all centered on and utilized for the self Paragraph 5 【Other Daily Activities and Life Models】To handle the core 20% personally, and to externalize other matters (entrust to others, outsource <e.g., financial, catering, domestic services>, hire professionals, recruit team members, etc.) or discontinue them if no longer necessary

Article 62 【Macro-Life Period Division】Childhood Era —— First Student Era (with the core essential purposes of cognitive enhancement, endorsement of trust, shaping of influence, and transformation of one’s circle) —— Era Centered on Operation 【Initial Era of Sojourning and Residing】—— Era Centered on Capital —— Era of Complete Financial Freedom —— Second Student Era (research study, re-studying abroad, study tours) —— Post-Financial Freedom Era ……

Article 63 【Macro-Period Division for the Construction of the Financial Ark】 Working for others —— Era of working for oneself alone (selling single units of time —— folding time —— replicating multiple units of time: through methods such as creating courses, subscription services, membership cards) —— Era of Teamwork (era of hiring others to work for oneself) —— Era of Automation (self-detachment) —— Era of Capital Operation (using money to obtain more money

—— era of money multiplication) —— Era of Establishing and Retiring from a Private Equity Fund —— Era of Writing and Publishing Books

Article 64 【General Action Principle Model Display】In principle, actions shall be planned, organized, and implemented on the basis of not violating the provisions related to imprisonment for a fixed term with a statutory maximum sentence of 10 years or more, life imprisonment, permanent deprivation of political rights, or confiscation of property (for specific details, see Annex 1), except in the following circumstances: Item 1 Where, in order to safeguard long-term interests and the principle of long-termism, medium and short-term interests are abandoned for long-term interests, and the strategic development policy for the life stage is changed through specific analysis of specific issues, guided by ultimate goals; Item 2 Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with mandatory and severely punitive provisions of agreements or contracts; Item 3 Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, which are independently established by the members of the corporate legal entity and are based on the good-faith consensus of core shareholders; Item 4 Where the planning or action policy is changed in order to comply with resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, which are jointly established with parties from the capital side and financial institutions and are based on the good-faith consensus of all parties; Item 5 Other circumstances that, upon review, are deemed to require specific analysis of specific issues.

Article 65 【General Action Procedure】Decision-making is open, based on a people-oriented approach, a single thinking model, and rational analysis, and there is no specific, universally applicable procedural process.

Article 66 【Phased Application of Reference Action Models, Mindsets, Cognitions, and Thinking Patterns for Operational and Capital Activities】 Item 1 Before achieving the annual ten million target: ① Action Planning (MVP—Business Modeling) —— ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review*) —— ③ Industry Regulation Review —— ④ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑤ Taking Action —— ⑥ Reflection and Summary —— ⑦ Review and Formulate Text Item 2 After achieving the annual ten million target: ① Action Planning (MVP—Business Modeling) —— ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review*) —— ③ Industry Regulation Review ————— ④ Ethics Review —— ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑥ Business Standardization —— ⑦ Business Team Formation, Departmentalization, and Subdivision ——⑧ Reflection and Summary —— ⑨ Review and Formulate

Standardized Text Item 3 After achieving a “Wang Jianlin-style small goal”: ① Business Model Reconstruction + Marketing Facade Redesign —— ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally possibly including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review*) —— ③ Industry Regulation Review————— ④ Ethics Review —— ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑥ Taking Action —— ⑦ Reflection and Summary —— ⑧ Review and Formulate Text Item 4 After achieving ten “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: ① Equity Design and Equity Investment — Business Model Reconstruction —— ② Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) —— ③ Industry Regulation Review————④ Ethics Review —— ⑤ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑥ Strategic Direction —— ⑦ Reflection and Summary —— ⑧ Review and Formulate Text Item 5 After achieving one hundred “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: ① Policy Assessment —— ② Equity Design —— ③ Business Model Fine-tuning —— ④ Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) —— ⑤ Industry Regulation Review————⑥ Ethics Review —— ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review —— ⑧ Strategic Direction —— ⑨ Reflection and Summary—— ⑩ Review and Formulate Text Item 6 After achieving one hundred “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: National Fortune — Policy — Equity — Business Model Fine-tuning — Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) — Industry Regulation Review————⑥ Ethics Review —— ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review — Strategic Direction —— ⑨ Reflection and Summary —— ⑩ Review and Formulate Text Item 7 After achieving one thousand “Wang Jianlin-style small goals”: Human Destiny — National Fortune — Policy — Equity — Business Model Fine-tuning — Legal Review (First including criminal liability ceiling review, then including civil liability ceiling review, and finally including specific laws and regulations liability ceiling review) — Industry Regulation Review————⑥ Ethics Review —— ⑦ Contract and Agreement Clause Review — Strategic Direction —— ⑨ Reflection and Summary—— ⑩ Review and Formulate Text Item 8 — Corporate Grouping and Internationalization 、Globalized, Online, Digital, Ecologized —— to conduct portfolio investment —— to establish a global international private equity fund legal entity operated by individual natural persons

Article 67 [Rejection of Any Negative Labeling of Others] At all times, do not label any person, including oneself and others, and even national leaders, through verbal vocabulary or any other form (including sanctification and negative labeling), for the following purposes: Item 1 To encourage all parties to live actively; Item 2 To show respect for oneself and others; Item 3 To stimulate

the positive motivation in the nature of any person; Item 4 To develop the positive potential for learning and exploration in people (including oneself and the counterparty); Item 5 To benefit the psychological health of people (including oneself and the counterparty); Item 6 Any person is non-sacred, and their fundamental, primary distinction lies in the different ways of viewing and interpreting the world; Item 7 Other reasons not listed above

Article 68 [The Essence of Currency] The essence of currency is the exchange ratio between the ratio of one specific person's desire and another specific person's desire.

Article 69 [The Essence of Finance] The essence of finance is the circulation of capital and the exchange of money (essentially providing the money of people with monetary surplus to people with monetary deficit at a certain interest income and agreed-upon rules.

Article 70 [Long-termism] In implementing any action, long-term interests should be considered, and long-termism should be upheld.

Article 71 [Layoutism and Market-making Mentality] When planning any activity or implementing any action, one should have a mindset of resource integration and layout, adhering to the thinking mode that everything belongs to me, but all can (can or may) be used by me.

Article 72 [Altruistic Thinking] When helping others, sincerely solve problems, and in the process of solving problems, do not hold private expectations or selfish motives, achieving altruism without self.

Article 73 [Win-win Thinking] When making decisions, one should consider the maximum achievement and realization of the desires of all parties, keeping selfishness minimized (even reaching a state of altruism without self).

Article 74 [Principle of Flexible Invocation of Methods/Processes/Steps and Tools/Resources] When anyone plans, they should adhere to the flexible principle in the invocation of methods/processes/steps and tools/resources. On the basis of result orientation, they should firmly hold to the essential goal (free life) unchanged, and flexibly handle non-core interests when necessary, planning on a case-by-case basis when necessary.

Article 75 [Decision-making Principle of Thinking Models] I rely on scientific and effective thinking models to make decisions, carefully examining others planting "conceptual anchors" in me (generally through verbal means), and at all times making decisions based on my own and the municipal council's effective scientific thinking models.

Article 76 [Data-based Thinking] I rely on scientific, effective data and information to make decisions, and use data cautiously.

Article 77 [Information Thinking] At all times, pay attention to searching for information, and carefully verify its source and accuracy. On this basis, starting from human nature and supply-demand thinking, design business projects and start a business using the MVP method.

Article 78 [The Ideal Upper Limit of Life Struggle] My ideal upper limit in life is to establish a global international private equity fund legal entity or corporate entity (of a private placement nature) based on “people” (human nature, human desire, or human needs and their supply-demand relationships) by establishing a company (entrepreneurship), operating it as a team, and achieving personal freedom through global travel and office work.

Article 79 [The Principled Lower Limit of My Life Action Struggle] The principled lower limit of my life action is not to make my own actions actually violate the degree stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and/or deprivation of political rights) when making decisions that affect the interests of team members.

Article 80 【Cognition of the Essence of Life from Economic and Political Perspectives】From a political and economic perspective, life is a game of resource possession and allocation (“the cake-cutting game”). By acting as the principal to occupy a certain amount of existing resources, and then by organizing a team and rationally distributing these resources to one’s followers, “altruism” can lead to “success.” However, the entire process requires rational and agile action for about 5 years, and continuous maintenance of one’s own status.

Article 81 【Principle of the Autonomous Standard-Setting Action Model】Any action of the Charter-Maker shall, starting from the essence, first be planned, combined with the Charter-Maker’s most authentic needs, from a fully scientific perspective, while shielding from the speech (evaluations, public opinion, etc.) of people whose life goal circles and interest orientations are inconsistent with the Charter-Maker’s own ideals, independently and autonomously establish action standards (for example: shopping lists, structural lists for the procurement configuration of specific targets), and then proceed to make purchases in accordance with this text. The list shall specify the following matters: Item 1: Enumeration of the names of the targets to be purchased; Item 2: The current usage amount of each target to be purchased; Item 3: Argumentative explanation of the utility and minimum necessary necessity of each target to be purchased; Item 4: Argumentative explanation of the subsequent transitive effects of each target to be purchased.

Article 82 When a situation where the Charter-Maker’s life faces a substantial threat does indeed arise, the procedures for implementing the shopping list set forth in the preceding Article may be exempted. The specific circumstances for

exemption include: Item 1: Being convicted and having a death sentence executed for violating the provisions of the Criminal Code concerning the death penalty; Item 2: Being liable to be killed on the spot for the act in question; Item 3: Being liable to die due to meteorological causes; Item 4: Being liable to die due to geographical or geological disaster causes; Item 5: Being liable to die due to traffic accidents or damage to tools (vehicle malfunctions, human-caused traffic accidents, whether benevolent or malicious); Item 6: Being liable to die due to the onset of sudden or non-sudden diseases (e.g., organ failure) without receiving timely or (and) effective medical treatment; Item 7: The occurrence of abnormal signals from the Charter-Maker's body organs, signs, etc., which may cause irreversible and significant harm to the Charter-Maker's body; Item 8: Being liable to be assassinated or killed due to retaliatory actions from specific groups (e.g., criminal organizations, etc.); Item 9: Being liable to die due to causes such as gas leaks, water damage, or fires; Item 10: Being liable to die due to excessive fatigue without effective relief and recovery; Item 11: Being liable to die due to the Charter-Maker's unbearable major external and internal psychological pressure (which can be resolved through cognitive regulation and mood management) without effective relief and recovery; Item 12: Other situations not listed above that may lead to death.

Article 83 [Comprehensive System of All Primary, Essential, and Intangible Objects Pursued by Individuals or Humanity] Unless the law imposes punitive measures for specific prohibitive matters (mandatory requirements) and infringes upon freedom and the right to life, any individual (with the right to choose) may choose not to comply. (The mechanism for the effectiveness of all punishments is based on the human psychological fear of losing what one already possesses—the mentality of gain and loss.) The corresponding objects of this mentality of gain and loss are now summarized and listed as follows: Item 1 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to life; Item 2 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the right to the body; Item 3 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon freedom; Item 4 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon one's strategic right of self-determination; Item 5 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing property (currency or assets) or proprietary rights (ownership; usufructuary rights: for example, the right of residence; proprietary property rights IPRs: trademark rights, copyright, patent rights); acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing non-property social rights (for example: political rights: speech, publication, assembly, association, etc.); Item 6 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon existing rights to credit, reputation, and honor; Item 7 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon

existing rights of the same type as portrait rights, privacy rights, and other personal accessory rights; Item 8 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon future possible choices in life; Item 9 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that arise from infringing upon one’s own internal feelings, thereby triggering one’s own internal, subjective negative emotions and feelings; Paragraph 1. Sense of shame; Paragraph 2. Sense of regret (subjective feeling of remorse); Paragraph 3. Sense of vexation; Paragraph 4. Sense of self-blame; Paragraph 5. Sense of anxiety; Paragraph 6. Sense of tension; Paragraph 7. Sense of anger; Paragraph 8. Sense of frustration; Paragraph 9. Sense of sadness; Paragraph 10. Sense of pain; Item 10 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on punitive measures that infringe upon the objects in Items 1-9 of persons with extremely close relationships to oneself; Item 11 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on maintaining the honor one has already obtained; Item 12 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on maintaining an existing consensus-based spirit (for example: the spirit of contract); Item 13 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on the following internal driving forces (internal motivation); Paragraph 1. The desire for personal reciprocal happiness—altruism; Paragraph 2. Sense of inner mission; Paragraph 3. Sense of inner love; Paragraph 4. Sense of inner accomplishment; Paragraph 5. Sense of inner responsibility; Paragraph 6. Sense of inner pride; Paragraph 7. Sense of inner pride; Paragraph 8. Sense of inner participation; Paragraph 9. Sense of inner gain; Paragraph 10. Desire and curiosity to restore the complete original picture of events; Paragraph 11. Sense of moral superiority (sense of righteousness); Paragraph 12. Sense of inner honor; Paragraph 13. Sense of inner loss (neutral feedback); Paragraph 14. Sense of inner guilt (negative feedback); Paragraph 15. Sense of inner crisis (negative feedback). Item 14 Acting in accordance with an agreement based on the following external driving forces (external motivation): Paragraph 1. Need for social acclaim (natural persons, legal entities); Paragraph 2. Need for social recognition in the form of certificates, medals, and titles; Paragraph 3. Need for positive “labels” from other parties (for example: generosity); Paragraph 4 . The need for the sense of power, leadership, and pride that comes from holding an official position; Paragraph 5. The need for the sense of presence, ritual, grandeur, and excitement derived from participating in ceremonies; Paragraph 6. The sense of game, participation, and interaction obtained through progressively enhanced mutual feedback in a tiered manner; Item 1 The sense of novelty and curiosity from engaging in an external event for the first time or obtaining certain new experiences; Item 2 The sense of achievement from obtaining an object that has never been acquired before; Item 3 The need for encouragement from other subjects (natural persons, legal organizations); Item 4 The sense of uniqueness and honor derived from membership-like status

6 Its scope shall be determined by the parties themselves (i.e., the people they truly care about); Item 5 The need for other non-monetary positive rewards not listed above; Item 6 Ethics (the punishment for conflicts of internal belief); Item 7 Threats from others (negative returns); Item 8 Public opinion pressure (negative returns); Item 9 The need for other non-monetary negative feedback stimuli not listed above; Paragraph 7. The need for monetary returns (RMB ¥ yuan/time); Item 1 Requires less than 100; Item 2 Requires 100-500; Item 3 Requires 500-1000; Item 4 Requires 1000-5000; Item 5 Requires 5000-10000; Item 6 Requires 10000-20000; Item 7 Requires 20000-50000; Item 8 Requires 50000-100000; Item 9 Requires 100000-150000; Item 10 Requires 150000-300000; Item 11 Requires 300000-500000; Item 12 Requires 500000-100000; Item 13 Requires 1000000-3000000; Item 14 Requires 3000000-5000000; Item 15 Requires 5000000-10000000; Item 16 Requires 10000000-50000000; Item 17 Requires 50000000-100000000; Item 18 Requires 100000000-500000000; Item 19 Requires 500000000-1000000000; Item 20 Requires 1000000000+

Article 84 【Principle of Invited Service Provision】In engaging in any activity (including but not limited to consultation, planning, agency, leasing, translation, design, negotiation, etc.), the primary starting point and first principle for providing service shall be the need of the external counterpart. Help shall not be provided (in principle) when the service recipient lacks active and strong motivation.

Article 85 【Client Search and Positioning】When searching for clients, one must target populations that have active and strong motivation to seek assistance and genuinely possess the intention, willingness, and ability to pay.

Article 86 【Intensity of One’s Own Motivation】The individual themselves should also have clear objectives, actively identify their own true and intense desires, and act upon them.

Article 87 【General Principles of Civil Activities, Part One】1. The Principle of Equality—This mainly has two layers of meaning: one is the embodiment of the constitutional principle of equality before the law in civil law, and the other is the equal protection of the legitimate civil rights and interests of all civil subjects.

Article 88 【General Principles of Civil Activities, Part Two】2. The Principle of Voluntariness—Civil subjects, when engaging in civil activities, shall follow the principle of voluntariness, establishing, modifying, or terminating civil legal relationships according to their own intentions. Freedom of contract is one of the “three cornerstones” of modern civil law.

Article 89 [General Principles of Civil Activities, Part Three] 3. The Principle of Fairness——Using the balance of interests as the standard of value judgment to adjust the economic interest relationships between civil subjects, and to allocate

the rights and obligations of civil subjects through the balance of interests. Fairness and justice are the fundamental requirements for civil judicial activities.

Article 90 [General Principles of Civil Activities, Part Four] 4. The Principle of Good Faith——Honesty and trustworthiness are the basic norms of market activities and an important legal principle for safeguarding transaction order. It requires all civil subjects to be honest and not deceitful, to value their credit, and to exercise their rights in good faith.

Article 91 [Personal Exemption from the Principle of Good Faith] On the basis of complying with the principle of good faith as stated above, the individual may breach the adherence to the principle of good faith and make what the individual deems appropriate retention or other reasonable handling of relevant information, behavioral outcomes, resources, etc., in any of the following circumstances: Item 1 When the individual's right to life or right to survival is under actual threat by others or other subjects; Item 2 When the individual's right to bodily integrity is under actual threat by others or other subjects; Item 3 When the individual's right to freedom or strategic autonomous decision-making is under actual threat by others or other subjects; Item 4 When the individual's right to freedom (of movement) is long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) restricted or under actual threat by others or other subjects; Item 5 When retaining and not disclosing certain information based on good faith due to considering the cognitive level and capacity of other natural persons or subjects; Item 6 Due to a prior commitment to protecting one's own privacy; Item 7 Due to performing contractual or legal obligations to protect one's own privacy; Item 8 Due to a clear prior commitment to protecting the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); Item 9 Due to performing contractual or legal obligations to protect the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); Item 10 Due to a clear prior commitment to protecting the privacy of others (natural persons, legal entities); Item 11 Due to performing contractual or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of a corporate entity established or held by oneself; Item 12 Due to performing contractual or legal obligations to protect the commercial secrets of others (natural persons, legal entities); Item 13 Due to retaining information in fulfillment of the duty to protect insider information within a specific industry; Item 14 Due to performing statutory duties or maintaining overall stability, being compelled to make certain reservations within the scope permitted by law; Item 15 Other legitimate and reasonable temporary situations where the individual deems it absolutely necessary to breach the adherence to the principle of good faith.

Article 92 [General Principles of Civil Activities, Part Five] 5. The Green Principle ——Civil subjects, when engaging in civil activities, shall act in a manner conducive to conserving resources and protecting the ecological environment. This principle not only carries forward the traditional cultural concept of

harmony between heaven, earth, and humanity, and the harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, but also embodies new development ideas, helping to alleviate the constantly growing contradiction between our country's population and its resources and ecology.

Article 93 [The Meaning of Patriotism and Exemptions] The essence of a state is purely a concept in the human brain, and its essence is a collection of specific persons (groups) based on interests; the naked essence of patriotism is the conceptual "identification of interests" and "bundling of interests," as well as the identity-based recognition on the foundation of the aforementioned identification. Therefore, it ("Patriotism" and the "State" concept) can be used as a tool and means for "identification of interests" and "bundling of interests." However, the utilization of "Patriotism" may be exempted in the following circumstances: Item 1 When, in the practice of the concept of patriotism, the individual's right to life or right to survival is long-term (exceeding 7 years or 20 years) restricted or under actual threat by others or other subjects;

Item 2 Where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's right to physical integrity, physical and mental health, etc., is subject to realistic threats by others or other entities; Item 3 Where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's right to freedom, right to strategic autonomous decision-making, freedom of thought and action, etc., is subject to realistic threats by others or other entities; Item 4 Where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's right to choose a free lifestyle, right to choose a place of residence, right to choose a profession or career is subject to realistic threats; Item 5 Where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's core powers and interests as stipulated in Items 1-10 of Article 3 of this Charter are subject to realistic and substantial threats by others or other entities (including but not limited to national, executive, and other state entities of the country of current residence or so-called motherland) by means including but not limited to the military, violence, legal imprisonment or any other means; Item 6 Other situations where, in the practice of patriotic ideals, an individual's core interests may be lost.

Article 94 [Principle of Non-Participation in War] Under no circumstances shall one enlist in the military or participate in any war for any reason.

Article 95 [Principle of Non-Participation in Political Parties] Under no circumstances shall one join any political party based on any interest or intention, nor shall one support or oppose any political party.

Article 96 [Principle of Non-Adoption of Political Stances] Under no circumstances shall the individual adopt the principle of intending to support or oppose any political stance, any (national) political party, any other political organization, or any political slogan, nor shall one advocate explicit support for or opposition to any political "ideology."

Article 97 [Principle of National Equality] Under no circumstances shall one be influenced by nationalism, nationality, nationhood, or race.

Article 98 [Absolute Ultimate Bottom Line for Human Life Activities] Under no circumstances shall one participate in gambling-related activities (except when the individual is not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law), organizations of a criminal nature, drug-related activities, or engage in main activities related to pornography and obscenity beyond watching related content.

Article 99 [Principle of Equal Attitude Towards Others] Under no circumstances shall one view anyone (including so-called high-ranking and powerful individuals and those of low status) with an attitude of inequality.

Article 100 [IPR Intellectual Property Rights] Intellectual property rights are the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the financial ark.

Article 101 [Copyright and Its Handling Principles] Copyright is a pillar under the pillar of intellectual property rights, which is the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the publication of individual, innovative, and personalized books, audio, and video content.

Article 102 [Trademark Rights and Their Handling Principles] Trademark rights are a pillar under the pillar of intellectual property rights, which is the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the individual act of registering commercial identifiers.

Article 103 [Patent Rights and Their Handling Principles] Patent rights are a pillar under the pillar of intellectual property rights, which is the capitalization of intellectual labor achievements and a pillar of the financial ark; specifically enjoyed through the individual act of creating unprecedented objects (technical processes, designs, etc.) through reorganization.

Article 104 [Understanding of Marriage and the Essence of Marriage] The essence of marriage is the integration and sharing of resources between one person and another based on reducing transaction costs.

Article 105 [Value Ranking in Terms of Aspirations and Kinship] The individual fundamentally recognizes that shared aspirations outweigh operational capability, which outweighs kinship.

Article 106 【Regarding the Handling of Wills, Legacies, and Related Assets】

The order of beneficiaries for my personal estate and the assets of the Financial Ark shall be as follows:

Item 1: My spouse who shares the same vision as my plans; Item 2: My spouse who does not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets; Item 3: My son or daughter who shares the same vision as my plans; Item 4: My son or daughter who does not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets; Item 5: Other members of the company's shareholders' meeting who share the same vision as my plans; Item 6: Other members of the company's shareholders' meeting who do not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets; Item 7: Other personnel of this company (managers or employees) who share the same vision as my plans; Item 8: Other members of this company who do not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets; Item 9: External third parties in good faith who do not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets; Item 10: External third parties in good faith who do not share the same vision as my plans but can properly manage the existing assets.

Article 145 【Smooth Career Transition in Life】After personally accomplishing something, establish a company. The specific industry may refer to the following path and be adjusted according to one's own conditions: Consulting/Communication/Media — Project Planning — Agency Operations — Technology Industry — Leasing Industry — Financial Investment Industry (Individual Investor — Investment Company — Private Equity Fund and its Consulting)

Article 146 【Bug Discovery and Iteration】The true "level-up" in life stems from shifting attention from controlling others to self-exploration, self-discovery, self-management, self-reflection, and self-iteration. Only by constantly changing and correcting oneself can one continuously approach one's ideal blueprint.

Article 147 【Growth Mindset】Oneself and others can always be better, but one must not pursue absolute perfection (extreme perfectionism, absolute 100-point thinking). One must always iterate, deconstruct, and rebuild one's own thinking and behavioral patterns. This is a mindset and approach.

Article 148 【System for Exiting Morality Concepts One Does Not Endorse】At any time, for concepts that are recognized by the public but which I personally do not endorse, I have the right to choose to exit the relevant activities and groups at any time.

Article 149 【The Essential Logic of Maximizing Altruism】The essential logic of maximizing altruism is to design certain systems and mechanisms such that all participants (each person) in the activities can have a sense of participation, gain, gamification, joy, achievement, and dream fulfillment, ultimately enabling them to maximally realize their reasonable dreams within the designed process.

Article 150【The Principle of Prioritizing External Praise Under the Premise of Internal Objective Dialectical Neutrality】I adhere to the principle of prioritizing praise for others under the premise of internal objective dialectical neutrality. That is, in most cases, there is no need to point out others' mistakes or argue about differences in values with people from different circles. I only retain my own opinion while maintaining a posture of prioritizing external praise. However, this does not apply in the following circumstances: Item 1: The relevant person is a paying client who has paid me for consultation on a specific matter, and the specific matter in question is the same as the matter for which it is necessary to point out others' mistakes or address differences in values; Item 2: If failing to point out the mistakes of the relevant "other person" or address differences in values could lead to damage to my core interests, including but not limited to the following: Paragraph 1. The relevant person is my core shareholder, partner, or senior executive; Paragraph 2. The relevant person is my core backbone employee.

Article 113 [Principle of Action Based on Willingness] At any moment, for any action I undertake, I shall ensure that the action is based on the willingness of the subjective (internal conception) party. Unless it is subjectively willing, or has been adjusted to a willing state, I shall not take any action in principle, except in the following cases: Item 1 When my own life or right to survival faces a substantial and realistic threat, necessitating the immediate adoption of special action; Item 2 When my own freedom of person, freedom of psychological state, freedom of thought, or right to autonomous malice policy faces a substantial and realistic threat, necessitating the immediate adoption of special action; Item 3 Based on a strict agreement reached through genuine, fully autonomous, non-instinctive oral, written, or electronic data transmission protocols.

Article 114 [Principle of Paid Screening] When others seek help or solutions from me, I shall generally require them to pay, with the following subsequent effects: Item 1 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to protect myself from unnecessary threats (including but not limited to threats to person, life, health, etc.); Item 2 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to find like-minded people; Item 3 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to coordinate the allocation of my own energy, time, and other resources; Item 4 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to ensure that "those who do not pay receive no service from me, gradually increasing the monetary value of my own intangible resources such as time, energy, and attention"; Item 5 To screen out and concentrate service on those who acknowledge payment, which helps to eliminate "freeloaders," "barnacle-type consumers," and other such persons, to screen for high-quality clients, to improve the efficiency of my own

money-making in life, and at the same time to optimize and transform the people who interact closely with me, thereby indirectly optimizing the quality of my own life.

Article 115 [Principle of Independence and Personalization in Thinking and Lifestyle] Ordinary person = average person = most people; therefore, if I intend to live a life that the average person (ordinary person) cannot live their entire life, I must do things that are relatively different from what the average person (most people) does; at the same time, I must find my ideal role model, first emulate their way of thinking, then study their behavioral patterns, and ultimately make my own thinking patterns, action patterns, business models, and lifestyle into something that most people cannot imagine, ultimately living my personalized ideal life.

Article 116 [Minimum Necessary Evaluation Dimensions for Client Screening] To ensure client quality, the minimum necessary evaluation dimensions for client screening are summarized as follows: Item 1 The degree of stable love and maintenance for the ideal state achieved by this service; Item 2 The client's own degree of clear purpose; Item 3 The client's own payment capacity (in the early stages of a startup, the review of client payment capacity should be lenient, and as the startup's own cash flow scale increases, standards and requirements should be continuously raised); Item 4 The client's own willingness to pay; Item 5 The client's own motivation intensity and action intensity to change the current situation.

Article 117 [General Principles of Interpersonal Communication] Whenever communicating with others, one should, in principle, start with the broadest consensus, gratitude, and praise. First, present abstract and macroscopic language (conceptual or principial language, or industry terminology) by stating the theme in relation to people, wealth, things, and events (start and end times, involved spatial locations), and then gradually concretize. In communication, distinguish between themes and modules, progressively refining and specifying (using metaphors or telling stories). Adhere to the integrated advancement of Shi, Dao, Fa, Shu, Qi, Nian (Tai—the motive and psychological state of the actor when the action is performed), Xing, and Guo. Adhere to the logical approach of mixing abstract and concrete. At the same time, maintain good audio and written records, adhering to the principle of combining communication with recording.

Article 118 【Meaning of Equal Respect for Others】 The meaning of equal respect for others is as follows: Item 1: To protect the realization of one's own short, medium, and long-term wishes (interests) (services are not impaired); Item 2: To protect oneself from unnecessary personal harm; Item 3: To be free from retaliation, slander, etc., by others; Item 4: To be subject to unnecessary public security administration or criminal penalties (if truly necessary, this is not within the scope of this Article's restrictions)

Article 119 【Review Principle】 The summary of one's life experience follows the principle that all experiences must be reviewed, thought about, and summarized to reach first principles (human nature, human desires, and the exchange of interests & wishes), and then from first principles, think from the intangible to the tangible, and from the macro to the micro.

Article 120 【Summary of Monetary Earning Models】 Common monetary earning models are summarized as follows: Item 1: Government Model——Layoutism——Dividing the cake (distribution of interests/profits), tasks + collecting taxes in various names + collecting money for illegal acts (fines/penalties); Item 2: Financial Model (Investment Model/Capital Model)——Market-Making Principle——Using leverage on loans (future monetary returns) + current interest rates as the main tools to obtain returns, primarily using currency, securities, etc.; Item 3: Typical Company and Enterprise Model Paragraph 1. "Quasi-Government Rule-Based" Layout and Market-Making Model Project Item 1: Through establishing platforms, formulating platform rules, giving other platform participants a portion of profits first for their benefit… and other actions, to share profits with other platform participants (according to the principle of government "taxation"); Item 2: Through establishing platforms, formulating platform rules, and other actions, to obtain income from penalties for violations by other platform participants (according to the principle of government "taxation"); Paragraph 2. Cash Flow Operation Model Project: Item 1: Partnership Model Project (e.g., stock option plans for all quality personnel, strategic cooperation between legal entities and personnel cooperation plans, etc.); Item 2: Membership, Club Model Project (e.g., private board of directors, closed-door seminar clubs, etc.); Item 3: Franchise Model Project; Item 4: Agency (fee), commission/service fee advance centralized collection model project; Item 5: Intermediary, information gap bridge commission model project; Paragraph 3. Training, [Information] Consulting Fee Collection Model Project (pure profit document standardization 0 marginal cost model); Paragraph 4. Relatively large-scale (one-to-many service) capital gain (spread) model project (the most common, popular, and model used by the vast majority of people); Item 4: Mass Business Model Project——The thinking and action model of a sole proprietor; Paragraph 1. Small-scale (one-to-one service) capital gain (spread) model (the most common, popularized, and model used by the vast majority of people); Item 5: Pure time, physical strength, and energy selling thinking and action model; Paragraph 1. Working Model (Employee Model/Cooperator Model)

Article 121 【Scope of Application of This Charter】 All planning, organizing, coordinating, mobilizing, and all other thinking and behavioral activities of the Charter-Maker Sun Yujun in his life are subject to this "Charter of Life Action".

Article 122 【Authority for Establishment, Amendment, Partial Abrogation, and Complete Abrogation of the Charter】 The authority for the establishment, amendment, partial abrogation, and complete abrogation of this “Charter of Life Action” belongs to the Charter-Maker Sun Yujun.

Article 123 【Final Interpretation Authority of the Charter】 The final interpretation authority of this “Charter of Life Action” belongs to the Charter-Maker Sun Yujun.

Article 124 【Matters Not Covered】 For matters not covered in this Charter, the individual shall, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, make decisions after specific analysis and then take action.

Article 125 【Response to Legal and Regulatory Amendments】 If the laws and regulations of the place of location are amended, and their mandatory provisions produce an irreconcilable substantive conflict with this Charter, then the provisions of this Charter that have a substantive conflict with the laws and regulations shall be implemented after being amended in accordance with the explicit mandatory provisions of the laws and regulations.

Article 126 【Application Principle of the Latest Charter】 If there is any inconsistency between the previous Charter and this Charter (the latest version), the latest version of this Charter shall prevail.

Article 127 【Effective Date of the Charter】 This Charter of Life Action shall be effective from August 13, 2022.

(or triple meaning)

(3) Based on the specific manifest needs of people vs. based on the theoretically summarized abstract common needs.

Annex A.01.001

the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action

First Amendment

Article 1 【Basis】 In accordance with the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action and the Constitution, and in order to meet the needs of personal life governance under the new situation, the Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action is hereby revised as follows.

Article 2 【Replacement of Private Investment Bank Group Legal Entity with Private Cross-National Family Office Group Legal Entity】 The original text of

Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter is: Item 31 To ultimately establish a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private investment bank group legal entity organization. Article 2, Item 31 of the Charter is amended to read: “To ultimately establish a person who organizes a simplified, minimalist, globalized, transnational, and cross-cultural private cross-national family office group legal entity.”

Article 3 【Alternative Nature of the Establishment of Private Equity Funds】 After Article 8-3 of the Charter, the following article is added as Article 8-4 of the Charter: “I hereby list the establishment of private equity funds as an optional item under this Charter in accordance with the law and the governing principles of this Charter, but under no circumstances is it a mandatory life project.”

Article 4 【Allowance for Non-Monetary Shareholder Investment Methods】 After Article 8-4 of the Charter, the following article is added as Article 8-5 of the Charter: “Under this Charter, in my investment methods (in any legal person or unincorporated entity such as a company or enterprise), non-monetary shareholder investment methods are permitted and can be realized through: (1) Equity; (2) Credit rights; (3) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); (4) The right to use a specific legally incorporated and appraisable asset; (5) A combination investment of one or more other legally available non-monetary shareholder investment assets.”

Article 5 【Legal Adjustment of Female Age Standard in Article 13-5】 After Article 13-5, the following article is added as Article 13-6: “Notwithstanding the provisions and statements in the preceding paragraph, when (a) my country of legal nationality or (b) the country of residence where the act occurs or (c) the country of residence where the result occurs or (d) the nationality of the counterparty is one or more of the People’s Republic of China, the female age in Article 13-5 shall not be less than fourteen years of age; when the aforementioned (a)-(d) are other countries, and if the criminal law (code/statute) or other laws of the relevant country stipulate a higher age limit, it shall be adjusted accordingly; however, this shall not apply when I can no longer satisfy the condition that (a) is the People’s Republic of China and my new country of nationality has a lower age limit in its criminal law (code/statute) or other laws, and there are no higher age limits in the criminal law (code/statute) or other laws of the relevant countries in (b)-(d).”

Article 6 [Article 13-4(b) Scope of Application of Article 13-4] An Article is added after Article 13-4 to be Article 13-4(b), with the following content: “This Article applies and applies only to the situation where the person’s country of nationality is not the People’s Republic of China (having legally changed nationality in advance), and the new country of nationality’s criminal law or laws do not explicitly prohibit the act.”

Article 7 [Effectiveness][Implementation] This Charter Amendment (as Annex A.01 to the Charter, its own first amendment version number being Annex A.01.001, i.e., this document) shall take effect from the date of signature on August 14, 2025, and its retroactive effect may commence from August 13, 2025.

Article 8 [Right of Interpretation] The right to interpret this Charter is retained by the Charter-Maker and is exercised in written form.

Charter (and its Amendments) Maker/Amender’s Signature: Appendix 1:

Summary of “Relative Special Compliance” Situations that are Not Crimes as stipulated by the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China

The following acts, not explicitly stipulated as crimes in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations, are not crimes and may be taken as extraordinary means when necessary: 7: 1. Although selling adulterated or substandard products, the sales amount is less than RMB 50,000.

2. Although producing and selling inferior drugs, no substantial harm to human health has been caused.

3. Producing and selling food that does not meet food safety standards, but it is not yet sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious food-borne diseases.

4. Producing medical devices or medical and health materials that do not conform to national standards or industry standards that guarantee human health, or selling medical devices or medical and health materials that one knows do not conform to national standards or industry standards that guarantee human health, where such acts are not yet sufficient to seriously endanger human health. **# /** **

5. Producing electrical appliances, pressure vessels, flammable and explosive products, or other products that do not conform to national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, or selling products knowing that they do not conform to such national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, where no serious consequences have occurred and the total sales amount is less than 50,000 RMB.

6. Although the circumstances or conduct constitute a crime, the following persons or cases shall not be punished: ① Those not discovered by judicial or law enforcement authorities or where there is insufficient legal evidence; ② Those against which no valid and criminal complaint has been filed by any other natural person, legal person, or organizational entity; ③ Those where the circumstances are deemed to be of minor significance by law (considering factors such as scope of impact and amount involved); ④ Those where the statute of limitations has expired or which have been

pardoned by a special pardon; ⑤ Those where the parties have reconciled, the case has been withdrawn in compliance with regulations, and such withdrawal has been approved by the court. 6. The production of fake pesticides, veterinary drugs, or chemical fertilizers; the sale of pesticides, veterinary drugs, chemical fertilizers, or seeds known to be fake or to have lost their efficacy; or the production or sale of substandard pesticides, veterinary drugs, chemical fertilizers, or seeds passed off as compliant products, provided that no significant loss as stipulated by the Criminal Law has been caused to production and the total sales amount is less than 50,000 RMB.

7. Producing cosmetics that do not meet hygiene standards, or selling cosmetics knowing that they do not meet hygiene standards, without causing the serious consequences stipulated in the Criminal Law.

8. When registering a company that implements a registered capital paid-in registration system, using false supporting documents or other fraudulent means to falsely report the registered capital to defraud the company registration authority and obtain company registration, and the amount of the falsely reported registered capital fails to meet the standards of "huge," "serious consequences," or "other serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

9. Where a company's promoter or shareholder violates the Company Law by failing to contribute currency or property, or by failing to transfer property rights, by making false capital contributions, or by subsequently withdrawing their capital contributions after the company's establishment, but has not yet reached the standards for "huge amount," "serious consequences," or "other serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

10. Concealing important facts or fabricating major false content in offering documents such as prospectuses, subscription agreements, or offering circulars for corporate or enterprise bonds, and issuing stocks, corporate or enterprise bonds, depositary receipts, or other securities as legally determined by the State Council, but not yet reaching the standards for "huge amount," "serious consequences," or "other serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

11. A company or enterprise that is legally obligated to disclose information provides false financial and accounting reports to its shareholders and the public, or conceals material facts therein, or fails to disclose other legally required material information in accordance with regulations, but has not yet caused serious harm to the interests of shareholders or other persons, or involves other serious circumstances.

12. The criminal penalty standard for concealing assets, making false entries in the balance sheet or inventory of property, or distributing the assets of a company or enterprise before clearing its debts, thereby seriously harming the interests of creditors or other persons. 13. Concealing or intentionally destroying accounting vouchers, accounting books, or financial accounting reports that are legally required to be preserved, but which have not yet reached the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

13. A company or enterprise conceals property, incurs fictitious debts, or otherwise transfers or disposes of property to effect a false bankruptcy, but has not yet seriously harmed the interests of creditors or other persons.

14. Partners, collaborators, or other participants in a company, enterprise, or other organization, who, by taking advantage of their position, extort property from others or illegally accept property from others for the purpose of securing benefits for others, where the amount does not reach the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

15. To seek improper benefits, giving property to a partner, cooperator, or other member of a company, enterprise, or other organization, a foreign public official, or an official of an international public organization, but not yet reaching the standard of a relatively large amount (20,000 yuan or more).

16. Where a director, supervisor, or senior manager of a listed company violates their fiduciary duty to the company and, by taking advantage of their position, manipulates the listed company to engage in any of the following acts, but has not yet caused significant losses to the company.

17. The sale or purchase of counterfeit currency, or the transportation of counterfeit currency with knowledge of its counterfeit nature, where the amount has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law (a total face value of 4,000 yuan or more, or a quantity of 400 banknotes/coins or more).

18. To knowingly possess or use counterfeit currency, but the amount does not reach the standard of a “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law (RMB 4,000).

19. Altering currency, where the amount does not reach the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law (RMB 4,000). 21. For the purpose of profiting from re-lending, obtaining credit funds from financial institutions and re-lending them to others at high interest, but

where the amount of illegal gains has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

20. Obtaining loans, acceptance of bills of exchange, letters of credit, guarantees, or the like from a bank or other financial institution by means of fraud, but without causing substantial losses to the bank or other financial institution.

21. The illegal absorption of public deposits or the quasi-absorption of public deposits, but which has not yet disrupted the financial order.

22. To obtain a credit card by fraudulently using a false identification document issued by a non-state entity

23. The forgery or alteration of treasury bills or other negotiable securities issued by the State, where the amount of illegally obtained gains has not yet reached the standard of “a relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

24. The counterfeiting or alteration of stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds, where the amount of illegally obtained gains has not yet reached the standard of “a relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

25. The unauthorized issuance of stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds without approval from the relevant competent state authorities, where the amount does not reach the “huge” standard stipulated in the Criminal Law, does not constitute the standard of “serious consequences,” and also lacks other serious circumstances.

26. Personnel with knowledge of inside information on securities or futures trading, or personnel who have unlawfully obtained such inside information, who purchase or sell the relevant securities before the information concerning the issuance of securities, securities or futures trading, or other information that has a material impact on the price of securities or futures trading is made public, or who engage in futures trading related to such inside information, or who disclose such information, or who expressly or implyingly instruct others to engage in the aforementioned trading activities, but whose actions do not yet constitute the circumstances described as “serious” as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

27. Partners or collaborators of financial institutions such as stock exchanges, futures exchanges, securities companies, futures brokerages, fund management companies, commercial banks, and insurance companies, as well as staff members of relevant regulatory authorities or industry associations, who, in violation of regulations, engage in securities or

futures trading activities related to non-public information other than inside information obtained by virtue of their official duties, or who expressly or implicitly instruct others to engage in related trading activities, but whose actions do not yet constitute the circumstances described as “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

28. Fabricating and disseminating false information affecting securities and futures trading, thereby disrupting the securities and futures trading market, without causing the serious consequences stipulated by the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

29. In any of the following circumstances, manipulating the securities or futures markets, affecting the price or volume of securities or futures transactions, but not yet reaching the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

(1) Individually or in collusion, concentrating capital advantages, shareholding or position advantages, or utilizing information advantages to engage in joint or continuous transactions;

(2) Colluding with others to conduct securities or futures transactions with each other at a pre-agreed time, price, and manner;

(3) Engaging in securities trading between accounts under one’s actual control, or trading futures contracts with oneself as the counterparty, by buying and selling from oneself;

(4) Frequently or in large quantities placing and then canceling orders to purchase or sell securities or futures contracts for the purpose of not executing a transaction;

(5) Utilizing false or uncertain material information to induce investors to engage in securities or futures transactions;

(6) Making public evaluations, forecasts, or investment recommendations concerning securities, securities issuers, or futures trading subjects, while simultaneously engaging in reverse securities transactions or related futures transactions;

(7) Manipulating the securities or futures markets by other means.

32. Commercial banks, stock exchanges, futures exchanges, securities companies, futures brokerage firms, insurance companies, or other financial institutions that breach their fiduciary duties and, without authorization, utilize client funds or other entrusted or trust property, but have not yet reached the standard of seriousness stipulated in the Criminal Code.

33. A partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution violates state regulations in granting a loan, but has not yet reached the standard of “a huge amount” as stipulated by the Criminal Law or caused major losses.

34. Where a partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution fails to deposit a client’s funds into the books, but the amount does not reach the standard of “huge amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law, nor has it caused major losses. 35. Where a partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution violates regulations by issuing letters of credit or other guarantees, bills of exchange, certificates of deposit, or letters of credit for others, but the circumstances do not reach the standard of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

35. A partner or cooperator of a bank or other financial institution, in the course of negotiable instrument business, accepts, pays, or guarantees a negotiable instrument in violation of the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Law, but has not yet reached the standard stipulated in the Criminal Law for causing significant loss.

36. A company, enterprise, or other unit that, in violation of state regulations, unlawfully places foreign currency abroad or illegally transfers domestic foreign currency abroad, but has not yet reached the standard of a “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

37. For the purpose of illegal possession, using fraudulent methods to raise funds illegally, but not yet reaching the standard of a “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

38. Where any of the following circumstances exists, a loan is fraudulently obtained from a bank or other financial institution for the purpose of illegal possession, but the amount does not yet reach the standard of “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

(1) Fabricating false reasons for the introduction of funds, projects, or the like;

(2) Using false economic contracts;

(3) Using forged or falsified documents;

(4) Using false property rights certificates as security or providing repeated security exceeding the value of the collateral;

(5) To defraud loans by other means.

40. Where any of the following circumstances exist, engaging in financial instrument fraud by using forged or altered collection receipts, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other bank settlement instruments, or any other relevant instruments, but not yet reaching the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law. 41. Where any of the following circumstances exist, engaging in credit card fraud activities, but not yet reaching the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law, or not fully possessing the elements as described below:

(1) Using a counterfeit credit card, or using a credit card obtained by fraudulently providing false identification;

(2) Using an expired credit card;

(3) Misappropriating another person’s credit card;

(4) Malicious overdraft 9.

42. Using forged or altered treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State to conduct fraudulent activities, but not yet reaching the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

43. Where any of the following circumstances exists, insurance fraud activities are conducted, but the standard of a “relatively large amount” as stipulated by the Criminal Law has not yet been reached.

(1) Where the insured intentionally falsifies the subject matter of the insurance to defraud the insurance payout;

(2) Where the policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates false causes for an insured incident or exaggerates the extent of the loss to defraud the insurance payout;

(3) Where the policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates an insurance accident that has not occurred, in order to defraud the insurance payment;

(4) Where the policyholder or the insured intentionally causes property loss by creating an insured accident to defraud the insurance payout;

(5) Where the policyholder or the beneficiary intentionally causes the death, injury, or illness of the insured person to defraud the insurance benefits.

8. Refers to the principal amount involved of 50,000 yuan or more (excluding interest, compound interest, late fees, handling fees, and other charges collected by the issuing bank. The amount repaid or paid shall be deemed as repayment of the actual overdrawn principal.) 9. “A cardholder who,

with the intent of illegal possession, overdraws beyond the prescribed limit or period, and after two effective collections by the issuing bank, still fails to repay after three months, shall be deemed as ‘malicious overdraw’ as stipulated in Article 196 of the Criminal Law.”

Whether the purpose is illegal possession shall be determined based on a comprehensive assessment of the circumstances, including the cardholder’s credit history, repayment ability and willingness, the status of the credit card application and overdraft, the use of the overdrafted funds, the cardholder’s conduct after the overdraft, and the reasons for non-compliance with repayment requirements. The fact that a cardholder has failed to make repayment as required shall not, by itself, be used to establish the purpose of illegal possession.

“Collection shall be deemed as ‘effective collection’ as stipulated in Article 6 of these Interpretations if it simultaneously meets the following conditions:”(1) It is conducted after the overdraft exceeds the stipulated limit or period; “(2) The collection shall be made by means that can confirm the cardholder’s receipt thereof, except where the cardholder intentionally evades the collection;”(3) There shall be an interval of at least thirty days between the two collections; “(4) It complies with the relevant provisions or agreements concerning collection. 44. A taxpayer, by using fraudulent or concealed means to make false tax declarations or to fail to declare, evades the payment of taxes, but”

(1) Where the amount has not yet reached the standard for a “relatively large amount” as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

(2) Although the above standards are met, the amount constitutes less than ten percent (excluding 10%) of the tax payable.

(3) Where the withholding agent adopts the means listed in the preceding paragraph and fails to pay or underpays the withheld or collected tax, but the amount has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

45. Where a taxpayer fails to pay the tax payable, adopts means of transferring or concealing property, causing the tax authority to be unable to recover the unpaid tax, and the amount is less than ten thousand yuan.

46. Where an actor, by means of false declaration of export or other deceptive means, defrauds the state of export tax rebates, but the amount has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

47. Possessing forged invoices without knowledge of the circumstances.

48. Possessing forged invoices with knowledge of the circumstances, but the quantity has not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

49. Without the permission of the registered trademark owner, using the same registered trademark on the same kind of goods or services, but the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

50. Selling goods bearing a counterfeit registered trademark, but falling under the following circumstances:

(1) Being unaware that the goods bear a counterfeit registered trademark;

(2) The illegal gains have not yet reached the standard of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

(3) There are no other serious circumstances as stipulated in the Criminal Law; 51. Counterfeiting, manufacturing without authorization, or selling the registered trademark identifiers of others, but the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

52. Infringing upon the patent rights of others, but the circumstances have not yet reached the standard of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

53. For the purpose of profit, infringing upon copyright or rights related to copyright, but falling under one of the following circumstances:

(1) Not having the circumstance of “relatively large amount of illegal gains” as stipulated in the Criminal Law;

(2) Not having the events constituting “other serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

54. For the purpose of profit, selling knowingly infringing copies as stipulated in Article 217 of this Law, but falling under one of the following circumstances:

(1) Not having the circumstance of “huge amount of illegal gains” as stipulated in the Criminal Law;

(2) Not having the circumstance of “having other serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

54. Having one of the following acts of infringing upon trade secrets, but not having the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

55. Creating and disseminating false facts to damage the commercial reputation or product reputation of others, but without causing major losses to others or having other serious circumstances.

56. Where the advertiser, advertising operator, or advertising publisher violates state regulations and uses advertisements to make false publicity about goods or services, but does not have the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

57. Where bidders collude with each other in bidding quotations, harming the legitimate interests of the tenderer, the state, collectives, citizens, or other bidders, but without having the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

58. Having one of the following circumstances, with the purpose of illegal possession, defrauding the other party of property during the signing or performance of a contract, but without having the circumstance of “relatively large amount” as stipulated in the Criminal Law: (1) Signing a contract by using a fictitious entity or assuming the name of another person;

(2) Providing security with forged, altered, or invalid negotiable instruments or other false property certificates;

(3) Having no actual capacity for performance, inducing the other party to continue signing and performing the contract by means of performing a small contract or partially performing the contract first;

(4) Absconding after receiving goods, payment, advance payment, or security property from the other party;

(5) Defrauding the other party of property by other means.

59. Organizing or leading non-pyramid scheme activities where participants are required to pay fees or purchase goods or services to obtain membership qualifications, forming a hierarchy of no more than two levels (excluding the third level), directly or indirectly using the number of persons developed as the basis for remuneration or rebates, and guiding participants to continue to recruit others, but without defrauding property or intending to disrupt economic and social order.

60. Engaging in any of the following illegal business activities in violation of state regulations, thereby disrupting market order, but where the circumstances do not constitute the serious circumstances stipulated in the Criminal Law:

(1) Engaging in the business of exclusive or monopolized goods or other restricted items as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations without a license;

(2) Buying or selling import-export licenses, certificates of origin, or other business licenses or approval documents as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations;

(3) Illegally engaging in securities, futures, or insurance businesses without approval from the relevant state competent departments, or illegally engaging in funds payment and settlement services;

(4) Other illegal business activities that seriously disrupt market order.

61. Committing any of the following acts by means of violence or threat, where the circumstances do not constitute the serious circumstances stipulated in the Criminal Law: (Handled with altruism and gratitude)

(1) Forcing the purchase or sale of goods;

(2) Forcing others to provide or accept services;

(3) Forcing others to participate in or withdraw from bidding or auctions; (4) Forcing others to transfer or acquire shares, bonds, or other assets of a company or enterprise;

(4) Forcing others to participate in or withdraw from specific business activities.

62. Counterfeiting or selling counterfeit train tickets, ship tickets, stamps, or other negotiable instruments, but where the circumstances do not constitute the “relatively large amount” stipulated in the Criminal Law.

63. Reselling train tickets or ship tickets, but where the circumstances do not constitute the “serious circumstances” stipulated in the Criminal Law.

64. For the purpose of making a profit, violating land management regulations by illegally transferring or reselling the right to use land, but where the circumstances do not constitute the “serious circumstances” stipulated in the Criminal Law.

65. A person in a medium organization that undertakes responsibilities such as asset appraisal, capital verification, verification, accounting, auditing, legal services, sponsorship, safety assessment, environmental impact assessment, or environmental monitoring intentionally provides false certification documents, but where the circumstances do not constitute the “serious circumstances” stipulated in the Criminal Law.

66. A person in a medium organization that undertakes responsibilities such as asset appraisal, capital verification, verification, accounting, auditing, legal services, sponsorship, safety assessment, environmental impact assessment, or environmental monitoring acts with gross negligence, causing the certification documents issued to be false, but which does not constitute the “major negligence” stipulated in the Criminal Law, or where no serious consequences have actually occurred.

67. Violating the provisions of the Import and Export Commodity Inspection Law by evading commodity inspection, selling or using imported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without declaring them for inspection, or exporting exported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without passing inspection, but where the circumstances are not yet serious.

68. Compelling others to labor by any means other than violence, threat, or coercive methods that restrict personal freedom.

69. Although there is an act of employing minors under the age of sixteen to engage in labor, but it falls under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Not making them labor in violation of labor management regulations’ intensity of physical labor; (2) Making them engage in non-high-altitude operations,

(2) Making them engage in non-underground operations

(3) Not making them engage in labor in dangerous environments such as explosive, flammable, radioactive, or toxic conditions

(4) Although there are the circumstances described in (1) to (4) above, but with the consent of the minor, after obtaining approval, and providing insurance or other necessary or additional security measures

(5) Other circumstances under necessary conditions that are permitted by law

70. Entrusting judicial organs, with the consent of the person concerned or by other lawful means, to search another person’s body or residence, or unlawfully intruding into another person’s residence.

71. Although there is an act of insulting others, it falls under one of the following circumstances:

(1) Considered relatively minor by criminal law

(2) Non-violent;

(3) The actor did not fabricate facts or have a relevant motive with subjective intent.

72. Although there are circumstances of inciting ethnic hatred or ethnic discrimination, they do not constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated by the Criminal Law.

73. Although discriminatory or insulting content concerning ethnic minorities has been published, it does not constitute the circumstances of grave nature as stipulated by criminal law, nor has it yet resulted in the serious consequences referred to in criminal law.

74. Although there is concealment, destruction, or illegal opening of another person’s correspondence, infringing upon the right of citizens to freedom of communication, it does not yet constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated by criminal law.

75. Although there is an intention or act of selling or providing another person’s personal information to others in violation of relevant national regulations, it is not done with subjective intent, or the circumstances do not yet constitute the “serious circumstances” as stipulated by criminal law. 76. Although the leaders of companies, enterprises, public institutions, organs, or groups have the intention, motive, or act of retaliating against accounting or statistical personnel who perform their duties in accordance with the law and resist violations of the Accounting Law or Statistics Law, the circumstances do not yet constitute the “heinous circumstances” as stipulated by criminal law.

76. For having thoughts, motives, or acts that interfere with another’s freedom of marriage but without the use of violent means; or for the aforementioned circumstances where the parties involved do not bring a judicial complaint.

77. Marrying another person without knowing that they have a spouse.

78. .Cohabiting with or marrying another person without knowing that they are the spouse of an active-duty service member.

79. Although there are thoughts, motives, or acts of abuse against family members, the circumstances do not yet constitute the “aggravated circumstances” as stipulated by criminal law; or where the victim has the capacity to press charges but fails to do so, or where the victim expressly or implicitly indicates unwillingness to press charges or expresses forgiveness.

80. A person who has the duty of guardianship or care for a minor, an elderly person, a sick person, a person with a disability, or others, who has the thought, motive, or act of abusing the person under their guardianship or care, but the circumstances do not yet constitute the “aggravated circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

81. For an elderly person, a minor, a person who is ill, or any other person who lacks the capacity for independent living, to refuse to provide support despite having the obligation to do so, but without the circumstances constituting the “aggravated circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

82. To organize persons with disabilities or minors under the age of fourteen to beg by means of non-violent and non-coercive methods.

83. To obtain public or private property by non-violent means, coercion, or other methods.

84. Theft of public or private property, where the amount does not reach the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law (less than 999.99 yuan). 86. Fraudulent acquisition of public or private property, where the amount does not reach the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law (less than 2999.99 yuan).

85. Seizing public or private property, 1 to 2 times, and the amount has not yet reached the amount specified as “relatively large” in the Criminal Code (999.99 yuan).

86. Gathering a crowd to plunder public or private property, where the amount has not yet reached the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated in the Criminal Law (i.e., 4,000 yuan or more) and does not constitute the “serious circumstances” referred to in the Criminal Law.

87. To illegally convert another person’s property held in custody to one’s own possession, where the amount does not reach the amount deemed “relatively large” as stipulated by the Criminal Law (i.e., 4,999.99 yuan or less), or where the property is returned upon complaint.

88. A partner, cooperator, collaborator, or participant of a company, enterprise, or other entity, who, by taking advantage of their position, illegally converts the entity's property to their own possession, but where the amount is at or below the statutory threshold for criminal prosecution under the Criminal Law (59,999.99 yuan).

89. A partner, cooperator, collaborator, or participant of a company, enterprise, or other organization who, by taking advantage of their position, misappropriates the organization's funds for personal use or lends them to another person, but does not possess any of the following circumstances, does not constitute a crime:

(1) Embezzling funds of the organization in an amount less than 5,000 yuan for illegal activities, but the circumstances are minor and do not require legal prosecution according to the law;

(2) Embezzling funds of the organization in an amount less than 10,000 yuan for legal profit-making activities;

(3) Repaid within 3 months;

92. Embezzling funds or materials designated for disaster relief, emergency rescue, flood control, special care for military dependents and martyrs' families, poverty alleviation, resettlement, or relief, but not yet constituting the circumstances of "serious circumstances" as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

93. Extorting or blackmailing public or private property twice or less, and the amount is small (5,000 yuan or less). 94. Intentionally destroying public or private property, with a small amount (5,000 yuan or less), and at the same time not having other serious circumstances as referred to in the Criminal Code.

94. Transferring property, fleeing, or using other methods to evade payment of labor remuneration to workers, or having the ability to pay but refusing to pay labor remuneration to workers, in a relatively large amount (the following circumstances shall be deemed as the "relatively large amount" as stipulated in the first paragraph of Article 276-1 of the Criminal Code: (1) Refusing to pay the labor remuneration of one worker for three months or more and the amount is 5,000 yuan or less; (2) Refusing to pay the labor remuneration of ten or more workers and the cumulative amount is 30,000 yuan or less), and still refusing to pay after being ordered to do so by relevant government departments.

95. Using non-violent and peaceful methods to prevent military personnel, state functionaries, deputies to the National People's Congress and local people's congresses at all levels, or Red Cross staff from performing their duties as required by law, for justifiable reasons.

96. Those who express their will to resist the implementation of state laws and administrative regulations through non-violent and peaceful means, or who gather voluntarily to act in this manner together, in order to express their will to resist the implementation of state laws and administrative regulations.

97. Using forged, altered, or stolen resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, driver's licenses, or other documents that can be used to prove identity as required by law in activities where identity proof should be provided according to state regulations, but the circumstances do not yet constitute the "serious circumstances" as described in the Criminal Code.

98. Producing or selling police uniforms, vehicle license plates and other special signs, or police equipment, under unavoidable extraordinary circumstances, but the circumstances do not yet constitute the "serious circumstances" as described in the Criminal Code.

99. Using special equipment for wiretapping or secret photography for necessary activities, but without causing the serious consequences as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

100. Providing programs or tools specifically for intruding into or illegally controlling computer information systems, or providing programs or tools for others knowing that they are engaging in illegal and criminal activities of intruding into or illegally controlling computer information systems, but without causing the consequences of "serious circumstances" as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations. 102. In violation of state regulations, deleting, modifying, adding, or interfering with the functions of a computer information system, causing the computer information system to fail to operate normally, but without causing the consequences of "serious circumstances" as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

101. In violation of state regulations, performing deletion, modification, or addition operations on data or application programs stored, processed, or transmitted in a computer information system, but without causing the consequences of "serious circumstances" as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

102. Knowing that others are using information networks to commit crimes, providing them with technical support such as internet access, server hosting, network storage, or communication transmission, or providing assistance such as advertising promotion or payment settlement, but the circumstances have not yet constituted the serious circumstances as referred to in the Criminal Code and its judicial interpretations.

103. In violation of state regulations, setting up or using a wireless radio station (station) without authorization, or using radio frequencies without authorization, thereby disrupting the order of radio communications, but where the circumstances have not yet reached the level of seriousness as referred to in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations.

104. Throwing objects from buildings or other high places, in cases of lesser severity (where the objects thrown are generally not considered to be of a dangerous nature)

105. To collect debts within legal limits (an interest rate of 24%) by means other than violence, coercion, restricting another person’s personal liberty, intruding into another person’s residence, intimidation, stalking, or harassment.

106. Organize conferences such as legal theory and practice seminars.

107. To use the national flag, national emblem, or national anthem of the People’s Republic of China in private settings by means such as burning, damaging, defacing, desecrating, or trampling; to sing the national anthem in a manner that is not distorted or derogatory; or to use the national anthem in other ways. 110. To privately insult, slander, or otherwise infringe upon the reputation and honor of heroes and martyrs, thereby harming the public interest, where the circumstances are not yet serious. (The determination shall be made by considering the specific methods of conduct, the number of heroes and martyrs involved, the quantity of related information, the methods and scope of dissemination, the duration of dissemination, the actual number of clicks, views, and forwards of the related information, the social impact caused, the harmful consequences, the offender’s prior record, and their attitude towards admitting guilt and showing remorse.)

108. Unintentional destruction of a corpse, bones, or ashes.

109. To assemble a crowd for gambling for non-profit purposes.

110. To initiate a civil action based on fabricated facts, but without actually obstructing the judicial order or seriously infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of others.

111. Knowing that another person has committed the crime of espionage or the crimes of terrorism and extremism, refusing to provide information or evidence when the judicial authorities investigate the relevant circumstances or collect the relevant evidence, but not constituting a situation of “serious circumstances”.

112. To knowingly conceal, transfer, purchase, sell on behalf of another, or otherwise disguise or hide criminal proceeds or the income derived therefrom, or to do so under the deception that they are not criminal proceeds or the income derived therefrom.

113. Failure to execute a judgment or ruling of the People’s Court, but involving one of the following circumstances:

(1) That which is refused to be executed due to an objective, legal, or factual temporary inability to do so;

(2) Where an unforeseen circumstance arises rendering an originally enforceable judgment or order unenforceable;

(3) Inability to perform due to factors such as insufficient capital recovery, earthquakes, fires, floods, communication failures, or the absence of the party concerned;

(4) Where performance of a judgment or order may subject the person’s life, survival, body, health, or other such interests to an imminent threat, and non-performance is temporarily undertaken to ensure the said interests are not infringed;

(5) Other circumstances of minor nature. 117. Concealing, transferring, selling, or intentionally destroying property that has been sealed, seized, or frozen by a judicial authority, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of seriousness as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

118. Violating laws and regulations concerning border control by illegally crossing a national border, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of gravity as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

119. Damaging nationally protected scenic and historical sites, but where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

120. Negligently damaging precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key national cultural relic protection units or provincial-level cultural relic protection units, where no serious consequences have yet occurred.

121. For the purpose of profit, trafficking in cultural relics prohibited from being operated by the State, where the circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

122. To refuse to implement the prevention and control measures proposed by a people’s government at or above the county level or a disease prevention and control institution in accordance with the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, provided that this does not yet cause the spread of Category A infectious diseases or infectious diseases for which Category A prevention and control measures have been determined in accordance with the law, nor does it create a serious danger of their spread.

123. Personnel engaged in the experimentation, preservation, carrying, or transportation of infectious disease germs and virulent strains who violate the relevant provisions of the health administrative department of the State Council, causing the spread of infectious disease germs and virulent strains, where the consequences are not yet serious.

124. Violating border health quarantine regulations, but without causing the spread of quarantinable infectious diseases, nor posing a serious risk of transmission.

125. The illegal collection or supply of blood, or the production or supply of blood products, that does not meet the standards stipulated by the State and is not yet sufficient to endanger human health. 126. In violation of the relevant State provisions, the illegal collection of our country’s human genetic resources, or the illegal transport, mailing, or carrying of our country’s human genetic resource materials out of the country, that does not yet endanger public health or the public interest; and its circumstances do not constitute the circumstances of being “serious” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

126. Medical personnel who cause the death of a patient or serious harm to the patient’s health, but have fulfilled their reasonable duty of care.

127. The practice of medicine by a person who has not obtained a medical license shall not be deemed to constitute the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

128. A person who has not obtained a medical practitioner’s license performs sterilization reversal surgery, sterilization surgery, pregnancy termination surgery, or removes an intrauterine device for another person, but the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

129. The implantation of gene-edited or cloned human embryos into the human body or into animals, or the implantation of gene-edited or cloned animal embryos into the human body, but which cannot yet be deemed as a circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated by criminal law.

130. Violating national regulations concerning the prevention and control of animal and plant epidemics and quarantine, causing a major animal or plant epidemic, or posing a risk of causing a major animal or plant epidemic, but where the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

131. Although there is a violation of national regulations concerning the discharge, dumping, or disposal of waste, but it falls under any of the following circumstances:

Sub-item 1. The waste involved is general domestic waste. Sub-item 2. Although the waste involved is radioactive, contains infectious disease pathogens, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, it has not yet reached the level of “serious environmental pollution” as defined by the Criminal Law.

133. Violating laws and regulations for the protection of aquatic resources by fishing in prohibited fishing zones or during prohibited fishing periods, or by using prohibited tools or methods, but where the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law. 134. Hunting or killing non-key national protected wild animals or plants that are not endangered, or purchasing, transporting, or selling wild animals or plants, or their products, other than non-key national protected precious or endangered wild animals or plants.

134. Although in violation of hunting regulations, hunting in a no-hunting zone or during a no-hunting period, or using prohibited tools or methods, thereby damaging wildlife resources, but the circumstances are minor.

135. Violating wildlife protection and management regulations by illegally hunting, purchasing, transporting, or selling for the purpose of consumption terrestrial wildlife that naturally grow and breed in the wild environment, other than those specified in the first paragraph, where the circumstances are minor.

136. In violation of land administration regulations, illegally occupying agricultural land such as cultivated land and forest land, and changing the use of the occupied land, but

(I) A smaller quantity

(2) Causing “minor” damage to agricultural land such as farmland and forest land.

138. Although it violates the laws and regulations for the management of protected natural areas to carry out reclamation, development activities, or construct buildings within a national park or a national nature reserve, but

(1) Has not yet caused serious consequences.

(2) Nor are there other aggravating circumstances expressly stipulated by the Criminal Law or its judicial interpretations.

139. Violating the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law by mining without a mining license, entering the state-planned mining area, the mining area of important value to the national economy, or the mining area of others without authorization, or mining the specific mineral species subject to protective exploitation as stipulated by the state, but which cannot yet be deemed as the circumstance of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

140. In violation of the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law, adopting destructive mining methods to mine mineral resources, causing slight damage to the mineral resources. 141. Illegally felling forests or other trees, in a small quantity.

141. Under no circumstances shall drugs and their raw plants be held, bought, sold, transported, carried, or injected within the territory of the People’s Republic of China, nor shall one induce, abet, deceive, coerce, or provide shelter for others to use drugs, nor shall one illegally provide narcotic or psychotropic drugs.

142. In principle, viewing “short film” movies may be permitted when the following conditions are met simultaneously.

143. Did not call upon others to watch (does not include those who came of their own accord)

144. Not being in a public place, or at least not having the intent to be in a public place with a large number of other people to watch together.

145. Except for viewing, do not forward, download, or cause the dissemination of the relevant film(s) (on a large scale) through intentional (active) conduct or gross negligence.

143b. Situations related to drug activities that do not constitute a crime (criminal illegal act):

1. Unintentional possession of 999.99 grams or more of opium or 9.99 grams or more of other controlled substances, where there is evidence proving that the act was not committed with subjective intent;
2. Although intentional or with knowledge, the illegal possession of 999.99 grams or less of opium or 9.99 grams or less of other narcotics;
3. The illegal production, sale, or transport of raw materials or reagents for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, where the circumstances are relatively minor;
4. Illegally carrying raw materials or reagents for the manufacture of drugs into or out of a customs territory, where the circumstances are relatively minor;
5. Illegally planting 499 or fewer poppy plants, or exceeding 500 plants but voluntarily removing them before harvest;
6. The illegal buying, selling, transporting, carrying, or holding of unsterilized poppy or other narcotic raw plant seeds or seedlings, provided the quantity is not large;
7. In wartime, to clearly and resolutely refuse military service (if necessary, the individual may accept a two-year prison sentence as a substitute, or even a prison sentence of up to twenty years.)

The following acts involving drugs are strictly prohibited: smuggling, manufacturing, transporting, and trafficking in drugs; forcing, inducing, abetting, deceiving, or harboring.

145. The use or injection of drugs by another person; harboring criminals who smuggle, manufacture, transport, or traffic in drugs; concealing, transferring, or concealing drugs or the proceeds of crime for criminals who smuggle, manufacture, transport, or traffic in drugs; unintentionally providing false enemy intelligence to armed forces during wartime.

146. Intentionally providing false enemy intelligence to the armed forces during wartime, without yet causing serious consequences.

147. Providing shelter or property to a military deserter during wartime, where the circumstances do not yet constitute the “aggravating circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Code.

148. Refusing or intentionally delaying military orders during wartime, but where the act cannot yet be deemed to constitute the circumstances of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

149. Refusal of military requisition or conscription during wartime, where the act cannot be deemed to constitute the circumstances of “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law, or where there are other reasonable grounds (such as being solely for the purpose of ensuring one’s own life, survival, or health).

Refusing military conscription during wartime and suspected of any of the following circumstances shall be subject to investigation and prosecution:

(1) Refusing military conscription more than three times without just cause;

(2) To adopt violent, threatening, or deceptive means to refuse military requisition;

(3) To contact and incite others to jointly refuse military conscription;

(4) Refusing a significant military requisition that affects the completion of a significant military mission;

Military requisition refers to the legal, compensated acquisition of property in times of war or similar emergencies for military needs.

Using the property and labor of any unit other than the armed forces, including organs, organizations, parties, enterprises, institutions, and individuals, including houses, premises, machinery, facilities, transportation vehicles, grain and fodder, medicines, clothing, and all other urgently needed items, as well as the labor of individual citizens (5) other circumstances of a serious nature.

150. In economic transactions, violating state regulations by giving property to state functionaries, where the amount has not yet reached the threshold for “a relatively large amount.”

151. Introducing bribes to state functionaries, but the circumstances cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law.

152. A unit offers bribes to seek improper interests, or violates state regulations by giving kickbacks or service fees to state functionaries, but its conduct cannot yet be deemed as “serious circumstances” as stipulated in the Criminal Law. Appendix 2:

Comprehensive List of Crimes for Which Imprisonment for Seven Years or More May Be Pronounced

1. 【Crime of Betraying the State】(Treason) 2. 【Crime of Inciting Splitting the State】3. 【Crime of Armed Rebellion and Riot】4. 【Crime of Overthrowing State Power】5. 【Crime of Inciting to Overthrow State Power】6. 【Crime of Funding Activities Endangering State Security】7. 【Crime of Defecting to the Enemy】8. 【Crime of Espionage】9. 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities】10. 【Crime of Aiding the Enemy】11. 【Provisions on the Application of the Death Penalty and Confiscation of Property for Crimes Endangering State Security】12. 【Crime of Arson】13. 【Crime of Destroying Water Conservancy Facilities】14. 【Crime of Explosion】15. 【Crime of Discharging Hazardous Substances】16. 【Crime of Endangering Public Safety by Dangerous Means】17. 【Crime of Destroying Means of Transportation and Transportation Facilities】18. 【Crime of Destroying Electric Power Equipment】【Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment】19. 【Crime of Destroying Means of Transportation】【Crime of Destroying Transportation Facilities】【Crime of Destroying Electric Power Equipment】【Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment】20. 【Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Terrorist Organization】21. 【Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities Aggravated Circumstances】22. 【Crime of Preparing to Commit Terrorist Activities Aggravated Circumstances】23. 【Crime of Promoting Terrorism, Extremism, and Inciting to Commit Terrorist Activities Aggravated Circumstances】24. 【Crime of Using Extremism to Undermine the Implementation of the Law Aggravated Circumstances】25. 【Crime of Hijacking an Aircraft】26. 【Crime of Hijacking Ships and Vehicles】27. 【Crime of Endangering Flight Safety by Violence Causing Serious Consequences】28. 【Crime of Destroying Radio and Television Facilities and Public Telecommunication Facilities Causing Serious Consequences】29. 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing, Trading, Transporting, Mailing, or Storing Firearms, Ammunition, and Explosives】30. 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing and Selling Firearms】31. 【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Hazardous Substances】32. 【Crime of Robbing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives,

and Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Hazardous Substances】33. 【Crime of Traffic Causing Death by Fleeing the Scene】34. 【Crime of Producing and Selling Substandard Products】Sales amount of 500,000 yuan or more 35. 【Crime of Producing, Selling, or Providing Substandard Drugs Causing Death or Other Especially Serious Circumstances】36. 【Crime of Producing and Selling Substandard Drugs】37. 【Crime of Producing and Selling Food that Does Not Meet Safety Standards】38. 【Crime of Producing and Selling Toxic and Harmful Food】39. 【Crime of Producing and Selling Medical Devices that Do Not Meet Standards】40. 【Crime of Producing and Selling Products that Do Not Meet Safety Standards】41. 【Crime of Producing and Selling Substandard Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, Fertilizers, and Seeds】42. 【Crime of Smuggling】(1) 【Crime of Smuggling Weapons and Ammunition】【Crime of Smuggling Nuclear Materials】【Crime of Smuggling Counterfeit Currency】(2) 【Crime of Smuggling Cultural Relics】【Crime of Smuggling Precious Metals】【Crime of Smuggling Precious Animals and Their Products】Especially Serious Circumstances (3) 【Crime of Smuggling Goods and Items Prohibited from Import and Export by the State】(4) 【Crime of Smuggling Obscene Materials】(5) 【Crime of Smuggling Narcotic Drugs】(6) 【Crime of Smuggling Ordinary Goods and Items】(Not applicable to unit crimes with a three-year upward principle) 43. 【Crime of Fraudulent Issuance of Securities】44. 【Crime of Improper Disclosure or Failure to Disclose Important Information】45. 【Crime of Counterfeiting Currency】46. 【Crime of Selling, Purchasing, or Transporting Counterfeit Currency】47. 【Crime of Financial Personnel Purchasing Counterfeit Currency or Exchanging Currency for Counterfeit Currency】48. 【Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency】49. 【Crime of Altering Currency】50. 【Crime of Illegally Establishing Financial Institutions】51. 【Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits】52. 【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Financial Instruments】53. 【Crime of Interfering with Credit Card Management】54. 【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering State Securities】55. 【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Stocks, Corporate, and Enterprise Bonds】56. 【Crime of Issuing Stocks, Corporate, or Enterprise Bonds without Authorization】57. 【Crime of Insider Trading

and Disclosing Inside Information】58. 【Crime of Trading Using Non-Public Information】59. 【Crime of Deceiving Investors into Trading Securities or Futures Contracts】60. 【Crime of Manipulating Securities or Futures Markets】61. 【Crime of Breaching Trust in the Use of Entrusted Property】62. 【Crime of Illegally Extending Loans】63. 【Crime of Failing to Book Customer Funds】64. 【Crime of Illegally Issuing Financial Instruments】65. 【Crime of Accepting, Paying, or Guaranteeing Illegal Bills of Exchange】66. 【Crime of Illegal Foreign Exchange Conversion】67. 【Crime of Money Laundering】68. 【Crime of Fund-Raising Fraud】69. 【Crime of Loan Fraud】70. 【Crime of Bill of Exchange Fraud】71. 【Crime of Financial Instrument Fraud】72. 【Crime of Letter of Credit Fraud】73. 【Crime of Credit Card Fraud】74. 【Crime of Theft】75. 【Crime of Securities Fraud】76. 【Crime of Insurance Fraud】77. 【Crime of Defrauding Export Tax Rebates】78. 【Crime of Tax Evasion】79. 【Crime of Falsifying Value-Added Tax Special Invoices for the Purpose of Defrauding Export Tax Rebates or Tax Deductions】80. 【Crime of Falsifying or Selling Falsified Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】81. 【Crime of Illegally Selling Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】82. 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices for the Purpose of Defrauding Export Tax Rebates or Tax Deductions】83. 【Crime of Infringing on Registered Trademarks】84. 【Crime of Selling Goods Infringing on Registered Trademarks】85. 【Crime of Infringing on Copyright】86. 【Crime of Infringing on Copyright】87. 【Crime of Infringing on Trade Secrets】88. 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing Trade Secrets for Foreign Entities】89. 【Crime of Contract Fraud】90. 【Crime of Organizing or Leading Pyramid Scheme Activities】91. 【Crime of Providing False Certification Documents】92. 【Crime of Providing False Certification Documents】93. 【Crime of Intentional Homicide】94. 【Crime of Intentional Injury Causing Serious Injury, Death, or Causing Serious Disability by Especially Cruel Means】95. 【Crime of Organizing the Sale of Human Organs】96. 【Crime of Rape】97. 【Crime of Sexual Assault by a Person with Caregiving Responsibilities】98. 【Crime of Indecent Assault on a Child】99. 【Crime of Illegal Detention】100. 【Crime of Kidnapping】101. 【Crime of Trafficking Women or Children】102. 【Crime of False Accusation and

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Possessing Narcotic Drugs】145. 【Crime of Covering Up Drug Criminals】146. 【Crime of Concealing, Transporting, or Withholding Narcotic Drugs or Drug-Related Criminal Proceeds】147. 【Crime of Illegally Producing, Selling, or Transporting Precursor Chemicals or Smuggling Precursor Chemicals】148. 【Crime of Forcing Others to Take Narcotic Drugs】149. 【Crime of Organizing Prostitution】150. 【Crime of Forcing Prostitution】151. 【Crime of Assisting in Organizing Prostitution】152. 【Crime of Producing, Replicating, Publishing, Selling, or Disseminating Obscene Materials for Profit】153. 【Crime of Organizing the Screening of Obscene Audiovisual Materials - Aggravated Circumstances】154. 【Crime of Organizing Obscene Performances - Aggravated Circumstances】155. 【Crime of Damaging Weapons and Equipment, Military Facilities, and Military Communications】156. 【Crime of Intentionally Providing Substandard Weapons and Equipment or Military Facilities】157. 【Crime of Impersonating Military Personnel to Commit Fraud】158. 【Crime of Forging, Counterfeiting, Selling, or Buying Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces】【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces】159. 【Crime of Intentionally Providing False Enemy Information During Wartime】160. 【Crime of Spreading Rumors to Disrupt Military Morale During Wartime】161. 【Crime of Refusing or Intentionally Delaying Military Procurement During Wartime】162. 【Provisions on Punishment for Bribery】163. 【Crime of Bribery Persons with Influence】Appendix III: Excerpts from Graded and Classified Legal Articles of the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China

2. Clause on the Principle of Supremacy of the Death Penalty

Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out acts to split the state or undermine national unity shall be sentenced to death if the principal offender or the perpetrator of a major crime poses particularly grave danger to the state and the people, with particularly serious circumstances and particularly heinous nature.

Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to death if the principal offender or the perpetrator of a major crime poses particularly grave danger to the state and the people, with particularly serious circumstances and particularly heinous nature. Those who instigate, coerce, seduce, or bribe state

functionaries, armed forces personnel, people's police, or militiamen to carry out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 108 【Crime of Defection to the Enemy】 Whoever defects to the enemy shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, or if the offender leads armed forces personnel, people's police, or militiamen to defect to the enemy, and poses particularly grave danger to the state and the people, with particularly serious circumstances and particularly heinous nature, may be sentenced to death.

Article 110 【Crime of Espionage】 Whoever commits any of the following acts of espionage, endangering state security, and poses particularly grave danger to the state and the people, with particularly serious circumstances and particularly heinous nature, may be sentenced to death:

(1) Joining an espionage organization or accepting tasks from an espionage organization or its agents;

(2) Indicating targets for enemy attacks.

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities】 Whoever steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, especially in serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act is particularly harmful to the state and the people and the circumstances are particularly abominable, the death penalty may be imposed.

Article 112 【Crime of Aiding the Enemy】 Whoever supplies the enemy with weapons, equipment, or military materials during wartime shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act is particularly harmful to the state and the people and the circumstances are particularly abominable, the death penalty may be imposed.

Article 115 【Crime of Arson】【Crime of Flooding】【Crime of Explosion】【Crime of Discharging Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Endangering Public Safety by Other Dangerous Means】 Whoever commits arson, flooding, explosion, or discharges poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances or other dangerous means causing serious injury or death to another person or causing significant loss to public or private property shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

Note: In accordance with the Specific Provisions of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, comprehensive measures are taken against crimes involving drugs, obscene and pornographic materials (excluding viewing), and criminal organizations. This section is not listed in the appendix.

Article 119 【Crime of Destroying Means of Transportation】【Crime of Destroying Transportation Facilities】【Crime of Destroying Electric Equipment】【Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment】 Whoever destroys means of transportation, transportation facilities, electric equipment, gas equipment, or flammable and explosive equipment, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

Article 121 【Crime of Hijacking Aircraft】 Whoever hijacks an aircraft by violence, coercion, or other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act causes serious injury or death to another person or causes serious damage to the aircraft, the death penalty shall be imposed.

Article 125 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing, Trading, Transporting, Mailing, or Storing Firearms, Ammunition, or Explosives】 Whoever illegally manufactures, trades, transports, mails, or stores firearms, ammunition, or explosives shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

Article 127 【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】 Whoever steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or steals or seizes poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances, endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

【Crime of Robbing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】 Whoever robs firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or robs poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances, endangering public safety, or steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives from state organs, military or police personnel, or militia members shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

Article 141 【Crime of Producing, Selling, or Providing Counterfeit Drugs】 Whoever produces or sells counterfeit drugs causing death or has other especially serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 232 【Crime of Intentional Homicide】 Whoever intentionally commits homicide shall be sentenced to the death penalty, life imprisonment, or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

If the act causes death or causes serious injury with particularly cruel means resulting in severe disability, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

Article 234, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Intentional Injury】【Crime of Intentional Homicide】 Whoever removes an organ from another person without their consent, or removes an organ from a person under the age of eighteen, or forces or deceives another person into donating an organ, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law.

Article 236, Paragraph 3【Aggravated Circumstances of Rape】

Whoever rapes a woman or commits sexual assault against a minor girl under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years, life imprisonment, or death:

(1) Where the rape or sexual assault against a minor girl is of an abominable nature;

(2) Where the rape or sexual assault against a minor girl involves multiple victims;

(3) Where the rape of a woman or sexual assault against a minor girl is committed in public;

(4) Where two or more persons take turns in raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl;

(5) Where the sexual assault is committed against a minor girl under the age of ten, or where it causes injury to the minor girl;

(6) Where the act causes serious injury to or death of the victim, or other serious consequences.

Article 238 [Crime of Illegal Detention] Whoever illegally detains another person or deprives another person of personal freedom by other illegal means, and uses

violence to cause injury, disability, or death, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law.

Article 239 [Crime of Kidnapping] Whoever kidnaps another person for the purpose of extorting property, or kidnaps another person as a hostage and kills the kidnapped person, or intentionally injures the kidnapped person causing serious injury or death, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or death and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property.

Whoever steals an infant for the purpose of extorting property shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Article 240 [Crime of Trafficking in Women and Children] Whoever traffics in women or children under any of the following circumstances and where the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to death and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property: (1) The principal offender in a group that traffics in women or children;

(2) Where three or more women or children are trafficked;

(3) Where the trafficked woman is sexually assaulted;

(4) Where the trafficked woman is deceived or forced into prostitution, or is sold to another person to force her into prostitution;

(5) Where women or children are kidnapped by means of violence, coercion, or anesthesia for the purpose of being sold;

(6) Where infants are stolen for the purpose of being sold;

(7) Where the act causes serious injury or death to the trafficked woman or child, or their relatives, or other serious consequences; (8) Where women or children are sold to a foreign country.

Trafficking in women or children refers to the act of deceiving, kidnapping, buying, selling, transporting, or transferring women or children for the purpose of being sold.

Article 263 [Crime of Robbery] Whoever robs public or private property by violence, coercion, or other means, under any of the following circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years, life imprisonment, or death, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated:

(1) Where the robbery is committed in a residence;

(2) Where the robbery is committed on a public transportation vehicle;

(3) Where the robbery is committed against a bank or other financial institution;

(4) Where the robbery is committed multiple times or involves a huge amount;

(5) Where the robbery causes serious injury or death to a person;

(6) Where the robbery is committed while impersonating a military or police officer;

(7) Where the robbery is committed with a firearm;

(8) Where the robbery is committed against military supplies or supplies for emergency rescue, disaster relief, or relief.

Article 289 [Crime of Intentional Injury] [Crime of Intentional Homicide] [Crime of Robbery] Whoever organizes a mob to “smash, loot, and wreck” and causes injury or disability to a person or death, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law. Where public or private property is destroyed or snatched, in addition to ordering compensation, the principal offenders shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 263 of this Law.

Article 292, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Gang Brawling] Whoever organizes a mob to engage in a gang brawl and causes serious injury or death to a person, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law.

Article 317 [Crime of Riotous Prison Escape] [Crime of Organized Armed Prison Rescue] The principal offenders and active participants in a riotous prison escape or organized armed prison rescue shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment; where the circumstances are especially serious, they shall be sentenced to death;

Article 347 [Crime of Smuggling, Trafficking, Transporting, and Manufacturing Drugs] Whoever smuggles, traffics, transports, or manufactures drugs, regardless of the quantity, shall be investigated for criminal responsibility and subject to criminal punishment.

Whoever smuggles, traffics, transports, or manufactures drugs under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 15 years, life imprisonment, or death, and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property:

(1) Smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing one thousand grams or more of opium, fifty grams or more of heroin or methamphetamine, or other drugs in a large quantity;

(2) The principal offender of a drug smuggling, trafficking, transportation, or manufacturing syndicate;

(3) Smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing drugs with armed support;

(4) To resist inspection, detention, or arrest by violence, under circumstances of a serious nature;

(5) Participating in organized international drug trafficking.

Article 369 【Crime of Destroying Weapons and Equipment, Military Installations, or Military Communications】Whoever destroys weapons and equipment, military installations, or military communications, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

Article 370 【Crime of Intentionally Providing Substandard Weapons, Equipment, or Military Facilities】Whoever intentionally provides substandard weapons, equipment, or military facilities to the armed forces, in cases of particular severity, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty. 2. Principle of Supremacy of Life Imprisonment

Article 102 Colluding with foreign forces to endanger the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of the People’s Republic of China.

Article 103 The organization, planning, and implementation of acts to split the state and undermine national unity against the principal offenders and those who have committed major crimes

Article 104. For the principal offenders or those who have committed major offenses in organizing, planning, and carrying out armed rebellion or armed riot, or for instigating, coercing, seducing, or bribing personnel of state organs, armed forces, people’s police, or militia to carry out armed rebellion or armed riot.

Article 105 The principal offenders or those who have committed major offenses in the organization, planning, and implementation of subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system.

Article 106 Colluding with foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals to commit the crimes stipulated in Articles 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter.

Article 108. Treason by defecting to the enemy, under serious circumstances, or leading armed forces personnel, people’s police, or militia to defect to the enemy.

Article 110 Participation in a spy organization, acceptance of tasks from a spy organization or its agents, or acting as a spy by indicating targets for bombardment by the enemy, endangering national security.

Article 112 Supplying the enemy with weapons, equipment, and military supplies during wartime.

Article 120 Organizational Leadership, Terrorist Organizations

Article 121 Whoever hijacks an aircraft by violence, coercion, or other means, causing relatively serious consequences; Article 122 Whoever hijacks a vessel or vehicle by violence, coercion, or other means, causing serious consequences;

Article 140: Where a producer or seller adulterates, falsifies, passes off inferior goods as superior ones, or passes off fake goods as genuine ones in a product, or passes off non-conforming products as conforming products, and the sales amount is over 2 million yuan, they may be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Article 142: Manufacturing or selling inferior drugs, with particularly serious consequences 2

Article 143: Any person who produces or sells food that does not comply with food safety standards, which is sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious foodborne diseases, and where the consequences are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 144: For the production or sale of food that has been mixed with poisonous or harmful non-food raw materials, resulting in death, or involving other circumstances of particular severity, a sentence of not less than ten years of fixed-term imprisonment or life imprisonment shall be imposed, and a fine or confiscation of property shall also be imposed.

Article 145: Where the production of medical devices or medical and health materials that do not conform to national or industry standards for ensuring human health is sufficient to endanger human health, and the consequences are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount, or have their property confiscated.

Article 147 Whoever produces fake pesticides, veterinary medicines, or chemical fertilizers, or sells pesticides, veterinary medicines, chemical fertilizers, or seeds knowing that they are fake or have lost their efficacy, or producers or sellers pass off substandard pesticides, veterinary medicines, chemical fertilizers, or seeds as standard ones, causing particularly heavy losses to production, shall be

sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount, or shall have their property confiscated.

Article 151 Whoever smuggles weapons, ammunition, or nuclear materials, or counterfeit currency, or smuggles cultural relics, gold, silver, and other precious metals prohibited from export by the State, or precious animals and their products prohibited from export by the State, if the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment.

2 Generally refers to causing serious injury, serious disability, or death to a single person, or causing multiple persons to suffer the above-mentioned results, or causing economic losses in sales amounting to more than 5 million RMB.
Article 152 For the purpose of profit or dissemination, whoever smuggles obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, publications, or other obscene articles, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment.

Article 163 Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, by taking advantage of their positions, extort property from others, or illegally accept property from others in particularly large amounts or under other particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined.

Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, in economic transactions, take advantage of their positions to violate State regulations by accepting kickbacks or service fees under various names for personal gain shall be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article 170 The principal offenders in a counterfeiting currency group, or those who counterfeit particularly large amounts of currency, or who have other particularly serious circumstances, may be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Article 171 Whoever sells or purchases counterfeit currency, or knowingly transports counterfeit currency in particularly large amounts, may be sentenced to life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

Bank or other financial institution staff members who commit the crime in the preceding paragraph shall be punished in the same manner.

Article 177 Whoever forges or alters financial instruments (such as forging or altering bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, entrusted collection vouchers, remittance vouchers, bank deposit certificates and other bank settlement instruments, letters of credit or their accompanying documents and papers, or credit cards), if the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life

imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

Article 178 Whoever forges or alters treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State in particularly large amounts shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

Article 192 Whoever, for the purpose of illegal possession, uses fraudulent methods to raise funds illegally in particularly large amounts or under other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated. Article 193 Where a party obtains a loan from a bank or other financial institution by fraud under any of the following reasons, in particularly large amounts or under other particularly serious circumstances, may be sentenced to life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

1. Fabricating false reasons such as introducing funds or projects,
2. Using false economic contracts,
3. Using false supporting documents,
4. Using false property rights certificates as collateral,
5. Repeatedly providing collateral exceeding the value of the mortgaged property,
6. Obtaining loans by fraud by other means for the purpose of illegal possession.

Article 194 Whoever engages in financial instrument fraud under any of the following circumstances, in particularly large amounts or under other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan, or shall have their property confiscated.

1. Using a forged or altered bill of exchange, promissory note, or check with knowledge of the forgery or alteration.
2. Using a bill of exchange, promissory note, or check knowing it to be void.
3. Falsely using another’s bill of exchange, promissory note, or check

4. Issuing a bounced check or using a seal inconsistent with the reserved seal to defraud property by check.
5. Where the drawer of a bill of exchange or promissory note issues a bill of exchange or promissory note without sufficient funds, or makes false statements at the time of issuance for the purpose of defrauding property.
6. Using forged, altered, entrusted collection vouchers, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other bank settlement instruments

Article 195 Where any of the following circumstances applies, and the amount involved in a credit card fraud is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

1. Using forged or altered letters of credit or their accompanying documents, files
2. Use of a letter of credit that has been invalidated.
3. Fraudulently obtaining a letter of credit
4. Committing letter of credit fraud by other means

Article 197 Whoever commits fraud by using forged or altered treasury bonds or other negotiable securities issued by the State, where the amount involved is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 204: Whoever, by means of false declaration of export or other fraudulent means, obtains a tax refund from the State for exports, where the amount is especially huge, or where there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment and shall also be fined not less than but not more than five times the amount of the tax fraudulently obtained, or have their property confiscated.

Article 205 Whoever issues a special VAT invoice for fictitious business transactions or issues other invoices for the purpose of defrauding export tax rebates or offsetting tax payments, where the amount involved is huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be

fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 206 Whoever counterfeits or sells a large quantity of counterfeited special value-added tax invoices or commits other acts of particularly serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 207 Whoever illegally sells a large quantity of special VAT invoices shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 239, Paragraph 1: For the purpose of extorting property, the kidnapping of another person, the kidnapping of an infant, or the kidnapping of another person and an infant as hostages shall be punished with fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated.

Article 266 Where a person defrauds public or private property of an especially huge amount, or where there are other especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated. Where other provisions of this Law provide otherwise, such provisions shall prevail.

Article 271 Where a staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit, by taking advantage of their position, illegally takes possession of the property of the unit, and the amount involved is especially huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined.

Article 289: For crimes of assembling a crowd to loot, smash, and plunder that result in injury or death, conviction and punishment shall be in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China.

Article 295: Whoever teaches methods for the commission of a crime, under circumstances of particular seriousness, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment.

Article 300: Whoever utilizes cults, heretical organizations, or superstition to undermine the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations, under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 318. Any person who organizes the illegal crossing of a national border or frontier and falls under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

1. The principal organizer of a group that smuggles other persons across national borders
2. Organizing others to illegally cross national borders on multiple occasions, or organizing a large number of others to illegally cross national borders
3. Causing serious injury or death to a member of the organization
4. Deprivation or restriction of the personal liberty of organized participants
5. Resisting border inspection by means of threats of violence
6. Where the amount of illegal gains is enormous.
7. There are other circumstances of particular severity.

Article 334 Where the illegal collection or supply of blood or the production of blood products for supply does not comply with the state-prescribed standards, is sufficient to endanger human health, and causes particularly serious consequences, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 348: For the illegal possession of 1 kilogram or more of opium, 50 grams or more of heroin or methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”), or a large quantity of other drugs, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined.

Article 358: For organizing or compelling another person to engage in prostitution under circumstances deemed serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 363: For the purpose of profit, the production, duplication, publication, sale, or dissemination of obscene articles, where the circumstances are especially serious, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and a fine or confiscation.

Article 433: For spreading rumors to confuse the public or undermine military morale during wartime, where the circumstances are especially serious, the

offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment. 3. Possible Clause for Deprivation of Political Rights

Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out the splitting of the state or the destruction of state unity shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if they are the principal offenders or have committed major crimes; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if they are active participants; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if they are other participants.

【Crime of Inciting to Split the State】Whoever incites the splitting of the state or undermines the unity of the state shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; for a principal offender or a person who has committed a major crime, the sentence shall be fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if he is a principal offender or has committed a major crime; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if he actively participates; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if he is any other participant.

Article 105. Those who organize, plan, or implement Crime of Subverting State Power, subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system, the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years; those who actively participate shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

【Crime of Inciting Subversion of State Power】 Those who spread rumors, defame, or by other means inciting subversion of state power, overthrowing the socialist system, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; for ringleaders or those who have committed major crimes, the sentence shall be fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

Article 107 【Crime of Funding Activities Endangering National Security】 Any domestic or foreign entity, organization, or individual that funds the commission

of the crimes stipulated in Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for the persons directly responsible; if the circumstances are serious, the sentence shall be fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

Article 109 【Crime of Defection】 Any state organ functionary who, during the performance of official duties, leaves his post without authorization and defects to a foreign country or defects while abroad shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, the sentence shall be fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years.

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence for Foreign Entities】 Whoever steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence for foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 120 【Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Terrorist Organization】 Whoever organizes or leads a terrorist organization shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property; whoever actively participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined; whoever otherwise participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and may also be fined.

Article 120-1 【Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities】 Whoever provides funds to terrorist organizations, individuals who carry out terrorist activities, or terrorist activity training shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 120-2 【Crime of Preparing to Carry out Terrorist Activities】Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated:

(1) Preparing weapons, dangerous articles, or other tools for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities;

(2) Organizing terrorist activity training or actively participating in terrorist activity training;

(3) Contacting foreign terrorist organizations or individuals for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities;

(4) Planning or making other preparations for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities.

If a person commits the acts described in the preceding paragraph and at the same time constitutes other crimes, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

Article 120-3 【Crime of Promoting Terrorism, Extremism, or Inciting Terrorist Activities】Whoever promotes terrorism or extremism by producing or distributing books, audio-visual materials, or other items, or by means of lectures, disseminating information, or other methods, or incites the commission of terrorist activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】Whoever illegally detains another person or illegally deprives another person of personal freedom by other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights. If the act involves beating or insulting, the punishment shall be aggravated.

Article 246 【Crime of Publicly Insulting Others by Violence or Other Means】【Crime of Publicly Slandering Others by Violence or Other Means】Whoever publicly insults another person by violence or other means or fabricates facts to slander another person, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 249 【Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Ethnic Discrimination】Whoever incites ethnic hatred or ethnic discrimination, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 256 【Crime of Disrupting Elections】Whoever disrupts elections or obstructs voters and deputies from freely exercising their right to vote and to be elected by means of violence, threats, deception, bribery, forging election documents, or falsifying the number of votes cast in elections of people's congress representatives at all levels and leading members of state organs, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 278 [Crime of Inciting Violence to Resist Law Enforcement] Whoever incites the masses to violently resist the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if serious consequences are caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 279 [Crime of Impersonation and Fraud] Whoever impersonates a state functionary to commit fraud shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 280 [Crime of Forgery, Alteration, Sale of Official Documents, Certificates, Seals of State Organs][Crime of Theft, Robbery, Destruction of Official Documents, Certificates, Seals of State Organs] Whoever forges, alters, sells, or steals, robs, or destroys the official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

[Crime of Forgery of Seals of Companies, Enterprises, Institutions, and People's Organizations] Whoever forges the seals of companies, enterprises, institutions, or people's organizations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined.

[Crime of Forgery, Alteration, Sale of Identification Documents] Whoever forges, alters, or sells identification documents such as resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, driver's licenses, or other documents that can be used to prove identity according to law shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 290 [Crime of Gathering to Disrupt Social Order] Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt social order, causing work, production, business, teaching, scientific research, or medical activities to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, if the circumstances are serious, the principal offenders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years; other active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

[Crime of Gathering to Storm State Organs] Whoever gathers a crowd to storm a state organ, causing the work of the state organ to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, the principal offenders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years; other active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 294 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in Criminal Syndicates] Whoever organizes or leads a criminal syndicate shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years and also have their property confiscated; active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and may also be fined or have their property confiscated; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and may also be fined.

Article 296 [Crime of Illegal Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever holds an assembly, parade, or demonstration without applying in accordance with the law or with an application not approved, or without proceeding in accordance with the time, place, or route permitted by the competent authority, and

refuses to obey the order to disassemble, seriously disrupting social order, the persons in charge and those directly responsible for the assembly, parade, or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 297 [Crime of Illegally Carrying Weapons, Controlled Knives, or Explosives to Attend an Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever violates the law by carrying weapons, controlled knives, or explosives to attend an assembly, parade, or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 298 [Crime of Disrupting an Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever disturbs, storms, or otherwise disrupts a legally held assembly, parade, or demonstration, causing public disorder, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 299 【Crime of Insulting the National Flag, National Emblem, or National Anthem】Whoever, in a public place, intentionally insults the flag or emblem of the People's Republic of China by burning, damaging, defacing, smearing, trampling, or other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 299-1 【Crime of Infringing upon the Reputation and Honor of Heroes and Martyrs】Whoever insults, slanders, or otherwise infringes upon the reputation and honor of heroes and martyrs, damages the social public interest, and the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 300 【Crime of Organizing or Using Cults, Heretical Organizations, or Superstition to Undermine Implementation of Law】Whoever organizes or uses cults, heretical organizations, or superstition to undermine the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated; if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and shall also be fined or be fined alone.

4.1. Ten-year subordinate additionalism clause

Article 153 【Crime of Smuggling Common Goods or Articles】Whoever smuggles goods or articles other than those specified in Articles 151, 152, and 347 of this

Law shall be punished according to the following provisions depending on the seriousness of the circumstances:

(3) Where the amount of tax evaded through smuggling of goods or articles is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment and shall also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the amount of tax evaded or have their property confiscated.

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

Where a person smuggles multiple times without having been dealt with, they shall be punished according to the cumulative amount of tax evaded through the smuggling of goods or articles.

Article 172 【Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency】Whoever knowingly possesses or uses counterfeit currency, if the amount is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention and shall also be fined or be fined alone an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan; if the amount is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the amount is especially huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined an amount of not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 176 【Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits】Whoever illegally absorbs public deposits or conducts disguised absorption of public deposits, disrupting the financial order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention and shall also be fined or be fined alone; if the amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined; if the amount is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished according to the provisions in the preceding paragraph. Where a person commits the acts in the preceding two paragraphs and actively returns the stolen money or compensates for the losses before the public prosecution is initiated, thereby reducing the harmful consequences, they may be given a lighter or mitigated punishment.

Article 198 【Crime of Insurance Fraud】Whoever commits insurance fraud by engaging in any of the following acts… if the amount is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan (2-20W) or have their property confiscated:

(1) The policyholder intentionally fabricates the subject matter of insurance to defraud insurance money;

(2) The policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates false causes for the occurrence of an insured event or exaggerates the extent of the loss to defraud insurance money;

(3) Where the policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates an insurance accident that has not occurred, in order to defraud insurance benefits;

(4) Where the policyholder or the insured intentionally causes property loss through an insured accident, in order to defraud insurance benefits;

(5) Where the policyholder or the beneficiary intentionally causes the death, injury, or illness of the insured, in order to defraud insurance benefits.

If an act as described in paragraph (4) or (5) of the preceding paragraph constitutes another crime, it shall be punished according to the provisions for concurrent punishment for several crimes. Where a unit commits a crime as described in the first paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the person in charge who is directly responsible and other persons who are directly responsible… If the amount involved is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

Where the appraiser, certifier, or property assessor of an insurance accident intentionally provides false documents and creates conditions for others to commit fraud, they shall be deemed as accomplices in insurance fraud.

Article 274 【Crime of Extortion】 Extortion of public or private property… If the amount involved is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

Article 336 【Crime of Illegal Practice of Medicine】 Where a person who has not obtained a practicing physician’s qualification practices medicine… If death is caused to the person receiving medical treatment, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

【Crime of Illegal Sterilization Surgery】 Where a person who has not obtained a practicing physician’s qualification, without authorization, performs sterilization recanalization surgery, false sterilization surgery, termination of pregnancy surgery, or removal of an intrauterine device for another person… If death is caused to the person receiving medical treatment, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

Article 339 【Crime of Illegal Disposal of Imported Solid Waste】 In violation of state regulations, dumping, stacking, or disposing of imported solid waste from outside the territory… If the consequences are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined.

Article 341 【Crime of Endangering Precious and Endangered Wild Animals】 Illegal hunting, killing, or capturing precious or endangered wild animals under key state protection, or illegally purchasing, transporting, or selling precious or endangered wild animals under key state protection and their products… If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 390-1 【Crime of Bribery to Persons with Influence】 For the purpose of seeking improper benefits, bribes are given to the close relatives of a state functionary or other persons with close ties to that state functionary, or to a former state functionary or their close relatives or other persons with close ties to them… If the circumstances are especially serious, or if especially huge losses are caused to the interests of the state, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined. “Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China” Graded and Classified Legal Research and Study Text “Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China” Graded and Classified Legal Research and Study Text 1

1. Clause on the principle of supremacy of the death penalty Article 103

   【Crime of Splitting the State】 For organizing, plotting, or implementing the splitting of the state or the destruction of national unity, the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes and whose acts are especially harmful to the state and the people and whose circumstances are especially abominable, may be sentenced to death.

Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】 For organizing, plotting, or implementing armed rebellion or armed riot, the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes and whose acts are especially harmful to the state and the people and whose circumstances are especially abominable, may be sentenced to death. For instigating, coercing, luring, or buying state functionaries, armed forces personnel, people's police, or militiamen to carry out armed rebellion or armed riot, punishment shall be given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph with a heavier penalty.

Article 108 【Crime of Defection to the Enemy】 For defecting to the enemy, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, or if the offender leads armed forces personnel, people's police, or militiamen to defect to the enemy and the act is especially harmful to the state and the people and the circumstances are especially abominable, the offender may be sentenced to death.

Article 110 【Espionage Crime】 Whoever commits any of the following acts of espionage, endangering national security, and causing particularly serious harm to the state and the people with particularly vicious circumstances, may be sentenced to death: (1) joining an espionage organization or accepting tasks from an espionage organization or its agents; (2) directing enemy attacks on targets.

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionaging, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities】 Whoever steals, espionages, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, with particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act causes particularly serious harm to the state and the people with particularly vicious circumstances, may be sentenced to death. Article 112 【Crime of Aiding the Enemy】 Whoever supplies the enemy with weapons, equipment, or military materials during wartime shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act causes particularly serious harm to the state and the people with particularly vicious circumstances, may be sentenced to death.

Article 115 【Crime of Arson】【Crime of Flooding】【Crime of Explosion】【Crime of Discharging Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Endangering Public Safety by Dangerous Means】 Whoever commits arson, flooding, explosion, or discharges poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances or other dangerous means, causing serious injury, death, or significant damage to public or private property, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death. 1. In accordance with the Specific Provisions of the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China, comprehensive measures are taken against crimes involving drugs, obscene and pornographic materials (excluding viewing), and criminal organizations, which are not listed herein.

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Article 119 【Crime of Destroying Transportation Vehicles】【Crime of Destroying Transportation Facilities】【Crime of Destroying Electric Equipment】【Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment】 Whoever destroys transportation vehicles, transportation facilities, electric equipment, gas equipment, or flammable and explosive equipment, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

Article 121 【Crime of Hijacking Aircraft】 Whoever hijacks an aircraft by violence, coercion, or other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the act causes serious injury or death to persons or serious damage to the aircraft, shall be sentenced to death.

Article 125 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing, Trading, Transporting, Mailing, or Storing Firearms, Ammunition, or Explosives】 Whoever illegally manufactures, trades, transports, mails, or stores firearms, ammunition, or explosives shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

Article 127 【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】 Whoever steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or steals or seizes poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances, endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

【Crime of Robbing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances】【Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or

Hazardous Substances】Whoever robs firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or robs poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances, endangering public safety, or steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives from state organs, military or police personnel, or militia, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

Article 141 【Crime of Producing, Selling, or Providing Counterfeit Drugs】Whoever produces or sells counterfeit drugs causing death or with other particularly serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 232 【Crime of Intentional Homicide】Whoever intentionally kills another person shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years; if the act causes death or causes serious disability by particularly cruel means resulting in serious injury, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

Article 234-2, Paragraph 2 [Intentional Injury] [Intentional Homicide] The extraction of a person’s organ without their consent, the extraction of an organ from a person under the age of eighteen, or the coercion or deception of another person into organ donation shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this Article ****.

2 / 96 shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232.

Article 236, Paragraph 3 [Rape] Whoever rapes a woman or commits sexual assault against a minor girl under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death: (1) The act of raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl is of an abominable nature; (2) The act of raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl involves multiple victims; (3) The act of raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl is committed in public; (4) The act of raping a woman or committing sexual assault against a minor girl is committed jointly by two or more persons in succession; (5) The act of committing sexual assault against a minor girl under the age of ten or causing injury to the minor girl; (6) Causing serious injury to or the death of the victim or causing other serious consequences.

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】Whoever illegally detains another person or, by other means, illegally deprives another person of personal liberty, and uses violence causing injury or death, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law.

Article 239 【Crime of Kidnapping】 Whoever kidnaps another person for the purpose of extorting property, or takes another person as a hostage and kills the kidnapped person, or intentionally injures the kidnapped person, causing serious injury or death, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or death, and in addition shall be sentenced to confiscation of property. Whoever steals an infant for the purpose of extorting property shall be punished according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Article 240 【Crime of Trafficking in Women and Children】 Whoever traffics in women or children and falls under any of the following circumstances, and the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to death and shall also be sentenced to confiscation of property: (1) the principal offender of a trafficking in women or children group; (2) trafficking in three or more women or children; (3) raping a trafficked woman; (4) inducing or forcing a trafficked woman into prostitution or selling a trafficked woman to another person to force her into prostitution; (5) kidnapping women or children by means of violence, coercion, or anesthetic for the purpose of sale; (6) stealing infants or young children for the purpose of sale; (7) causing serious injury, death, or other serious consequences to a trafficked woman or child or their relatives; (8) selling women or children to locations outside the country.

The trafficking of women and children refers to any act of deceiving, kidnapping, purchasing, selling, transporting, or transferring women or children for the purpose of selling them.

Article 247 [Crime of Extorting a Confession by Torture][Crime of Obtaining Evidence by Violence] Where judicial personnel subject criminal suspects or defendants to extortions of confessions by torture or use violence to force witnesses to give testimony, resulting in injury or death, they shall be convicted and punished with a heavier penalty in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law.

Article 248 [Crime of Abuse of a Person Under Custody] Where a person in charge of supervision in a supervision institution such as a prison, detention center, or detention house beats or subjects a person under their supervision to corporal punishment or abuse, causing injury, disability, or death, they shall be convicted and punished more severely in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law. Where a person in charge of supervision instigates a person under their supervision to beat or subject another person under supervision to corporal punishment or abuse, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 263 【Robbery】 Whoever commits robbery of public or private property by violence, coercion, or other means, and falls under any of the following circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten

years, life imprisonment, or death, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated: (1) committing robbery by entering a residence; (2) committing robbery on a public transportation vehicle; (3) robbing a bank or other financial institution; (4) committing robbery multiple times or robbing an amount of property of huge value; (5) causing serious injury or death to a person through robbery; (6) committing robbery while impersonating a military or police officer; (7) committing robbery while armed with a gun; (8) robbing military supplies or supplies for emergency rescue, disaster relief, or aid.

Article 289 [Intentional Injury] [Intentional Homicide] [Robbery] For those who incite a crowd to “smash, loot, and plunder,” causing injury or disability or death, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law. For those who destroy or seize public or private property, in addition to ordering compensation for damages, the principal offenders shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 263 of this Law.

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Article 292, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Gang Brawling] Whoever engages in a gang brawl that causes serious injury or death to another person shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of this Law.

Article 317 [Crime of Riotous Escape from Prison] [Crime of Armed Rescue of Prisoners by a Mob] The principal offenders and active participants in a riotous escape from prison or an armed rescue of prisoners by a mob shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the circumstances are especially serious, the death penalty shall be imposed;

Article 347 【Smuggling, Trafficking, Transporting, and Manufacturing of Narcotics】The smuggling, trafficking, transporting, and manufacturing of narcotics shall be investigated for criminal liability and subject to criminal punishment, regardless of the quantity involved.

Smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing narcotic drugs, under any of the following circumstances, shall be punishable by fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 15 years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty, and shall also be subject to confiscation of property: (1) Smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing not less than 1,000 grams of opium, not less than 50 grams of heroin or methamphetamine, or other narcotic drugs in large quantities; (2) Being a principal in a group engaged in the smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing of narcotic drugs; (3) Committing the acts of smuggling, trafficking, transporting, or manufacturing narcotic drugs under armed cover; (4) Using violence to resist inspection, detention, or arrest, under serious

circumstances; (5) Participating in organized international drug trafficking activities.

Article 369【Crime of Destroying Weapons and Equipment, Military Installations, or Military Communications】Whoever destroys weapons and equipment, military installations, or military communications, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

Article 370【Crime of Intentionally Providing Substandard Weapons, Equipment, or Military Facilities】Whoever intentionally provides substandard weapons, equipment, or military facilities to the armed forces, in cases of particular seriousness, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, life imprisonment, or death.

2. Article 102 of the Principle of Supremacy of Life Imprisonment: Colluding with Foreign Forces to Endanger the Sovereignty, Territorial Integrity, and Security of the People's Republic of China

Article 103. The organization, planning, and implementation of acts to split the state and undermine national unity against the principal offenders and those who have committed major crimes

Article 104. For the principal offenders or those who have committed major offenses in organizing, planning, and carrying out armed rebellion or armed riot, and for those who instigate, coerce, seduce, or bribe personnel of state organs, armed forces, people's police, or militiamen to carry out armed rebellion or armed riot.

Article 105 The principal offenders or those who have committed major offenses in organizing, planning, and implementing subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system.

Article 106 Colluding with foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals to commit the crimes stipulated in Articles 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter.

Article 108. Treason by defecting to the enemy, under serious circumstances, or leading armed forces personnel, people's police, or militia to defect to the enemy.

Article 110 Participation in a spy organization, acceptance of tasks from a spy organization or its agents, or acting as a spy by directing bombardment targets for the enemy, endangering national security.

Article 112 Supplying the enemy with weapons, equipment, and military supplies during wartime.

Article 120 Organizational Leadership, Terrorist Organizations

Article 121 Hijacking an aircraft by means of violence, coercion, or other means, causing relatively serious consequences.

Article 122: Hijacking ships, motor vehicles, or other means by violence, coercion, or other methods, causing serious consequences.

Article 140: Where a producer or seller adulterates, falsifies, substitutes inferior goods for superior ones, or passes off fake products as genuine ones, or passes off non-conforming products as conforming ones, and the sales amount exceeds 2 million yuan, they may be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Article 142: Production or sale of inferior drugs, with particularly serious consequences 2

Article 143: Production or sale of food that does not meet food safety standards, sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious foodborne diseases, and with particularly serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated

Article 144: Production or sale of food containing toxic or harmful non-food ingredients resulting in death, or with other particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated

Article 145: Production of medical devices or medical health materials that do not meet the national or industry standards for protecting human health, sufficient to endanger human health, with particularly serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount or have property confiscated

Article 147: Production of fake pesticides, veterinary drugs, or chemical fertilizers; sale of pesticides, veterinary drugs, chemical fertilizers, or seeds that are known to be fake or have lost their efficacy; or producers or sellers passing off substandard pesticides, veterinary drugs, chemical fertilizers, or seeds as qualified ones, causing particularly major losses to production, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount or have property confiscated

Article 151: Smuggling of weapons, ammunition, nuclear materials, or counterfeit currency; or smuggling of cultural relics, gold, silver, and other precious metals prohibited from export by the state; or precious animals and their products prohibited from export by the state, with particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment

2 Generally refers to causing serious injury, serious disability, or death to a single person, or causing multiple persons to suffer the above results, or causing economic losses in sales of more than 5 million RMB

7 / 96 Article 152: For the purpose of profit or dissemination, smuggling of obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, books or other obscene items, with serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment

Article 163: Staff members of companies, enterprises, or other units, taking advantage of their positions to extort property from others, or illegally accepting property from others with an amount particularly huge or with other particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined

Staff members of companies, enterprises, or other units, in economic transactions, taking advantage of their positions to violate state regulations by accepting kickbacks or service fees of various denominations for personal benefit, shall be punished according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph

Article 170: Ringleaders of a counterfeiting currency group, or with an amount particularly huge, or with other particularly serious circumstances, may be sentenced to life imprisonment

Article 171: Selling or purchasing counterfeit currency, or knowingly transporting counterfeit currency with an amount particularly huge, may be sentenced to life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 but not more than 500,000 or have property confiscated

Bank or other financial institution staff members who commit the crime in the preceding paragraph shall be punished in the same manner

Article 177: Forgery or alteration of financial instruments (forgery or alteration of bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, collection orders, remittance orders, bank deposit certificates and other bank settlement instruments, letters of credit or their accompanying documents, papers, or credit cards), with particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 but not more than 500,000 or have property confiscated

Article 178: Forgery or alteration of treasury bonds or other securities issued by the state, with an amount particularly huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 but not more than 500,000 or have property confiscated

Article 192: For the purpose of illegal possession, using fraudulent methods to illegally raise funds with an amount huge or with other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have property confiscated

Article 193 Where a party obtains a loan from a bank or other financial institution by fraud for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, as provided in the following items, they may be sentenced to life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated. 1. Fabricating false reasons such as the introduction of funds or projects,

2. Using false economic contracts,
3. Using false supporting documents,
4. Using false property rights certificates as collateral,
5. Repeatedly providing collateral exceeding the value of the mortgaged property,
6. Committing loan fraud by other means with the purpose of illegal possession.

Article 194 Where any of the following circumstances occurs and a person engages in financial instrument fraud for an especially huge amount or under other serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated. 1. Using a forged or altered bill of exchange, promissory note, or check knowing it to be forged or altered,

2. Using a canceled bill of exchange, promissory note, or check knowing it to be canceled,
3. Fraudulently using another person’s bill of exchange, promissory note, or check,
4. Issuing a check without sufficient funds or with a pre-registered seal to defraud property,
5. The drawer of a bill of exchange or promissory note issues a bill without financial guarantee or makes a false statement at the time of issue to defraud property.
6. Using forged, altered, entrusted collection vouchers, remittance vouchers, bank deposit certificates, or other bank settlement instruments.

Article 195 Where any of the following circumstances occurs and a person engages in letter of credit fraud for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated. 1. Using a forged or altered letter of credit or its accompanying documents,

2. Using a canceled letter of credit,

3. Obtaining a letter of credit by fraud,

4. Committing letter of credit fraud by other means.

Article 197 Where a person engages in fraud by using forged or state treasury bonds or other securities issued by the state for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 204 Where a person, by false declaration of export or other deceptive means, obtains export tax rebates from the state for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the amount of the tax rebates fraudulently obtained or have their property confiscated.

Article 205 Where a person falsely issues special VAT invoices or other invoices used for obtaining export tax rebates or tax deductions for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 206 Where a person forges or sells forged special VAT invoices in an especially huge quantity or under other especially serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 207 Where a person illegally sells special VAT invoices in an especially huge quantity, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 239, Paragraph 1 Whoever kidnaps another person or an infant, or takes another person or an infant as a hostage for the purpose of extorting property, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 266 Whoever defrauds public or private property for an especially huge amount or under other especially serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years or life imprisonment and concurrently be fined or have their property confiscated. Where other provisions of this Law provide otherwise, those provisions shall apply.

Article 271 Where a partner, cooperator, or collaborator of a company, enterprise, or other entity, by taking advantage of their position, illegally appropriates the property of their entity for personal possession, and the amount involved is exceptionally large, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and also be fined.

Article 289 Where a gathering engages in beating, smashing, looting, and robbery, causing injury or death, the offenders shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 and Article 232 of the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China.

Article 295 Where the method of committing a crime is taught and the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment.

Article 300: Whoever utilizes cults, heretical organizations, or superstition to undermine the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations, under circumstances of particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 318. Any person who organizes the illegal crossing of a national border and falls under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated: 1. The principal offender of a group that organizes the illegal crossing of a national border.

2. Organizing others to illegally cross national borders on multiple occasions, or organizing a large number of others to illegally cross national borders
3. Causing serious injury or death to a member of the organization
4. Deprivation or restriction of the personal liberty of organized participants
5. Resisting border inspection by means of threats of violence

6. Where the amount of illegal gains is enormous.

7. There are other circumstances of particular severity.

Article 334 Where the illegal collection or supply of blood or the production of blood products for supply does not comply with the state-prescribed standards, is sufficient to endanger human health, and causes particularly serious consequences, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 348 Whoever illegally possesses 1 kilogram or more of opium, 50 grams or more of heroin or methamphetamine (commonly known as “ice”), or a large quantity of other narcotic drugs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment and shall also be fined.

Article 358: Whoever organizes or forces another person into prostitution, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 363: For the purpose of profit, the production, duplication, publication, sale, or dissemination of obscene articles, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and a fine or confiscation.

Article 433: In wartime, for spreading rumors to confuse the public or undermine military morale, under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment.

3. Clause on Possible Deprivation of Political Rights

Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out the splitting of the state or the destruction of national unity shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if they are the principal offenders or have committed major crimes; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if they are active participants; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if they are other participants.

【Crime of Inciting to Split the State】 Whoever incites the splitting of the state or undermines the unity of the state shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the offender is a principal offender or has committed a major

crime, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

Article 104 【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if he is a principal offender or has committed a major crime; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if he actively participates; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if he is any other participant.

Article 105. Those who organize, plan, or implement Crime of Subverting State Power, subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years for the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes; those who actively participate shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; and other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

【Crime of Inciting Subversion of State Power】Whoever incites the subversion of state power or the overthrow of the socialist system by spreading rumors, slandering, or by other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the principal offender or the crime is of a serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Article 107 【Crime of Funding Activities Endangering State Security】Any institution, organization, or individual within or outside the territory that funds the commission of crimes as stipulated in Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter, shall, for the persons directly responsible, be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

12 / 96 Article 109 【Crime of Defection】Any state organ functionary who, during the performance of official duties, leaves his post without authorization and defects to a foreign country or defects while abroad, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years.

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities】Whoever steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment; if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 120 【Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Terrorist Organization】Whoever organizes or leads a terrorist organization shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment and also be sentenced to confiscation of property; whoever actively participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and also be fined; whoever otherwise participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and may also be fined.

Article 120-1 【Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities】Whoever funds a terrorist organization, individuals who carry out terrorist activities, or terrorist training, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined or sentenced to confiscation of property.

Article 120-2 【Crime of Preparing to Commit Terrorist Activities】Whoever commits any of the following acts shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined or sentenced to confiscation of property: (1) Preparing weapons, dangerous articles, or other tools for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities; (2) Organizing or actively participating in terrorist training;

13 / 96 (3) Contacting foreign terrorist organizations or individuals for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities; (4) Planning or making other preparations for the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities.

Whoever commits the acts described in the preceding paragraph and at the same time constitutes other crimes shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

Article 120-3 【Crime of Promoting Terrorism, Extremism, and Inciting Terrorist Activities】Whoever promotes terrorism or extremism by producing or distributing books, audio-visual materials, or other items that promote terrorism or extremism, or by means of lectures, disseminating information, etc., or incites the commission of terrorist activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined or sentenced to confiscation of property.

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】Whoever illegally detains another person or illegally deprives another person of personal freedom by other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights. If the act involves beating or insulting, the punishment shall be aggravated.

Article 246 [Crime of Publicly Insulting Others by Violence or Other Means] [Crime of Slandering Others by Violence or Other Means] Whoever publicly insults another person by violence or other means or fabricates facts to slander another person, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 249 [Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Discrimination] Whoever incites ethnic hatred or discrimination, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 256 [Crime of Disrupting Elections] Whoever disrupts elections or obstructs voters and deputies from freely exercising their right to vote and to be elected by violence, threat, deception, bribery, forging election documents, or falsely reporting the number of votes cast in elections of people’s congress representatives at all levels and leading personnel of state organs, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 278 [Crime of Inciting Violent Resistance to Law] Whoever incites the masses to violently resist the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three

years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if serious consequences are caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 279 [Crime of Impersonation] Whoever impersonates a staff member of a state organ to swindle others shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 280 [Crime of Forging, Altering, Selling, Stealing, Seizing, or Destroying Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs] [Crime of Stealing, Seizing, or Destroying Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs] Whoever forges, alters, sells, steals, seizes, or destroys official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

[Crime of Forging Seals of Companies, Enterprises, Institutions, or People's Organizations] Whoever forges seals of companies, enterprises, institutions, or people's organizations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined.

[Crime of Forging, Altering, or Selling Identity Certificates] Whoever forges, alters, or sells identity certificates that can be used to prove one's identity according to law, such as resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, or driver's licenses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 290 [Crime of Gathering a Crowd to Disrupt Social Order] Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt social order, if the circumstances are serious, causing work, production, business, teaching, scientific research, or medical services to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years for the principal offenders; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for other active participants.

[Crime of Gathering a Crowd to Storm State Organs] Whoever gathers a crowd to storm a state organ, causing the work of the state organ to be unable to proceed

and causing serious losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years for the principal offenders; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for other active participants.

Article 294 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in Criminal Syndicates] Whoever organizes or leads a criminal syndicate shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years and also be sentenced to confiscation of property; whoever actively participates shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and may also be fined or have their property confiscated; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and may also be fined.

Article 296 [Crime of Illegal Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever holds an assembly, parade, or demonstration without applying in accordance with legal provisions or without obtaining approval, or fails to conduct it in accordance with the time, place, and route approved by the competent authority, and refuses to obey the order to disassemble, seriously disrupting social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for the person in charge and the persons directly responsible for the assembly, parade, or demonstration.

15 / 96 Whoever holds an assembly, parade, or demonstration without applying in accordance with legal provisions or without obtaining approval, or fails to conduct it in accordance with the time, place, and route approved by the competent authority, and refuses to obey the order to disassemble, seriously disrupting social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for the person in charge and the persons directly responsible for the assembly, parade, or demonstration.

Article 297 [Crime of Carrying Weapons, Controlled Knives, or Explosives to an Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever, in violation of legal provisions, carries weapons, controlled knives, or explosives to an assembly, parade, or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 298 [Crime of Disrupting an Assembly, Parade, or Demonstration] Whoever disturbs, rushes, or disrupts by other means an assembly, parade, or demonstration held in accordance with legal provisions, causing confusion in

public order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 299 [Crime of Insulting the National Flag, National Emblem, or National Anthem] Whoever, in a public place, intentionally insults the national flag, national emblem, or national anthem of the People's Republic of China by means of burning, damaging, scribbling on, defiling, trampling, or other acts, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 299-1 [Crime of Infringing upon the Reputation and Honor of Heroes and Martyrs] Whoever insults, defames, or by other means infringes upon the reputation and honor of heroes and martyrs, harming the social public interest and with serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 300 [Crime of Organizing or Using Cults, Heretical Organizations, or Superstition to Undermine Implementation of Laws] Whoever organizes or uses cults, heretical organizations, or uses superstition to undermine the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and also be fined; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years or life imprisonment and also be fined or have their property confiscated; if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights and also be fined or be fined alone.

4. Fifteen-Year Supremacy Clause 4.1. Ten-Year Additional Subordination Clause

Article 153 [Crime of Smuggling Ordinary Goods or Articles] Whoever smuggles goods or articles other than those specified in Articles 151, 152, and 347 of this Law shall be punished according to the following provisions depending on the seriousness of the circumstances:

(3) For smuggling goods or articles where the amount of tax evaded is especially huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the amount of tax evaded or have their property confiscated.

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly responsible and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more

than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

For repeated smuggling that has not been dealt with, punishment shall be imposed based on the cumulative amount of tax evaded from the smuggled goods or articles.

Article 172 [Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency] Whoever knowingly possesses or uses counterfeit currency, in a relatively large amount, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined alone for an amount not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan; if the amount is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined for an amount not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the amount is especially huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and also be fined for an amount not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

Article 176 [Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits] Whoever illegally absorbs public deposits or absorbs public deposits in a disguised manner, thereby disrupting financial order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined; if the amount involved is huge or if there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined; if the amount involved is especially huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

If a unit commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where a person commits the acts mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs and actively returns the illegal gains and compensates for the losses before the public prosecution is initiated, thereby reducing the harmful consequences, the punishment may be mitigated or be given a lighter punishment.

Article 198 [Crime of Insurance Fraud] Whoever commits insurance fraud by committing any of the following acts… if the amount involved is especially huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined not less than

20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan (20W-200W) or have their property confiscated:

(1) The policyholder intentionally fabricates the subject matter of the insurance to defraud the insurance money;

1. If an individual commits insurance fraud involving an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “relatively large amount”; if an individual commits insurance fraud involving an amount of not less than 50,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “huge amount”; if an individual commits insurance fraud involving an amount of not less than 200,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as an “especially huge amount” 17 / 96 (2) The policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates false causes for the occurrence of the insured event or exaggerates the extent of the loss to defraud the insurance money;

(3) The policyholder, the insured, or the beneficiary fabricates an insured event that has not occurred to defraud the insurance money;

(4) The policyholder or the insured intentionally causes the loss of property in the insured event to defraud the insurance money;

(5) The policyholder or the beneficiary intentionally causes the death, injury, or illness of the insured to defraud the insurance money.

Where a person commits the acts mentioned in paragraph (4) or (5) of the preceding paragraph and at the same time commits other crimes, he shall be punished in accordance with the provisions for concurrent punishment for several crimes.

If a unit commits the crime mentioned in the first paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible… if the amount involved is especially huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years.

The appraiser, certifier, or property assessor of an insured event who intentionally provides false documents for others to create conditions for fraud shall be dealt with as an accomplice in insurance fraud.

Article 274 [Crime of Extortion] Whoever extorts public or private property… if the amount involved is especially huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 336 [Crime of Illegal Practice of Medicine] Any person who practices medicine without obtaining a practicing physician’s qualification… if the death of

the patient is caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

[Crime of Illegally Performing Sterilization Operations] Any person who, without obtaining a practicing physician’s qualification, performs sterilization recanalization operations, false sterilization operations, termination of pregnancy operations, or removal of intrauterine devices for others… if the death of the patient is caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 339 [Crime of Illegally Disposing of Imported Solid Waste] Whoever, in violation of state regulations, dumps, stacks, or disposes of solid waste from outside the territory into the country… if the consequences are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined.

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Article 341 [Crime of Endangering Precious and Endangered Wild Animals] Whoever illegally hunts, kills, or captures precious or endangered wild animals under state key protection, or illegally purchases, transports, or sells precious or endangered wild animals under state key protection or their products… if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 390-1 [Crime of Bribery of Influential Persons] For the purpose of seeking improper benefits, bribing the close relatives of a state functionary or other persons with close ties to such a state functionary, or bribing a former state functionary or their close relatives or other persons with close ties to them… If the circumstances are especially serious, or if state interests suffer especially major losses, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

4.2. Seven-Year Clause with Subsidiary and Additional Provisions

Article 120-4 [Crime of Using Extremism to Sabotage the Implementation of Laws] Using extremism to incite or coerce the masses to sabotage the implementation of systems established by state law concerning marriage, justice, education, social management, etc… If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 124 [Crime of Damaging Radio and Television Facilities or Public Telecommunication Facilities] Damaging radio and television facilities or public telecommunication facilities, endangering public safety… If serious consequences

are caused, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

Article 133 [Crime of Traffic Offense] Violating traffic and transportation management regulations, thereby causing a major accident… If death results from fleeing the scene, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

Article 140 [Crime of Producing or Selling Substandard Products] Producers or sellers adulterating or mixing impurities into products, passing off fakes as genuine goods, passing off inferior goods as superior ones, or passing off non-conforming products as conforming products… If the sales amount is not less than 500,000 yuan but less than 2 million yuan, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 151 [Crime of Smuggling Weapons or Ammunition] [Crime of Smuggling Nuclear Materials] [Crime of Smuggling Counterfeit Currency] Smuggling weapons, ammunition, nuclear materials, or counterfeit currency, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 209 [Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices for Fraudulent Export Tax Refunds or Tax Deductions] Forging, manufacturing without authorization, or selling forged or unauthorized manufactured other invoices that can be used for fraudulent export tax refunds or tax deductions… If the quantity is especially huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated.

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Article 272 [Crime of Embezzlement of Funds] Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other unit, taking advantage of their position, embezzle the unit’s funds for personal use or lend them to others, if the amount is especially huge and has not been returned for more than three months, or if the amount is especially huge and has not been returned for more than three months but is used for profit-making activities, or for illegal activities… If the amount is especially huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

Article 294 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Criminal Syndicate] Organizing or leading a criminal syndicate, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also have their property confiscated.

Article 316, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Rescuing Persons in Custody] Rescuing prisoners, defendants, or criminal suspects being escorted… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

Article 321 [Crime of Transporting Others to Cross National Borders Illegally] Transporting others to cross national borders illegally… If serious injury or death to the transported person is caused during the transportation, or if resistance to inspection is made by violent or threatening means, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined.

(1) Multiple acts of transportation or transporting a large number of persons;

(2) The vessels, vehicles, or other means of transportation used lack necessary safety conditions, sufficient to cause serious consequences;

(3) The amount of illegal gains is especially huge;

(4) There are other especially serious circumstances.

Article 338 [Crime of Environmental Pollution] In violation of state regulations, the emission, dumping, or disposal of radioactive waste, waste containing pathogens of infectious diseases, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, causing serious environmental pollution… Where any of the following circumstances applies, a fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years and a fine shall be imposed:

(1) Discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing pathogens of infectious diseases, or toxic substances in key protected areas as legally designated, such as drinking water source protection zones and core conservation zones of nature reserves, under circumstances of particularly serious gravity;

2. Referring to the embezzlement of more than 6 million yuan; or (2) Discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing pathogens of infectious diseases, or toxic substances into the waters of important rivers and lakes designated by the State, under circumstances of particularly serious gravity;

(3) Causing the basic functions of a large quantity of permanent basic farmland to be lost or suffering permanent damage;

(4) Causing multiple persons to suffer serious injuries or severe illnesses, or causing a person to suffer serious disability or death.

Article 345 【Crime of Illegal Logging】Illegal logging of forests or other trees… in particularly large quantities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years and also be fined… Illegal logging or excessive logging of forests or other trees within a national nature reserve shall be punished with increased severity.

Article 350 【Crime of Illegally Producing, Selling, or Transporting Precursor Chemicals, and Smuggling Precursor Chemicals】 Whoever violates state regulations by illegally producing, selling, or transporting acetic anhydride, ether, chloroform, or other raw materials or reagents used for manufacturing drugs, or by carrying the aforementioned items across the border, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years, and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

4.3. Article 103, Paragraph 2 of the Five-Year Subordinate (Fifteen-Year Superior) Provision 【Crime of Inciting Splitting the State】Whoever incites the splitting of the state or undermines the unity of the state… and is a principal offender or has committed a major offense, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Article 105, paragraph 2 【Crime of Inciting Subversion of State Power】 For those who spread rumors, defame others, or by other means inciting subversion of state power, overthrowing the socialist system… and are principal offenders or have committed major crimes, a sentence of fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years shall be imposed.

Article 107 【Crime of Funding Activities Endangering National Security】 Where any domestic or foreign institution, organization, or individual funds the commission of the crimes stipulated in Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter, the persons directly responsible… If the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

3Article 103 【Crime of Splitting the State】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out the splitting of the state or the destruction of national unity shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if he is a principal offender or has committed a major crime; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if he is an active participant; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if he is any other participant. 21 / 96Article 104

【Crime of Armed Rebellion or Riot】 Whoever organizes, plots, or carries out armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years if he is a principal offender or has committed a major crime; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years if he is an active participant; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights if he is any other participant.

Article 120-1 [Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities] Whoever funds a terrorist organization, an individual who carries out terrorist activities, or terrorist training… If the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined or have their property confiscated.

For recruiting or transporting persons for a terrorist organization, for the commission of terrorist acts, or for terrorist training activities, punishment shall be imposed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 120-2 [Crime of Preparing to Commit Terrorist Activities] Where any of the following circumstances exists… and the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated:

(1) To prepare weapons, dangerous articles, or other implements for the commission of terrorist activities;

(2) Organizing or actively participating in terrorist activity training;

(3) For the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities or contacting foreign terrorist organizations or persons;

(4) To plan or make other preparations for the commission of terrorist activities.

Where the acts described in the preceding paragraph also constitute other crimes, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the more severe penalty.

Article 120-3 [Crime of Propagating Terrorism, Extremism, and Inciting Terrorist Activities] Whoever produces or distributes books, audio-visual materials, or other items that propagate terrorism or extremism, or propagates terrorism or

extremism by means of lectures, disseminating information, or other methods, or incites the commission of terrorist activities… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated.

22 / 96 Article 105 【Crime of Subverting State Power】 Whoever organizes, plans, or implements subverting state power, overthrowing the socialist system, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 10 years for the principal offenders or those who have committed major crimes; shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than 3 years but not more than 10 years for active participants; and shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than 3 years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for other participants.

Article 123 [Crime of Endangering Flight Safety by Violence] Whoever uses violence against a person on an aircraft in flight, thereby endangering flight safety and causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Article 134, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Compelling or Organizing Others to Violate Regulations and Engage in Risky Operations] Whoever compels others to violate regulations and engage in risky operations, or, knowing that there are major hidden dangers of accidents, fails to eliminate them and still organizes operations with risk, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, and where the circumstances are particularly abominable, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Article 144 【Crime of Producing or Selling Products that Do Not Meet Safety Standards】 Whoever produces electrical appliances, pressure vessels, flammable and explosive products, or other products that do not meet the national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, or whoever sells, knowing that the products are as described above, products that do not meet the national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, and if the consequences are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and concurrently be fined not less than fifty percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 151, Paragraph 3 [Crime of Smuggling Goods and Articles Prohibited from Import and Export by the State] Whoever smuggles rare plants and their products or other goods and articles prohibited from import and export by the State shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and shall also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in this Article, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the respective paragraphs of this Article.

Article 152, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Smuggling Waste】 Whoever, evading customs supervision, transports solid, liquid, or gaseous waste from outside the territory into the country, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and shall also be fined or be fined only; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years and shall also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible managerial personnel and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

Article 160 [Crime of Fraudulent Issuance of Securities] Concealing important facts or fabricating major false content in offering documents such as prospectuses, subscription books, or corporate or enterprise bond offering methods, and issuing stocks, corporate or enterprise bonds, depositary receipts, or other securities as legally determined by the State Council, where the amount is particularly huge, the consequences are particularly serious, or there are other particularly serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined.

Where a controlling shareholder or actual controller organizes or directs the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined alone an amount not less than 20 percent but not more than 100 percent of the illegally raised funds; where the amount is particularly huge, the consequences are particularly serious, or there are other particularly serious circumstances, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined an amount not less than 20 percent but not more than 100 percent of the illegally raised funds.

Where a unit commits the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined an amount not less than 20 percent but not more than 100 percent of the illegally raised funds, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 186 [Crime of Illegally Issuing Loans] Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions violate state regulations in issuing loans… where the amount is particularly huge or causes particularly major losses, they shall be

sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions violate state regulations in issuing loans to related persons, they shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where a unit commits the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs.

The scope of related persons shall be determined in accordance with the “Commercial Bank Law of the People’s Republic of China” and relevant financial regulations.

Article 187 [Crime of Absorbing Customer Funds Without Bookkeeping] Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions absorb customer funds without bookkeeping, where the amount is particularly huge or causes particularly major losses, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined an amount of not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 188 [Crime of Illegally Issuing Financial Instruments] Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions violate regulations in issuing letters of credit or other guarantees, bills, certificates of deposit, or credit certificates for others, where the circumstances are particularly serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Article 189 [Crime of Acceptance, Payment, or Guarantee of Illegal Bills] Where staff members of banks or other financial institutions, in the course of bill business, accept, pay, or guarantee bills that violate the provisions of the Bill Law, causing particularly major losses, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 190 [Crime of Illegal Foreign Exchange Conversion] Where a company, enterprise, or other unit violates state regulations by storing foreign exchange abroad without authorization, or illegally transferring domestic foreign exchange to abroad, where the amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, the unit shall be fined an amount not less than 5 percent but not more than 30 percent of the amount of illegal foreign exchange conversion, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Article 219-1 [Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing Commercial Secrets for Foreign Entities] Where a person steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides commercial secrets to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, and the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined.

Article 224-1 [Crime of Organizing and Leading Pyramid Schemes] Whoever organizes or leads a pyramid scheme, which is conducted under the guise of engaging in business activities such as selling goods or providing services, and which requires participants to obtain the qualification to join by paying fees or purchasing goods or services, and which forms a hierarchical structure according to a certain order, and which directly or indirectly uses the number of persons developed as the basis for calculating remuneration or rebates, and which induces or coerces participants to continue to recruit others, and which defrauds property and disrupts the economic and social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined if the circumstances are serious.

Article 225 【Crime of Illegal Business Operation】Whoever violates state regulations by engaging in any of the following illegal business activities, thereby disrupting market order and where the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and concurrently be fined not less than but not more than five times the illegal gains, or the property shall be confiscated: (1) Operating goods that are subject to exclusive sale or monopoly as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations, or other goods whose trading is restricted, without a license;

(2) Trading in import-export licenses, certificates of origin for import-export, or other business licenses or approval documents as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations;

(3) Illegally engaging in securities, futures, or insurance business without the approval of the relevant competent state authorities, or illegally engaging in funds payment and settlement business;

(4) Other illegal business activities that seriously disrupt market order.

Article 234-1 [Crime of Organizing the Sale of Human Organs] Whoever organizes another person to sell human organs, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and concurrently be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 237 【Crime of Forcible Indecent Assault and Insult】Whoever commits forcible indecent assault against another person or insults a woman by violence, coercion, or other means, commits the offense in the preceding paragraph in a group or in public, or has other aggravating circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

25 / 96 [Crime of Indecent Assault on a Child] Whoever commits an indecent assault on a child shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years; if any of the following circumstances applies, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years:

(1) Committing indecent acts against a child on multiple occasions or against multiple children;

(2) Committing indecent acts against a child in a group or in public, under circumstances of a heinous nature;

(3) Causing injury to a child or other serious consequences;

(4) The means of indecency are vile, or there are other aggravating circumstances.

Article 286 【Crime of Damaging Computer Information Systems】Whoever violates state regulations by deleting, modifying, adding to, or interfering with the functions of a computer information system, causing the system to operate abnormally, and where the consequences are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Article 291-1 [Crime of Disseminating False Hazardous Substances] [Crime of Fabricating and Intentionally Disseminating False Terrorist Information] Whoever disseminates false substances such as explosives, toxic substances, radioactive materials, or pathogens of infectious diseases, or fabricates terrorist information such as threats of explosion, biological attacks, or radioactive threats, or intentionally disseminates terrorist information knowing it to be fabricated, thereby seriously disrupting social order and causing severe consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

Article 317 【Crime of Organizing an Escape from Custody】 The principal offenders and active participants in organizing an escape from custody shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 320 【Crime of Providing Falsified or Altered Entry-Exit Documents】 【Crime of Selling Entry-Exit Documents】 Whoever provides falsified or altered entry-exit documents such as passports or visas to others, or sells entry-exit documents such as passports or visas, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years and also be fined.

Article 380 【Crime of Refusing or Intentionally Delaying Military Orders in Time of War】 In time of war, any entity that refuses or intentionally delays military orders, under circumstances of a serious nature, shall be fined. For its directly responsible managerial personnel and other directly responsible personnel, if serious consequences are caused, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years.

5. Ten-Year Ascendancy Clause 5.1. Seven-Year Subsidiary Subsidiarism Clause

Article 390-1 [Crime of Bribery of Influential Persons] For the purpose of seeking improper benefits, bribing a close relative of a state functionary or another person with close ties to that state functionary, or bribing a former state functionary or their close relatives or other persons with close ties to them, where the circumstances are particularly serious, or where state interests suffer particularly major losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

5.2. Five-Year Subordinate-Positionalism Additionalism Clause

Article 111 [Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence to Foreign Entities] For stealing, espionage, purchasing, or illegally providing state secrets or intelligence to foreign institutions, organizations, or personnel, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years.

Article 122 [Crime of Hijacking Ships or Vehicles] By using violence, coercion, or other means to hijack ships or vehicles, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years.

Article 144 [Crime of Producing or Selling Toxic and Harmful Food] For mixing toxic or harmful non-food substances into food for production or sale, or for selling food knowing that it has been mixed with toxic or harmful non-food substances, causing serious harm to human health or involving other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

Article 151, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Smuggling Cultural Relics] [Crime of Smuggling Precious Metals] [Crime of Smuggling Rare Animals and Their Products] For smuggling cultural relics prohibited from export by the state, gold, silver, and other precious metals, or rare animals and their products prohibited from import or export by the state, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

Article 161 [Crime of Violating Regulations on Disclosure or Failure to Disclose Important Information] Companies or enterprises that are legally obligated to disclose information providing false or materially misleading financial accounting reports to shareholders and the public, or failing to disclose other important information as required by law, which seriously damages the interests of shareholders or other persons, or involves other serious circumstances, where the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

Where the controlling shareholder or actual controller of the company or enterprise mentioned in the preceding paragraph carries out or organizes or directs the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph, or conceals relevant matters leading to the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where the controlling shareholder or actual controller who commits the crime in the preceding paragraph is a unit, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

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Article 177 [Crime of Forgery or Alteration of Financial Instruments] Where any of the following circumstances occurs, and one forges or alters financial instruments, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not

more than 200,000 yuan; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

(1) Forging or altering bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks;

(2) Forging or altering collection receipts, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other banking settlement instruments;

(3) Forging letters of credit or the accompanying documents or papers;

(4) Forging credit cards.

Article 180 [Crime of Insider Trading and Disclosing Inside Information] Any person who has knowledge of inside information on securities or futures trading or who has unlawfully obtained such inside information, before the information concerning the issuance of securities, securities or futures trading, or other information that has a material impact on the price of securities or futures trading is made public, buys or sells the relevant securities, engages in futures trading related to such inside information, discloses the information, or expressly or implicitly instructs another person to engage in any of the aforementioned activities, where the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the illegal gains.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

The scope of inside information and persons with knowledge thereof shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations.

Article 181, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Inducing Investors to Trade in Securities or Futures Contracts] Any employee of a securities exchange, futures exchange, securities company, or futures brokerage company, or any staff member of a securities industry association, futures industry association, or securities and futures regulatory department, who intentionally provides false information or forges, alters, or destroys trading records to induce investors to trade in securities or futures contracts, causing serious consequences and where the circumstances are particularly abominable, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

28 / 96 5.3 Three-Year Additional Subordinateism Additionalism Clause Article 103 [Crime of Splitting the State] Any person who actively organizes, plans, or implements the splitting of the state or the destruction of national unity shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 104 [Crime of Armed Rebellion and Riot] Any person who actively organizes, plans, or implements armed rebellion or armed riot shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 105 [Crime of Overthrowing State Power] Any person who actively organizes, plans, or implements the overthrow of state power or the socialist system shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 108 [Crime of Defection to the Enemy] Any person who defects to the enemy shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 110 [Crime of Espionage] Any person who commits any of the following acts of espionage, endangering state security, where the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years:

(1) Joining an espionage organization or accepting a task from an espionage organization or its agents;

(2) Indicating targets for the enemy to attack.

Article 112 [Crime of Assisting the Enemy] During wartime, supplying the enemy with weapons, equipment, or military materials to assist the enemy, where the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 114 [Crime of Arson][Crime of Flooding][Crime of Explosion][Crime of Discharging Hazardous Substances][Crime of Endangering Public Safety by Dangerous Means] Any person who commits arson, flooding, explosion, or discharges poisonous, radioactive, or pathogenic substances or other hazardous substances, or endangers public safety by other dangerous means, where serious consequences have not yet been caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 116 [Crime of Destroying Means of Transportation] Any person who destroys trains, automobiles, trams, ships, or aircraft, where it is sufficient to create a danger of derailment or destruction of the train, automobile, tram, ship, or aircraft, and where serious consequences have not yet been caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 117 [Crime of Destroying Transport Facilities] Any person who destroys tracks, bridges, tunnels, highways, airports, waterways, lighthouses, signs, or engages in other destructive activities, where it is sufficient to create a danger of derailment or destruction of trains, automobiles, trams, ships, or aircraft, and where serious consequences have not yet been caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 118 [Crime of Destroying Electric Power Equipment] [Crime of Destroying Flammable and Explosive Equipment] Whoever destroys electric power, gas, or other flammable and explosive equipment, endangering public safety but not causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 120 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Terrorist Organization] Whoever actively participates in a terrorist organization shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 125 [Crime of Illegally Manufacturing, Trafficking, Transporting, Mailing, or Storing Firearms, Ammunition, or Explosives] Whoever illegally manufactures, traffics, transports, mails, or stores firearms, ammunition, or explosives shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 127 [Crime of Stealing or Seizing Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, or Hazardous Substances] Whoever steals or seizes firearms, ammunition, or explosives, or steals or seizes toxic, radioactive, pathogenic substances for infectious diseases, etc., endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 141 [Crime of Producing, Selling, or Supplying Counterfeit Drugs] Whoever produces or sells counterfeit drugs, causing serious harm to human health or involving other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 142 [Crime of Producing or Selling Inferior Drugs] Whoever produces or sells inferior drugs, causing serious harm to human health, shall be sentenced to

fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 145 [Crime of Producing or Selling Substandard Medical Equipment] Whoever produces medical devices or medical and health materials that do not conform to the national or industry standards for protecting human health, or sells medical devices or medical and health materials knowing that they do not conform to the national or industry standards for protecting human health, causing

serious harm to human health, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 152 [Crime of Smuggling Obscene Articles] For the purpose of profit or dissemination, whoever smuggles obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, publications, or other obscene articles shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 152 [Crime of Smuggling Obscene Articles] For the purpose of profit or dissemination, whoever smuggles obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, publications, or other obscene articles shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 153 (2) Where a unit smuggles goods or articles and the evaded tax amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, the unit shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the evaded tax amount.

Where a unit commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 163 [Crime of Bribery by Non-State Personnel] Any staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, by taking advantage of his office, extorts property from another person or illegally accepts property from another person in order to obtain benefits for that person, if the amount involved is huge or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 164 [Crime of Bribery to Non-State Personnel] For the purpose of securing improper benefits, whoever gives property to a staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

[Crime of Bribery to Foreign Public Officials and Officials of International Public Organizations] For the purpose of securing improper commercial benefits, whoever gives property to a foreign public official or an official of an international public organization shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where a unit commits the crimes mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

A person who voluntarily discloses their bribery act before being prosecuted may receive a mitigated or exempted punishment.

Article 170 [Crime of Counterfeiting Currency] Whoever counterfeits currency shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

Article 171 [Crime of Selling, Purchasing, or Transporting Counterfeit Currency] Whoever sells or purchases counterfeit currency or transports counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

Article 171, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Financial Staff Purchasing Counterfeit Currency or Exchanging Currency for Counterfeit Currency] A staff member of a bank or other financial institution who purchases counterfeit currency or, taking advantage of his position, exchanges currency for counterfeit currency shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 172 [Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency] Whoever possesses or uses counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 173 [Crime of Altering Currency] Whoever alters currency, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 174 [Crime of Unauthorized Establishment of Financial Institutions] Whoever establishes a commercial bank, a stock exchange, a futures exchange, a securities company, a futures brokerage firm, an insurance company or other financial institutions without the approval of the competent department of the State, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

Article 176 [Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits] Whoever illegally absorbs public deposits or conducts activities in the guise of absorbing public deposits, thus disrupting the financial order, if the amount involved is huge or if there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

Article 177-1 [Crime of Interfering with Credit Card Management] Whoever commits any of the following acts, interfering with credit card management in a huge quantity or with other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan:

(1) Possessing or transporting counterfeit credit cards knowing them to be counterfeit, or possessing or transporting blank counterfeit credit cards in a relatively large quantity;

(2) Illegally possessing credit cards of other persons in a relatively large quantity;

(3) Using false identification documents to fraudulently apply for credit cards;

(4) Selling, purchasing, or providing counterfeit credit cards to others, or credit cards fraudulently applied for with false identification documents.

[Crime of Stealing, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing Credit Card Information] Whoever steals, purchases, or illegally provides credit card information of other persons shall be punished according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

32 / 96 Staff members of banks or other financial institutions who commit the crime in Paragraph 2 by taking advantage of their position shall be given a heavier punishment.

Article 178 [Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering State Securities] Whoever counterfeits or alters treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

Article 178, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Stocks, Corporate, or Enterprise Bonds] Whoever counterfeits or alters stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds, if the amount involved is huge, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 205 [Crime of Falsifying Value-Added Tax Special Invoices or Invoices for Defrauding Tax Refunds or Deducting Taxes] Whoever falsifies special invoices for value-added tax or other invoices used for defrauding tax refunds or deducting taxes, if the falsified tax amount is relatively large or if there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

Where a unit commits the crime as stipulated in this Article, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the person in charge who is directly responsible and other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years if the amount of falsely declared tax is relatively large or if there are other serious circumstances.

Article 206 [Crime of Counterfeiting and Selling Counterfeited Special Value-Added Tax Invoices] Whoever counterfeits or sells counterfeited special value-added tax invoices, if the quantity is relatively large or if there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

Where a unit commits the crime as stipulated in this Article, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the person in charge who is directly responsible and other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years if the quantity is relatively large or if there are other serious circumstances.

Article 207 [Crime of Illegally Selling Special Value-Added Tax Invoices] Whoever illegally sells special value-added tax invoices shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance and shall also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the quantity is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term

imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

Article 213 [Crime of Counterfeiting Registered Trademarks] Whoever, without the permission of the owner of a registered trademark, uses the same trademark as the registered trademark on the same kind of goods or services, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined.

Article 214 [Crime of Selling Goods Bearing Counterfeited Registered Trademarks] Whoever sells goods knowing that they bear counterfeited registered trademarks, if the illegal gains amount is huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined.

Article 215 [Crime of Illegally Manufacturing and Selling Illegally Manufactured Registered Trademark Signs] Whoever counterfeits or manufactures without authorization the registered trademark signs of another person or sells the counterfeited or unauthorized manufactured registered trademark signs, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined.

Article 217 [Crime of Infringing upon Copyright] For the purpose of profit, where any of the following acts of infringing upon copyright or rights related to copyright occurs, if the illegal gains amount is huge or if there are other especially serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined:

(1) To reproduce and distribute or to disseminate to the public through information networks the literary works, music, fine arts, audiovisual works, computer software and other works as stipulated by laws and administrative regulations without the permission of the copyright owner;

(2) To publish books that are exclusively published by others;

(3) To reproduce and distribute or to disseminate to the public through information networks the sound recordings or video recordings produced without the permission of the producer of the sound recordings or video recordings;

(4) To reproduce and distribute audio or video products containing a performance or to disseminate the performance to the public through information networks without the permission of the performer;

(5) To produce or sell works of fine arts bearing a counterfeited signature of another person;

(6) To intentionally circumvent or destroy the technical measures taken by the rights holder to protect the copyright or rights related to copyright for his works, sound recordings, video recordings, etc., without the permission of the copyright owner or the rights holder related to copyright.

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Article 219 [Crime of Infringing upon Commercial Secrets] Where any of the following acts of infringing upon commercial secrets occurs, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years and shall also be fined:

(1) To obtain the commercial secrets of the rights holder by theft, bribery, fraud, coercion, electronic intrusion or other improper means;

(2) To disclose, use or allow others to use the commercial secrets of the rights holder obtained by the means mentioned in the preceding paragraph;

(3) To disclose, use or allow others to use the commercial secrets in his possession in violation of the confidentiality obligation or the requirements of the rights holder concerning the protection of commercial secrets.

Whoever obtains, discloses, uses or allows others to use the commercial secrets knowing that the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph are committed, shall be deemed as infringing upon commercial secrets.

The term “rights holder” as used in this Article refers to the owner of a trade secret and the user of a trade secret permitted by the owner of the trade secret.

Article 224 【Crime of Contract Fraud】 Where any of the following circumstances occurs, with the purpose of illegal possession, property is fraudulently obtained from the other party during the signing or performance of a contract, in a large amount or with other serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

(1) Signing a contract by using a fictitious entity or assuming the name of another person;

(2) Providing security with forged, altered, or invalid negotiable instruments or other false property certificates;

(3) Having no actual capacity for performance, but inducing the other party to continue signing and performing contracts by first performing small contracts or partially performing contracts;

(4) Absconding after receiving goods, payment, advance payment, or security property from the other party; 35 / 96 (5) Fraudulently obtaining property from the other party by other means;

Article 232 【Crime of Intentional Homicide】 Whoever intentionally commits homicide under circumstances less serious shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 234 【Crime of Intentional Injury】 Whoever intentionally injures another person's body and causes serious injury shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 236 【Crime of Rape】 Whoever rapes a woman by violence, coercion, or other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Whoever has sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of fourteen shall be deemed to have committed rape and shall be given a heavier punishment.

Article 236-1 【Crime of Sexual Assault by a Person with Caregiving Responsibilities】 Where a person who has special responsibilities such as guardianship, adoption, supervision, education, or medical care towards a female minor who has reached the age of fourteen but is under the age of sixteen has sexual relations with her under aggravating circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】 Whoever illegally detains another person or otherwise illegally deprives another person of personal liberty, causing serious injury, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 243 【Crime of False Accusation and Frame-up】 Whoever fabricates facts to falsely accuse and frame another person with the intent to have the other person subject to criminal investigation, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 244 【Crime of Forced Labor】 Whoever forces another person to work by violence, threat, or restriction of personal liberty under serious circumstances

shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Whoever knowingly assists in the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph by recruiting or transporting persons for the offender or by other acts of assisting in forcing others to labor shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph. 36 / 96 Where a unit commits the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 248 【Crime of Abuse of Persons Under Custody】 Where supervisory personnel in a correctional institution such as a prison, detention center, or detention house beat or subject persons under custody to corporal punishment or abuse under especially serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Where supervisory personnel instigate persons under custody to beat or subject other persons under custody to corporal punishment or abuse, the offender shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 249 【Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Discrimination】 Whoever incites ethnic hatred or discrimination under especially serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 263 【Crime of Robbery】 Whoever robs public or private property by violence, coercion, or other means shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 264 【Crime of Theft】 Whoever steals public or private property of a relatively large amount, or commits theft repeatedly, by entering a residence, carrying a weapon, or pickpocketing, where the amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 266 【Crime of Fraud】 Whoever defrauds public or private property of a huge amount or under other serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 267 【Robbery】 Whoever robs public or private property of a huge amount or has other serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 268 【Gang Robbery】 Whoever instigates a crowd to rob public or private property of a huge amount or has other especially serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 271 【Misappropriation by Duty】 Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other organization who, by taking advantage of their office, illegally take possession of the property of their unit of a huge amount shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 274 【Extortion】 Whoever extorts public or private property of a relatively large amount or commits extortion repeatedly of a huge amount or has other serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 279 【Impersonation of a State Functionary】 Whoever impersonates a state functionary to swindle others and whose circumstances are serious shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 280 【Forgery, Alteration, Sale of Official Documents, Certificates, Seals of State Organs】【Theft, Seizure, Destruction of Official Documents, Certificates, Seals of State Organs】 Whoever forges, alters, sells, or steals, seizes, or destroys official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs and whose circumstances are serious shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 292 【Gang Brawling】 Whoever instigates a crowd to brawl, for the principal offenders and other active participants, if any of the following circumstances apply, the principal offenders and other active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years:

(1) Instigating a crowd to brawl repeatedly;

(2) Instigating a crowd to brawl with a large number of participants, on a large scale, and with a pernicious social impact;

(3) Instigating a crowd to brawl in a public place or on a thoroughfare, causing serious disruption to social order;

(4) Instigating a crowd to brawl while armed.

If a gang brawl causes serious injury or death to a person, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law.

Article 310 【Harboring and Shielding】 Whoever, knowing that a person has committed a crime, provides them with a hiding place or property, helps them to escape, or provides false testimony to shield them, and whose circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

If a person who commits the crime in the preceding paragraph has prior conspiracy with the criminal, they shall be regarded as a joint offender.

Article 317, Paragraph 2 【Riotous Escape from Prison】【Gang Seizure of Prison with Weapons】 Other participants in a riotous escape from prison or a gang seizure of prison with weapons shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 319 【Fraudulent Acquisition of Exit Documents】 Whoever, under the pretext of labor export, economic and trade exchanges, or other names, resorts to fraud to obtain exit documents such as passports and visas for the purpose of organizing others to illegally cross the national (border) boundary, and whose circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 324 【Intentional Destruction of Cultural Relics】 Whoever intentionally destroys precious cultural relics protected by the state or cultural relics designated as key cultural relics protection units at the national or provincial level, and whose circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 328 【Theft of Ancient Cultural Sites and Ancient Tombs】 Whoever steals ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs that have historical, artistic, or scientific value shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 336 【Illegal Practice of Medicine】 Whoever practices medicine without obtaining a practicing physician’s license and seriously impairs the physical

health of the patient shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 336, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Illegally Performing Sterilization Operations] Any person who does not hold a practicing physician’s license and, without authorization, performs sterilization reversal surgery, pseudo-sterilization surgery, pregnancy termination surgery, or removal of an intrauterine device on another person, causing serious harm to the patient’s health, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 369 [Crime of Destroying Weapons and Equipment, Military Facilities, and Military Communications] Whoever destroys weapons and equipment, military facilities, or military communications, and destroys important weapons and equipment, military facilities, or military communications, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years 39 / 96

Article 372 [Crime of Impersonating a Military Personnel to Commit Fraud] Whoever impersonates a military personnel to commit fraud, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 375 [Crime of Forgery, Alteration, Sale, Purchase, Theft, or Robbery of Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces] Whoever forges, alters, sells, purchases, steals, or robs documents, certificates, or seals of the armed forces, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 377 [Crime of Intentionally Providing False Enemy Information During Wartime] Whoever intentionally provides false enemy information to the armed forces during wartime, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Article 378 [Crime of Spreading Rumors to Disrupt Military Morale During Wartime] Whoever spreads rumors to confuse and incite the masses to disrupt military morale during wartime, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

6. Seven-Year Supremacy Clause 6.1. Three-Year Additional Subordination Supplementary Clause

Article 115, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Negligent Fire][Crime of Negligent Flooding] [Crime of Negligent Explosion][Crime of Negligent Release of Hazardous Substances][Crime of Negligently Endangering Public Safety by Other Dangerous

Means] Whoever negligently commits the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph (setting fire, causing flooding, causing explosion, releasing toxic, radioactive, pathogenic substances, etc., or using other dangerous methods causing serious injury or death to people or causing significant loss to public or private property), shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 119, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Negligently Damaging Means of Transportation][Crime of Negligently Damaging Transportation Facilities][Crime of Negligently Damaging Electric Equipment][Crime of Negligently Damaging Flammable and Explosive Equipment] Whoever negligently commits the crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years; if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 120-4 [Crime of Using Extremism to Undermine Implementation of Law] Whoever uses extremism to incite or coerce the masses to undermine the implementation of systems established by state law concerning marriage, justice, education, social management, etc. … if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

Article 124 [Crime of Damaging Radio and Television Facilities and Public Telecommunications Facilities] Whoever damages radio and television facilities or public telecommunications facilities, endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

40 / 96 [Crime of Negligently Damaging Radio and Television Facilities and Public Telecommunications Facilities] Whoever negligently commits the crimes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 128 [Crime of Illegally Possessing or Privately Storing Firearms and Ammunition] Whoever violates regulations on firearm control and illegally possesses or privately stores firearms or ammunition, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 131 [Crime of Major Aviation Accident] Any aviation personnel who violates rules and regulations, causing a major aviation accident … resulting in aircraft crash or death of persons, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 132 [Crime of Railway Operation Safety Accident] Any railway employee who violates rules and regulations, causing a railway operation safety accident … if the consequences are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 133 [Crime of Traffic Offense] Whoever violates laws and regulations on traffic management, thereby causing a major accident … if fleeing the scene after the traffic accident or having other especially vicious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 134 [Crime of Major Responsibility Accident] Violating safety management regulations in production or operations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences… In particularly serious cases, imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 135 [Crime of Major Labor Safety Accident] Where safety production facilities or conditions do not comply with state regulations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, the directly responsible persons in charge and other directly responsible persons shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are particularly serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 135-1 [Crime of Major Safety Accident in Mass Activities] Violating safety management regulations in organizing mass activities, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, the directly responsible persons in charge and other directly responsible persons shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are particularly serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 136 [Crime of Hazardous Materials Accident] Violating management regulations for explosive, flammable, radioactive, toxic, or corrosive items, causing major accidents in production, storage, transportation, or use, with particularly serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 138 [Crime of Major Safety Accident in Educational Facilities] Knowing that school buildings or educational facilities are dangerous but failing to take measures or report in a timely manner, resulting in major casualties with particularly serious consequences, the directly responsible persons shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 139 [Crime of Fire Responsibility Accident] Violating fire management regulations, refusing to implement corrective measures after being notified by the fire supervision authority, with particularly serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 139-1 [Crime of Failure to Report or False Reporting of Safety Accidents] After a safety accident occurs, persons with the duty to report fail to report or falsely report the accident situation, delaying the rescue of the accident, and if the circumstances are particularly serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years. Article 142-1 [Crime of Obstructing Drug Administration] Violating drug administration regulations, and under any of the following circumstances, causing serious harm to human health or having other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined:

(1) Producing or selling drugs prohibited for use by the drug supervision and administration department of the State Council;

(2) Producing or importing drugs without obtaining relevant approval documents for drugs, or selling drugs knowing they are the aforementioned drugs;

(3) Providing false certificates, data, materials, samples or adopting other deceptive means in drug registration applications;

(4) Fabricating production or inspection records.

Where a person commits the acts described in the preceding paragraph and also constitutes the crimes stipulated in Article 141 or Article 142 of this Law or other crimes, they shall be convicted and punished according to the provision that imposes the heavier punishment.

Article 143 [Crime of Producing or Selling Food that Does Not Meet Safety Standards] Producing or selling food that does not meet food safety standards, which is sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious foodborne diseases, causing serious harm to human health or having other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 147 [Crime of Producing or Selling Fake or Substandard Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, Fertilizers, or Seeds] Producing fake pesticides, veterinary drugs, or fertilizers; selling fake pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds knowing they are fake or have lost their effectiveness; or producers or sellers passing off substandard pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds as

qualified ones, causing significant losses to production… Causing major losses to production, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and concurrently be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 151 【Crime of Smuggling Weapons, Ammunition】【Crime of Smuggling Nuclear Materials】【Crime of Smuggling Counterfeit Currency】 Smuggling weapons, ammunition, nuclear materials, or counterfeit currency… If the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

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Article 169-1 【Crime of Breach of Trust and Damaging the Interests of a Listed Company】 Directors, supervisors, or senior managers of a listed company who violate their fiduciary duties to the company, utilize their positions of convenience, and manipulate the listed company to engage in any of the following acts, causing the company to suffer particularly heavy losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined:

(1) Providing funds, goods, services, or other assets to other units or individuals free of charge;

(2) Providing or accepting funds, goods, services, or other assets on clearly unfair terms;

(3) Providing funds, goods, services, or other assets to units or individuals that clearly lack the ability to pay;

(4) Providing guarantees to units or individuals that clearly lack the ability to pay, or providing guarantees to other units or individuals without justifiable reasons;

(5) Waiving claims or assuming debts without justifiable reasons;

(6) Damaging the interests of a listed company by other means.

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller of a listed company instructs its directors, supervisors, or senior managers to commit the acts specified in the preceding paragraph, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller of a listed company that commits the crime in the preceding paragraph is a unit, the unit shall be fined,

and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 175 【Crime of High-Interest Loan Sharking】 For the purpose of profiting from re-lending, obtaining credit funds from financial institutions by fraudulent means and re-lending them to others at high interest, where the illegal gains are relatively large… If the amount is huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the illegal gains.

Article 175-1 【Crime of Fraudulently Obtaining Loans, Acceptance of Bills of Exchange, or Financial Instruments】 By fraudulent means, obtaining loans, acceptance of bills of exchange, letters of credit, guarantees of performance, etc., from banks or other financial institutions… If it causes particularly heavy losses to the bank or other financial institutions or involves other particularly serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible43 / 96 shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 192 【Crime of Fund-Raising Fraud】 For the purpose of illegal possession, using fraudulent methods to raise funds illegally, where the amount is relatively large4, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 201 【Crime of Tax Evasion】 Where a taxpayer, by means of deception or concealment, makes false tax declarations or fails to declare, and the amount involved is huge and accounts for more than thirty percent of the tax payable, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

If an withholding agent adopts the means specified in the preceding paragraph and fails to pay or underpays the withheld or collected tax, and the amount involved is relatively large, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where the acts specified in the two preceding paragraphs are committed multiple times and have not been dealt with, the cumulative amount shall be calculated.

Article 202 【Crime of Tax Resistance】 Where a taxpayer refuses to pay tax by means of violence or threat, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the tax evaded; if the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the tax evaded.

Article 203 【Crime of Evading the Collection of Overdue Taxes】 Where a taxpayer fails to pay the tax payable, adopts means of transferring or concealing property, causing the tax authority to be unable to collect the overdue tax… if the amount involved is not less than 100,000 yuan, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the overdue tax.

Article 226 【Crime of Compulsory Transaction】 Whoever commits any of the following acts by means of violence or threat, under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined:

(1) Compelling another person to buy or sell goods;

(2) Compelling another person to provide or accept services;

(3) Compelling another person to participate in or withdraw from bidding or auctions;

4 Standards for determining the amount in the crime of fundraising fraud: 1. For an individual who commits fundraising fraud, if the amount involved is not less than 100,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “relatively large amount”; if the amount involved is not less than 300,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “huge amount”; if the amount involved is not less than 1 million yuan, it shall be deemed as an “especially huge amount”. 2. For a unit that commits fundraising fraud, if the amount involved is not less than 500,000 yuan, it shall be deemed as a “relatively large amount”; if the amount involved is not less than 1.5 million yuan, it shall be deemed as a “huge amount”; if the amount involved is not less than 5 million yuan, it shall be deemed as an “especially huge amount”. The amount of fundraising fraud shall be calculated based on the amount actually defrauded by the offender, and the amount that has been returned before the case is detected shall be deducted. The advertising fees, intermediary fees, handling fees, kickbacks paid by the offender for carrying out the fundraising fraud activity, or expenses used for bribery, gifts, etc., shall not be deducted. The interest paid by the offender for carrying out the fundraising fraud activity shall be included in the fraud amount, except that if the principal has not been

returned, it may be offset against the principal. 44 / 96 (4) Compelling another person to transfer or acquire shares, bonds, or other assets of a company or enterprise;

(5) Compelling another person to participate in or withdraw from specific business activities.

Article 228 【Crime of Illegal Transfer or Resale of Land Use Rights】 Whoever, for the purpose of illegal profit, violates land administration regulations by illegally transferring or reselling land use rights… under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined not less than 5 percent but not more than 20 percent of the value of the illegally transferred or resold land use rights.

Article 233 【Crime of Negligent Homicide】 Whoever negligently causes the death of another person shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years; if the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years. If other provisions of this Law provide otherwise, the provisions shall apply.

Article 244-1 【Crime of Employing Children in Hazardous Labor】 Whoever violates labor administration regulations by employing minors under the age of 16 to engage in excessively intensive physical labor, or to work at high altitudes or in underground operations, or to work in hazardous environments such as those involving explosives, flammables, radioactivity, or toxicity, under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

Article 253-1 【Crime of Infringing upon Citizens’ Personal Information】 Whoever violates relevant State regulations by selling or providing citizens’ personal information to others… under circumstances of particularly serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

Whoever violates relevant State regulations by selling or providing citizens’ personal information obtained in the course of performing official duties or providing services to others shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Whoever steals or otherwise illegally obtains citizens’ personal information shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

If a unit commits any of the crimes in the preceding three paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the respective paragraphs.

Article 262-1 【Crime of Organizing Beggary by Disabled Persons or Children】 Whoever organizes disabled persons or minors under the age of 14 to beg by means of violence or coercion… under circumstances of serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

Article 262-2 【Crime of Organizing Minors to Engage in Activities that Violate Public Security Administration】 Whoever organizes minors to engage in activities that violate public security administration, such as theft, fraud, robbery, or extortion… under circumstances of serious nature, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined. 45 / 96

Article 272 【Crime of Misappropriation of Funds】 Staff members of a company, enterprise, or other unit, by taking advantage of their position, misappropriate the unit’s funds for personal use or lend them to others, where the amount involved is huge and the funds are not returned for more than three months, or where the amount is huge and the funds are used for profit-making activities within three months, or where the funds are used for illegal activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years for misappropriating huge amounts of the unit’s funds.

Article 282 【Crime of Illegally Obtaining State Secrets】 Whoever illegally obtains state secrets by theft, spying, or purchase shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights; if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

【Crime of Illegally Possessing Top Secret or Secret State Documents, Materials, or Items】 Whoever illegally possesses documents, materials, or other items that are top secret or secret of the state and refuses to explain their source and purpose shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 283 【Crime of Illegally Producing or Selling Special Espionage Equipment or Special Eavesdropping or Surveillance Equipment】 Whoever illegally produces or sells special espionage equipment or special eavesdropping or surveillance equipment shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not

more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined; if the circumstances are serious, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

Article 275 【Crime of Intentional Destruction of Property】 Whoever intentionally destroys public or private property, where the amount involved is relatively large or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or a fine; if the amount involved is huge or there are other especially serious circumstances, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 276 【Crime of Disrupting Production and Business Operations】 Whoever, out of resentment, revenge, or other personal motives, destroys machinery and equipment, maims farm animals, or uses other means to disrupt production and business operations… if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 276-1 【Crime of Refusal to Pay Labor Remuneration】 Whoever, by means of transferring property or absconding, evades payment of labor remuneration to workers or has the ability to pay but refuses to pay, where the amount involved is relatively large, and still fails to pay after being ordered to do so by relevant government departments… if serious consequences are caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

46 / 96 For acts under the first two paragraphs that have not yet caused serious consequences, if the labor remuneration is paid to the workers before the public prosecution is initiated and corresponding compensation liability is assumed in accordance with the law, the punishment may be mitigated or exempted.

Article 277, Paragraph 5 [Assault on Officials Crime] [Assault on Police Officers Crime] Whoever violently attacks a people’s police officer who is performing duties in accordance with the law… by using a firearm, controlled knives, or by means such as driving a motor vehicle to strike, thereby seriously endangering their personal safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 278 【Crime of Inciting Violent Resistance to Law Implementation】 Whoever incites the masses to violently resist the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations… if serious consequences are caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 280, Paragraph 3 【Crime of Forging, Altering, or Trading in Identity Documents】 Whoever forges, alters, or trades in identity documents such as resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, or driver's licenses that can be used to prove identity in accordance with the law… if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years and shall also be fined.

Article 282 【Crime of Illegally Obtaining State Secrets】 Whoever illegally obtains state secrets by theft, spying, or purchase… if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 283 [Crime of Illegally Producing or Selling Specialized Espionage Equipment or Specialized Eavesdropping or Surveillance Equipment] Whoever illegally produces or sells specialized espionage equipment or specialized eavesdropping or surveillance equipment… … If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

If a unit commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 284-1 [Crime of Organizing Cheating in Examinations] In national examinations as stipulated by law, organizing cheating… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

Whoever provides cheating equipment or other assistance for others to commit the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

[Crime of Illegally Selling or Providing Examination Questions or Answers] Whoever, for the purpose of committing examination cheating, illegally sells or provides to others the examination questions or answers for the examinations mentioned in the first paragraph shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 285, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Illegally Obtaining Computer Information System Data or Illegally Controlling a Computer Information System] In violation of state regulations, intruding into a computer information system other than the one mentioned in the preceding paragraph or by using other technical means to obtain data stored, processed, or transmitted in that computer information system, or to exercise illegal control over that computer information system… If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

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Article 288 [Crime of Disrupting the Order of Radio Communication Management] In violation of state regulations, setting up or using radio stations (stations) without authorization, or using radio frequencies without authorization, thereby disrupting the order of radio communication… If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

Article 290 [Crime of Gathering a Crowd to Disrupt Social Order] Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt social order, causing work, production, business, and teaching, scientific research, or medical activities to be unable to proceed, and causing serious losses, the principal offenders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 291-1, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Fabricating and Intentionally Spreading False Information] Whoever fabricates false information about dangerous situations, epidemics, disasters, or police situations and disseminates it on information networks or other media, or whoever knowingly disseminates such false information on information networks or other media with the intention of seriously disrupting social order… If serious consequences are caused, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 294 [Crime of Organizing, Leading, or Participating in a Criminal Organization of a Mafia Nature] Whoever actively participates in a criminal organization of a mafia nature shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and may also be fined or have their property confiscated.

Article 300 [Crime of Organizing or Utilizing Secret Societies, Cults, or Superstition to Sabotage the Implementation of Laws] Whoever organizes or utilizes secret societies, cults, or utilizes superstition to sabotage the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

Article 305 [Crime of Perjury] In a criminal proceeding, a witness, an expert witness, a court clerk, or an interpreter intentionally makes a false testimony, expert opinion, record, or translation concerning a material fact of the case with the intent to frame another person or conceal criminal evidence… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years. Article 306 [Crime of a Defense Counsel or Litigant Agent Destroying or Falsifying Evidence or Obstructing Witness Testimony] In a criminal proceeding, a defense counsel or litigant agent destroys or falsifies evidence, helps a party destroy or falsify evidence, or threatens or induces a witness to change their testimony or give false testimony in contravention of the facts… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

If the testimony of a witness or other evidence provided, presented, or cited by a defense counsel or litigant agent is inaccurate but not intentionally falsified, it shall not be considered as falsified evidence.

Article 307 【Crime of Obstructing Witness Testimony】 Whoever, by means of violence, threat, bribery, or other methods, prevents a witness from testifying or instigates another person to give false testimony shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

48 / 96 Article 307-1 【Crime of False Litigation】 Whoever files a civil action based on fabricated facts, thereby disrupting judicial order or seriously infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of others… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where a person commits the act stipulated in the first paragraph and illegally takes possession of another person’s property or evades a lawful debt, and also constitutes another crime, the offender shall be convicted and punished more severely in accordance with the provisions for the heavier punishment.

Article 308 【Crime of Retaliating Against a Witness】 Whoever retaliates against a witness… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 312 【Crime of Concealing or Hiding Criminal Proceeds or Gains from Crime】 Whoever knowingly conceals, hides, transfers, purchases, sells on behalf of another, or conceals or hides criminal proceeds and the gains derived therefrom by other means, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 313 【Crime of Refusing to Execute Judgment or Order】 Whoever has the ability to execute a judgment or order of a People's Court but refuses to do so, if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 316 【Crime of Rescuing a Person in Custody】 Whoever rescues a criminal, a defendant, or a criminal suspect being escorted… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than seven years.

Article 330 【Crime of Obstructing Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases】 Whoever violates the provisions of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases, commits any of the following acts, causing the spread of Category A infectious diseases or infectious diseases for which Category A prevention and control measures are determined in accordance with the law, or creating a serious risk of spread… If the consequences are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years:

(1) The drinking water supplied by a water supply unit does not meet the national health standards;

49 / 96 (2) Refusing to disinfect sewage, filth, places, and items contaminated by pathogens of infectious diseases as required by the disease prevention and control institutions;

(3) Permitting or conniving at patients with infectious diseases, pathogen carriers, and suspected patients with infectious diseases to engage in work prohibited by the health administrative department of the State Council from engaging in, which is likely to cause the spread of the infectious disease;

(4) Selling or transporting items in an epidemic area that are contaminated by or may be contaminated by pathogens of infectious diseases, without disinfection;

(5) Refusing to implement the prevention and control measures proposed by the people's government at or above the county level or the disease prevention and control institutions in accordance with the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

The scope of Category A infectious diseases shall be determined in accordance with the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases" and the relevant provisions of the State Council.

Article 331 【Crime of Spreading Pathogens of Infectious Diseases】 Personnel engaged in experiments, preservation, carrying, or transportation of pathogens and toxic agents of infectious diseases who violate the relevant provisions of the health administrative department of the State Council, causing the spread of pathogens and toxic agents of infectious diseases… If the consequences are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

Article 334-1 [Crime of Illegally Collecting Human Genetic Resources or Smuggling Human Genetic Resource Materials] In violation of relevant state regulations, illegally collecting our country's human genetic resources or illegally transporting, mailing, or carrying our country's human genetic resource materials out of the country, endangering public health or social public interest… If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 336-1 [Crime of Illegally Implanting Gene-Edited or Cloned Embryos] Implanting gene-edited or cloned human embryos into the human body or animal body, or implanting gene-edited or cloned animal embryos into the human body… If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to

fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 338 [Crime of Polluting the Environment] In violation of state regulations, discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing infectious disease pathogens, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, causing serious environmental pollution, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or only be fined; if the circumstances are serious but do not fall under any of the following situations, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined:

(1) Discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing infectious disease pathogens, or toxic substances in key protection areas as legally determined, such as drinking water source protection areas and core protection areas of natural protected areas, under especially serious circumstances;

(2) Discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing infectious disease pathogens, or toxic substances into waters of major rivers and lakes as determined by the state, under especially serious circumstances;

(3) Causing the basic functions of a large number of permanent basic farmland to be lost or suffering permanent damage;

(4) Causing multiple persons to suffer serious injuries or serious diseases, or causing a person to suffer serious disability or death.

If a person commits an act as described in the preceding paragraph and at the same time constitutes another crime, they shall be convicted and punished according to the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

Article 343 [Crime of Illegal Mining] In violation of the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law, mining without a mining license, entering national planned mining areas, mining areas of important value to the national economy, or other people’s mining areas without authorization, or mining specific mineral species that are subject to protective exploitation as stipulated by the state… If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 344 [Crime of Endangering Key Protected Plants of the State] In violation of state regulations, illegally felling or destroying precious trees or other plants under key state protection, or illegally purchasing, transporting, processing, or

selling precious trees or other plants under key state protection and their products… If the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 345 [Crime of Illegal Logging of Forests] Illegally logging forests or other forests… If the quantity is huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

[Crime of Illegal Deforestation] In violation of the provisions of the Forest Law, illegally deforesting forests or other forests… If the quantity is huge, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

[Crime of Illegally Purchasing or Transporting Illegally Logged or Deforested Trees] Illegally purchasing or transporting trees knowing that they are illegally logged or deforested… If the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

For illegally logging or deforesting forests or other forests within national nature reserves, the punishment shall be aggravated.

[Crime of Negligently Damaging Weapons and Equipment, Military Facilities, or Military Communications] Whoever negligently commits the crime in the preceding paragraph and causes serious consequences shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if especially serious consequences are caused, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years

of imprisonment.

If the crimes in the preceding two paragraphs are committed during wartime, the punishment shall be aggravated.

【Crime of Gathering to Disrupt Order in a Military Management Area】Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt the order in a military management area, under circumstances that are serious, rendering the work in the military management area unable to proceed and causing serious losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years for the principal offender, and political rights shall be deprived.

Article 375, Paragraph 3 【Crime of Falsifying, Stealing, Trading in Illegally Providing, or Illegally Using Emblems of the Armed Forces】Whoever falsifies,

steals, trades in, or illegally provides or uses special emblems of the armed forces such as vehicle license plates… If the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Article 390-1 【Crime of Bribery of Persons with Influence】Whoever, in order to seek improper benefits, bribes the close relatives of a state functionary or other persons with whom the state functionary has close ties, or bribes a former state functionary or their close relatives or other persons with whom they have close ties… If the circumstances are serious, or if state interests suffer major losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

6.2 Two-Year Subordinate-ism Additionalism Clause

Article 140 【Crime of Producing or Selling Counterfeit Products】Producers or sellers who mix or adulterate products, pass off fakes as genuine goods, pass off inferior goods as superior ones, or pass off substandard products as qualified products, with sales amounting to not less than 200,000 yuan but less than 500,000 yuan, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 205-1 【Crime of Issuing False Invoices】Whoever issues false invoices other than those specified in Article 205, Paragraph 5 of this Law, under circumstances that are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 209 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices for Fraudulent Tax Refund or Tax Deduction】Whoever falsifies, manufactures without authorization, or sells falsified or unauthorized manufactured invoices other than those that can be used for fraudulent tax refund or tax deduction, under circumstances that are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan.

5Article 205 【Crime of Issuing Value-Added Tax Special Invoices or Invoices for Fraudulent Tax Refund or Tax Deduction】Whoever issues false value-added tax

special invoices or false invoices for fraudulent tax refund or tax deduction shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan52 / 96

Article 210-1 【Crime of Possessing False Invoices】Whoever knowingly possesses false invoices in a huge quantity shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 227 【Crime of Falsifying or Reselling Falsified Valuable Vouchers】Whoever falsifies or resells falsified train tickets, ship tickets, postage stamps, or other valuable vouchers, in a huge amount, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and also be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the value of the vouchers.

Article 254 【Crime of Retaliation and Frame-up】State functionaries who abuse their power and act under the guise of performing public duties to retaliate against and frame-up complainants, petitioners, critics, or informers, under circumstances that are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years.

Article 257 【Crime of Violent Interference with Freedom of Marriage】Whoever uses violence to interfere with another person’s freedom of marriage, causing the victim’s death, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years.

Article 260 【Crime of Ill-treatment】Whoever ill-treats a family member, under circumstances that are flagrant, causing the victim to sustain serious injury or death, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years.

Article 318 【Crime of Organizing the Illegal Crossing of National Borders】Whoever organizes others to illegally cross national borders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined.

7. Five-Year Ascendancy Clause 7.1. Two-Year Subsidiary Descendancy

Article 270 【Crime of Embezzlement】Whoever, by taking advantage of the duty of custody, illegally takes possession of another person’s property for himself, if the amount involved is relatively large and he refuses to return it, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or a fine; if the amount involved is huge or if there are other serious circumstances, he shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than two years but not more than five years and shall also be fined.

7.2 Semi-annual Subordinationism Article 103, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Inciting Splitting the State】Whoever incites the splitting of the state and undermines national unity shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 105, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Inciting Subversion of State Power] Whoever incites the subversion of state power or the overthrow of the socialist system by spreading rumors, slandering, or by other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 107 [Crime of Funding Endangering National Security Criminal Activities] Where an institution, organization, or individual within or outside the territory funds the commission of the crimes stipulated in Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105 of this Chapter, the persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 109 【Crime of Defection】Any partner of a state organ who, while performing official duties, leaves their post without authorization and defects abroad or defects while abroad shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 111 【Crime of Stealing, Espionaging, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing State Secrets or Intelligence for Foreign Entities】Whoever steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides state secrets or intelligence for foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 120-1 [Crime of Assisting Terrorist Activities] Whoever provides funding to a terrorist organization or to individuals who carry out terrorist activities, or provides funding for terrorist training, shall be sentenced to fixed-term

imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

Article 120-2 [Crime of Preparing to Commit Terrorist Activities] Where any of the following circumstances occurs, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years, and shall also be fined or have their property confiscated:

(1) To prepare weapons, dangerous articles, or other instruments for the commission of terrorist activities;

(2) Organizing terrorist activity training or actively participating in terrorist activity training;

(3) For the purpose of carrying out terrorist activities or contacting foreign terrorist organizations or individuals;

(4) To plan or make other preparations for the commission of terrorist activities.

Where the acts described in the preceding paragraph also constitute other crimes, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the more severe penalty.

Article 120-3 [Crime of Promoting Terrorism, Extremism, and Inciting Terrorist Activities] By producing or disseminating books, audio-visual materials, or other items that promote terrorism or extremism, or

54 / 96 Whoever promotes terrorism or extremism by means of teaching, disseminating information, or other means, or incites the commission of terrorist activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

Article 123 [Crime of Endangering Flight Safety by Violence] Whoever uses violence against a person on an aircraft in flight, endangering the safety of the flight, where no serious consequences have yet been caused, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 126 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Firearms】Any firearm manufacturing or sales enterprise that has been designated or determined in accordance with the law and violates firearm management regulations by committing any of the following acts shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years.

Article 134, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Compelling or Organizing Others to Violate Regulations and Engage in Risky Operations] Whoever compels others to violate regulations and engage in risky operations, or knowingly fails to eliminate major accident hazards while still organizing operations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years.

Article 144 [Crime of Producing or Selling Poisonous or Harmful Food] Whoever mixes poisonous or harmful non-food substances into food for production or sale, or sells food knowing that it has been mixed with poisonous or harmful non-food substances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and also be fined.

Article 146 [Crime of Producing or Selling Products That Do Not Meet Safety Standards] Whoever produces electrical appliances, pressure vessels, flammable and explosive products, or other products that do not meet the national or industry standards for ensuring personal and property safety, or sells such products knowing they do not meet these standards, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 151, Paragraph 3 [Crime of Smuggling Goods or Items Prohibited from Import or Export] Whoever smuggles rare plants and their products or other goods or items prohibited from import or export by the state shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only.

Article 152, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Smuggling Waste] Whoever, evading customs supervision, transports solid, liquid, or gaseous waste from outside the territory into the country, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years and also be fined or be fined only; if the circumstances are especially serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of more than five years and also be fined.

Article 159 [Crime of False Capital Contribution or Withdrawal of Capital] (For companies subject to the paid-in capital system) promoters or shareholders

who violate the provisions of the Company Law by failing to deliver currency or property, or failing to transfer property rights, thereby making false capital contributions, or who withdraw their capital contributions after the company’s establishment, if the amount involved is huge, the consequences are serious, or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined

or be fined only an amount not less than 2 percent but not more than 10 percent of the false capital contribution or withdrawn capital amount.

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and its persons who are directly responsible and other persons who are directly liable shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 160 [Crime of Fraudulent Issuance of Securities] Whoever conceals important facts or fabricates major false contents in prospectuses, subscription forms, or other issuance documents such as methods for issuing corporate or enterprise bonds, and issues stocks, corporate or enterprise bonds, depositary receipts, or other securities as recognized by the State Council in accordance with the law, if the amount involved is huge, the consequences are serious, or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only.

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller organizes or directs the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only an amount not less than 20 percent but not more than 100 percent of the illegally raised funds.

Article 161 [Crime of Violating Regulations in Disclosing or Failing to Disclose Important Information] Companies or enterprises that have the obligation to disclose information in accordance with the law provide false financial accounting reports or reports that conceal important facts to shareholders and the public, or fail to disclose other important information that should be disclosed in accordance with regulations, seriously harming the interests of shareholders or other persons, or if there are other serious circumstances, the persons who are directly responsible and other persons who are directly liable shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only.

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller of the companies or enterprises mentioned in the preceding paragraph commits or organizes or directs the commission of the acts in the preceding paragraph, or conceals relevant matters leading to the circumstances mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If the controlling shareholder or actual controller who commits the offense under the preceding paragraph is an entity, a fine shall be imposed on the entity, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 162 【Crime of Obstructing Liquidation】 Where a company or enterprise, in the course of liquidation, conceals assets, makes false entries in the balance sheet or inventory of property, or distributes the assets of the company or enterprise before clearing its debts, thereby seriously harming the interests of creditors or other persons, the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 162-1 [Crime of Concealment or Intentional Destruction of Accounting Vouchers, Books, and Financial Accounting Reports] Concealing or intentionally destroying accounting vouchers, books, or financial accounting reports that are required by law to be preserved,

56 / 96 In cases of serious circumstances, imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be concurrently imposed or imposed alone.

Article 162-2 [Crime of False Bankruptcy] Where a company or enterprise conceals assets, assumes fictitious debts, or transfers or disposes of property by other means for the purpose of carrying out false bankruptcy, thereby causing serious harm to the interests of creditors or other persons, the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 177 【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Financial Instruments】 Whoever counterfeits or alters financial instruments under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan; if the circumstances are especially serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than ten years or life imprisonment, and shall also be fined not less than 50,000 yuan but not more than 500,000 yuan or have their property confiscated:

(1) To forge or alter bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks;

(2) Forging or altering collection receipts, remittance vouchers, bank deposit slips, or other banking settlement instruments;

(3) Forging or altering letters of credit or the accompanying documents or papers;

(4) Forging credit cards.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 179 【Crime of Unauthorized Issuance of Stocks or Corporate and Enterprise Bonds】Whoever, without approval from the relevant competent state department, issues stocks or corporate and enterprise bonds, where the amount involved is huge, the consequences are serious, or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be concurrently or solely fined not less than 1 percent but not more than 5 percent of the illegally raised funds.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 180 【Crime of Insider Trading and Disclosure of Inside Information】Any person who has knowledge of inside information concerning securities or futures trading or who has unlawfully obtained such inside information, before the information concerning the issuance of securities, securities or futures trading, or other information that has a material impact on the price of securities or futures trading is made public, buys or sells the relevant securities, engages in futures trading related to such inside information, or discloses such information

57 / 96 Whoever disseminates information or expressly or implicitly induces another person to engage in the aforementioned transaction activities, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or solely be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the illegal gains.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

The scope of inside information and informed persons shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of laws and administrative regulations.

Article 181 [Crime of Fabricating and Disseminating False Information on Securities and Futures Trading] Whoever fabricates and disseminates false information affecting securities or futures trading, thereby disrupting the securities or futures trading market and causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan, or be fined only.

[Crime of Inducing Investors to Trade in Securities or Futures Contracts] Where a partner of a securities exchange, futures exchange, securities company, or futures brokerage company, or a staff member of a securities industry association, futures industry association, or securities and futures regulatory department, intentionally provides false information or forges, alters, or destroys transaction records to induce investors to trade in securities or futures contracts, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan, or be fined only.

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 182 [Crime of Manipulating the Securities and Futures Market] Where any of the following circumstances occurs, and one manipulates the securities or futures market, affecting the securities or futures trading price or the securities or futures trading volume, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined only.

(1) To engage in joint or continuous buying or selling by oneself or in collusion, by concentrating capital advantages, share or position advantages, or by utilizing information advantages;

(2) To collude with others to conduct securities or futures transactions with each other at a time, price, and method that are predetermined;

(3) To conduct securities transactions between accounts that are actually controlled by oneself, or to buy and sell futures contracts with oneself as the counterparty;

(4) To frequently or massively place orders to buy or sell securities or futures contracts without the intention of executing them and then cancel the orders;

58 / 96 (5) To induce investors to conduct securities or futures transactions by using false or uncertain major information;

(6) To publicly make evaluations, forecasts, or investment recommendations concerning securities, securities issuers, or futures trading subjects, while simultaneously engaging in reverse securities transactions or related futures transactions;

(7) To manipulate the securities or futures market by other means.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 187 [Crime of Absorbing Customer Funds Without Bookkeeping] Where a partner of a bank or other financial institution absorbs customer funds without bookkeeping, and the amount involved is huge or causes major losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan;

Article 188 [Crime of Illegally Issuing Financial Instruments] Where a partner of a bank or other financial institution violates regulations and issues letters of credit or other guarantees, bills, certificates of deposit, or credit certificates for others, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 189 [Crime of Accepting, Paying, or Guaranteeing Illegal Bills] Where a partner of a bank or other financial institution, in the course of bill business, accepts, pays, or guarantees bills that violate the provisions of the Bill Law, causing major losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 190 [Crime of Illegal Foreign Exchange Conversion] Where a company, enterprise, or other unit, in violation of state regulations, illegally deposits foreign exchange abroad or illegally transfers domestic foreign exchange abroad, if the amount involved is relatively large, the unit shall be fined an amount of not less than five percent but not more than thirty percent of the amount of illegal foreign exchange conversion, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 191 【Money Laundering Crime】 For the purpose of concealing or hiding the source and nature of the proceeds and their gains derived from drug crimes, crimes by criminal organizations of a mafia nature, terrorist activities, smuggling

crimes, corruption and bribery crimes, crimes of disrupting the financial management order, and financial fraud crimes, if any of the following acts are committed, the proceeds from the aforementioned crimes and their gains shall be confiscated, and a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine shall be imposed concurrently or alone.

(1) Providing bank accounts;

59 / 96 (2) Converting property into cash, financial instruments, or securities;

(3) Transferring funds through transfers or other payment and settlement methods;

(4) Cross-border transferring assets;

(5) Using other methods to conceal or hide the source and nature of criminal proceeds and their gains.

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 194 【Negotiable Instrument Fraud Crime】 If any of the following circumstances occurs, and financial instrument fraud activities are conducted with a relatively large amount6, a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed concurrently. (1) Using forged or altered bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks knowing that they are forged or altered;

(2) Using invalid bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks knowing that they are invalid;

(3) Falsely using another person’s bills of exchange, promissory notes, or checks;

(4) Issuing a check without sufficient funds or a check that does not conform to the reserved seal, in order to defraud property;

(5) The issuer of a bill of exchange or promissory note issues a bill of exchange or promissory note without financial guarantee or makes false statements at the time of issuance in order to defraud property.

【Financial Instrument Fraud Crime】 Whoever uses forged or altered collection entrustment documents, remittance documents, bank deposit certificates, or

other bank settlement documents shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 195 【Letter of Credit Fraud Crime】 If any of the following circumstances occurs, and letter of credit fraud activities are conducted, a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed concurrently.

6 General determination of the amount of fraud: (less than 3,000 yuan) 1. The standard for a relatively large amount: if the value of public or private property defrauded is 3,000 yuan to 10,000 yuan or more, it shall be deemed as a “relatively large amount”; 2. The standard for a huge amount: if the value of public or private property defrauded is 30,000 yuan to 100,000 yuan or more, it shall be deemed as a “huge amount”; 3. The standard for an especially huge amount: if the value of public or private property defrauded is 500,000 yuan or more, it shall be deemed as an “especially huge amount”60 / 96 (1) Using forged or altered letters of credit or the accompanying documents or papers;

(2) Using invalid letters of credit;

(3) Obtaining a letter of credit by fraud;

(4) Using other methods to conduct letter of credit fraud activities.

Article 196 【Credit Card Fraud Crime】 (Conviction and punishment for amounts of 50,000 yuan or more) If any of the following circumstances occurs, and credit card fraud activities are conducted with a relatively large amount, a fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed concurrently.

(1) Using forged credit cards, or using credit cards obtained by fraud with false identification documents;

(2) Using invalid credit cards;

(3) Falsely using another person’s credit card;

(4) Malicious overdrawing.

The malicious overdrawing mentioned in the preceding paragraph refers to the act where the cardholder, with the purpose of illegal possession, overdraws beyond the prescribed limit or period, and still fails to repay after being urged by the issuing bank.

【Theft Crime】 Whoever steals a credit card and uses it shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 264 of this Law.

Article 197 【Securities Fraud Crime】 Whoever uses forged or altered treasury bonds or other securities issued by the state to conduct fraud activities with a relatively large amount, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and concurrently be sentenced to a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 198 【Crime of Insurance Fraud】 Where any of the following circumstances occurs, and insurance fraud activities are conducted involving a relatively large amount, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

Where a unit commits the crime as stipulated in the first paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

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Article 200 【Punishment for Units Committing Financial Fraud Crimes】 Where a unit commits the crimes as stipulated in Article 194 or 195 of this Section, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and may also be fined.

Article 204 【Crime of Fraudulent Export Tax Refund】【Crime of Tax Evasion】 Where a person, by means of false declaration of export or other deceptive means, defrauds the state of export tax rebates involving a relatively large amount, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than but not more than five times the amount of the tax defrauded.

Article 208 【Crime of Illegally Purchasing Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】

【Crime of Purchasing Counterfeit Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】 Where a person illegally purchases value-added tax special invoices or purchases counterfeit value-added tax special invoices, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 218 【Crime of Selling Infringing Replicas】 Where a person, for the purpose of making profits, sells infringing replicas knowing that they are infringing replicas as stipulated in Article 217 of this Law, and the illegal gains amount to a huge sum or there are other serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

Article 219-1 【Crime of Stealing, Espionage, Purchasing, or Illegally Providing Commercial Secrets to Foreign Entities】 Where a person steals, spies on, purchases, or illegally provides commercial secrets to foreign institutions, organizations, or individuals, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

Article 224-1 【Crime of Organizing and Leading Pyramid Sales Activities】 Where a person organizes or leads pyramid sales activities under the guise of selling goods or providing services, requiring participants to obtain qualification for joining by paying fees or purchasing goods or services, forming hierarchies in a certain order, and directly or indirectly using the number of persons developed as the basis for calculating remuneration or rebates, thereby inducing or coercing participants to continue to develop others to join, defrauding property, and disrupting economic and social order, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall be fined.

Article 225 【Crime of Illegal Business Operation】 Where a person violates state regulations and engages in any of the following illegal business activities, disrupting market order and with serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately not less than but not more than five times the illegal gains: (1) Engaging in the business of exclusive, monopolized goods or other restricted goods as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations without a license;

(2) Importing or exporting licenses, certificates of origin for import and export, or other business licenses or approval documents as stipulated by laws or administrative regulations;

(3) Illegally engaging in securities, futures, or insurance businesses without the approval of the relevant competent state departments, or illegally engaging in fund payment and settlement businesses;

(4) Other illegal business activities that seriously disrupt market order.

Article 234-1 【Crime of Organizing the Sale of Human Organs】 Where a person organizes the sale of human organs, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and shall be fined.

Article 237 【Crime of Forcible Indecent Assault or Insult】 Where a person commits forcible indecent assault against another person or insults a woman by violence, coercion, or other means, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 237, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Indecent Assault on Children】 Where a person indecently assaults a child, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years; if any of the following circumstances occurs, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years:

(1) Indecently assaulting a child on multiple occasions or multiple children;

(2) Indecently assaulting a child collectively or indecently assaulting a child in public with abominable circumstances;

(3) Causing injury to the child or other serious consequences.

(4) The means of indecency are vile, or there are other aggravating circumstances.

Article 242, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Inciting Obstruction of the Rescue of Trafficked Women or Children] The principal offender who incites a crowd to obstruct a state functionary from rescuing trafficked women or children shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 261 【Abandonment Crime】 Whoever, having the duty to support an elderly person, a minor, a sick person, or any other person without the capacity for independent living, refuses to provide such support, and the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 262 【Crime of Abducting a Child】 Whoever abducts a minor under the age of fourteen from their family or guardian shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 286 【Crime of Damaging Computer Information Systems】 Whoever, in violation of state regulations, deletes, modifies, adds to, or interferes with the functions of a computer information system, causing the system to operate abnormally, and where the consequences are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention. Whoever, in

violation of state regulations, deletes, modifies, or adds to the data or applications stored, processed, or transmitted in a computer information system, and where the consequences are serious, shall be punished in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Intentionally creating or disseminating destructive programs such as computer viruses, thereby affecting the normal operation of computer systems, and where the consequences are serious, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Where a unit commits any of the crimes stipulated in the preceding three paragraphs, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 291 【Crime of Inciting Public Disturbance in Public Places or Traffic Order】Whoever incites a disturbance of the order in stations, docks, civil airports, shopping malls, parks, cinemas, theaters, exhibition halls, stadiums, or other public places; whoever incites a traffic jam or disrupts traffic order; whoever resists or obstructs public security officers in the performance of their duties; if the circumstances are serious, the principal offenders shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 291-1 [Crime of Disseminating False Hazardous Substances] [Crime of Fabricating and Knowingly Spreading False Terrorist Information] Whoever disseminates false substances such as explosives, toxic substances, radioactive materials, or pathogens of infectious diseases, or fabricates terrorist information such as threats of explosion, biological attacks, or radioactive threats, or knowingly spreads fabricated terrorist information, thereby seriously disrupting social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 293 [Crime of Picking Quarrels and Provoking Trouble] Whoever commits any of the following acts of picking quarrels and provoking trouble, thereby disrupting public order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention or public surveillance:

(1) Assaulting others at will, under circumstances that are particularly grave;

(2) Pursuing, intercepting, insulting, or intimidating others under circumstances of a grave nature;

(3) To forcibly take, extort, or willfully damage or occupy public or private property, under circumstances of a serious nature;

(4) Inciting public disturbance in public places, causing serious disorder in public order.

Article 295 【Crime of Teaching Methods of Crime】 Whoever teaches methods of crime shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

Article 296 【Crime of Illegal Assembly, March, or Demonstration】 Holding an assembly, march, or demonstration without complying with the provisions of the law.

64 / 96 Where an application for a meeting, parade, or demonstration is made in accordance with legal provisions but is not permitted, or where the activity is not conducted in the time period, location, or route approved by the competent authority, and the organizers and persons directly responsible refuse to comply with orders to disband, thereby seriously disrupting social order, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 298 【Crime of Disrupting Meetings, Processions, or Demonstrations】 Whoever disturbs, storms, or by other means disrupts a meeting, procession, or demonstration held in accordance with the law, causing public disorder, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 303, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Operating a Gambling Den] Whoever operates a gambling den shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and also be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than ten years, and also be fined.

Article 317 [Crime of Organizing an Escape from Prison] The principal offenders and active participants in organizing an escape from prison shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years; other participants shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 320 [Crime of Providing Counterfeit or Altered Entry-Exit Documents] [Crime of Selling Entry-Exit Documents] Whoever provides counterfeit or altered entry-exit documents such as passports or visas to others, or sells entry-exit documents such as passports or visas, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and also be fined.

Article 321 [Crime of Transporting Others to Illegally Cross the National Border] Whoever transports others to illegally cross the national border shall be

sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and also be fined.

(1) Repeatedly committing the act of transportation or transporting a large number of persons;

(2) The vessels, vehicles, or other means of transportation used lack necessary safety conditions, which is sufficient to cause serious consequences;

(3) The amount of illegal gains is enormous;

(4) There are other circumstances of particular seriousness.

Article 324 [Crime of Intentionally Damaging Famous Historical Sites and Cultural Relics] Whoever intentionally damages famous historical sites and cultural relics under state protection, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 325 [Crime of Illegally Selling or Gifting Precious Cultural Relics to Foreigners] In violation of cultural relic protection laws,

65 / 96 Whoever privately sells or privately gifts precious cultural relics under state prohibition of export that are in their collection to foreigners shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and may also be fined.

Article 326 [Crime of Trafficking in Cultural Relics] Whoever traffics in cultural relics prohibited from operation by the state for the purpose of making profits, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Article 329 [Crime of Robbing or Stealing State-Owned Archives] Whoever robs or steals state-owned archives shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 333 [Crime of Illegally Organizing Blood Sales][Crime of Compelling Blood Sales] Whoever illegally organizes others to sell blood shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, and also be fined.

Whoever commits the act described in the preceding paragraph and causes injury to another person shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 234 of this Law.

Article 334 [Crime of Illegally Collecting or Supplying Blood, or Manufacturing or Supplying Blood Products] Whoever illegally collects or supplies blood or manufactures or supplies blood products that do not meet the state-prescribed standards and are sufficient to endanger human health shall be sentenced to

fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

[Crime of Accident in Collecting or Supplying Blood, or Manufacturing or Supplying Blood Products] A department that has been approved by the competent state department to collect or supply blood or manufacture or supply blood products, which fails to conduct testing in accordance with regulations or violates other operational provisions, causing consequences that endanger the health of others, shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 339 [Crime of Illegally Disposing of Imported Solid Waste] Whoever violates state regulations by dumping, piling up or disposing of solid waste from outside the territory within the territory shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Article 341 [Crime of Endangering Precious and Endangered Wild Animals] Whoever illegally hunts, kills or captures precious and endangered wild animals under key state protection, or illegally purchases, transports or sells precious and endangered wild animals under key state protection and their products, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Article 342 [Crime of Illegally Occupying Agricultural Land] Whoever violates land administration regulations by illegally occupying agricultural land such as cultivated land or forest land, changes the purpose of the occupied land, in a large quantity, and causes substantial damage to agricultural land such as cultivated land or forest land, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 342-1 [Crime of Damaging Protected Natural Areas] In violation of laws and regulations on the management of protected natural areas, within a state-

66 / 96. Any person who engages in reclamation or development activities, or constructs buildings, in a national park or national nature reserve, causing serious consequences or involving other aggravating circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Where the acts described in the preceding paragraph also constitute other crimes, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the more severe penalty.

Article 343, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Destructive Mining] Whoever, in violation of the provisions of the Mineral Resources Law, adopts destructive mining methods

to mine mineral resources, causing serious damage to the mineral resources, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Article 368, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Obstructing Military Action] Whoever intentionally obstructs the military actions of the armed forces and causes serious consequences shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 370 【Crime of Intentionally Providing Substandard Weapons, Equipment, or Military Facilities】Whoever intentionally provides substandard weapons, equipment, or military facilities to the armed forces shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 371 [Crime of Mob Assault on a Military Prohibited Area] Whoever mobs an assault on a military prohibited area and seriously disrupts the order thereof shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than five years but not more than 10 years for the principal offenders; and to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights for other active participants.

Article 380 【Crime of Refusing or Intentionally Delaying Military Orders in Time of War】In time of war, any entity that refuses or intentionally delays military orders, if the circumstances are serious, shall be fined, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention.

Article 390 【Penalties for the Crime of Bribery】Any person who commits the crime of bribery shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than five years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

8. Three-Year Advancementism Clause 8.1. One-Year Sub-advancementism

Article 322 【Crime of Illegally Crossing a National (Border)】In violation of laws and regulations concerning the management of national (border) crossings… for the purpose of joining a terrorist organization, receiving terrorist training, or carrying out terrorist activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than one year but not more than three years, and also be fined.

8.2 Semi-annual Sub-ism

Article 124, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Negligently Damaging Radio and Television Facilities or Public Telecommunications Facilities] Negligently

67 / 96 Whoever commits the crime under the preceding paragraph (of damaging radio and television facilities or public telecommunications facilities) and the circumstances are relatively minor shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 128 【Crime of Illegal Possession or Concealment of Firearms and Ammunition】Whoever violates regulations on the control of firearms and illegally possesses or conceals firearms or ammunition shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

Article 130 【Crime of Illegally Carrying Firearms, Ammunition, Controlled Knives, or Dangerous Items Endangering Public Security】Whoever illegally carries firearms, ammunition, controlled knives, or explosive, flammable, radioactive, toxic, or corrosive items into a public place or a means of public transportation, thereby endangering public security, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 131 【Crime of Major Aviation Accident】Where an aviation partner violates rules and regulations, causing a major aviation accident and resulting in serious consequences, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 132 【Crime of Railway Operation Safety Accident】Any railway partner who violates rules and regulations, causing a railway operation safety accident and resulting in serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 133 [Crime of Traffic Offense] Whoever violates traffic and transportation management regulations, thereby causing a major accident that results in serious injury or death to another person or significant damage to public or private property, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 134 [Crime of Major Responsibility Accident] Any person who violates regulations on safety management in production or operations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 135 [Crime of Major Labor Safety Accident] Where safety production facilities or conditions do not comply with state regulations, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, the person directly in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 135-1 [Crime of Major Safety Accident in Mass Activities] Any person who violates safety management regulations in organizing mass activities, thereby causing major casualties or other serious consequences, the person directly in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 136 [Crime of Dangerous Articles Accident] Any person who violates regulations on the management of explosive, flammable, radioactive, toxic, or corrosive articles, and causes major accidents in production, storage, transportation, or use, resulting in serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 141 [Crime of Producing, Selling, or Supplying Counterfeit Drugs] Any person who produces or sells counterfeit drugs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Article 142-1 [Crime of Obstructing Drug Administration] Any person who violates drug administration regulations and commits any of the following acts, which are sufficient to seriously endanger human health, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only.

Article 143 [Crime of Producing or Selling Food that Does Not Meet Safety Standards] Any person who produces or sells food that does not meet food safety standards, which is sufficient to cause serious food poisoning incidents or other serious food-borne diseases, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Article 145 [Crime of Producing or Selling Substandard Medical Devices] Any person who produces medical devices or medical health materials that do not conform to the national or industry standards for protecting human health, or sells medical devices or medical health materials knowing that they do not conform to the national or industry standards for protecting human health, and which are sufficient to seriously endanger human health, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 147 [Crime of Producing or Selling Counterfeit or Substandard Pesticides, Veterinary Drugs, Fertilizers, or Seeds] Any person who produces counterfeit pesticides, veterinary drugs, or fertilizers; sells pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds knowing they are counterfeit or have lost their effectiveness; or producers or sellers pass off substandard pesticides, veterinary drugs, fertilizers, or seeds as qualified ones, causing significant losses to production, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or

criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 148 [Crime of Producing or Selling Cosmetics that Do Not Meet Hygiene Standards] Any person who produces cosmetics that do not meet hygiene standards, or sells cosmetics knowing they do not meet hygiene standards, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined or be fined only not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 152 [Crime of Smuggling Obscene Articles] Any person who smuggles obscene films, video tapes, audio tapes, pictures, publications, or other obscene articles for the purpose of profit or dissemination… If the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and also be fined.

Article 153 [Crime of Smuggling Common Goods or Articles] (1) Any person who smuggles goods or articles, evading a relatively large amount of tax payable, or has been administratively penalized for smuggling twice within one year and then commits smuggling again, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the amount of tax evaded.

Where a unit commits the crime described in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 158 [Crime of False Reporting of Registered Capital] (For a corporate entity under a registered capital system) Where a corporate entity applies for registration by using false certificates or other fraudulent means to falsely report its registered capital, deceives the competent department for company registration, and obtains company registration, and the amount of the falsely reported registered capital is huge, the consequences are serious, or there are other serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately an amount not less than 1 percent but not more than 5 percent of the amount of the falsely reported registered capital.

Where a unit commits the crime described in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 163 [Crime of Bribery by Non-State Personnel] Where a staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit, by taking advantage of his position, extorts property from another person or illegally accepts property from another person in order to seek benefits for that person, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

Article 164 [Crime of Bribery to Non-State Personnel] Where a person gives property to a staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit in order to seek improper benefits, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

Article 169-1 [Crime of Breach of Trust to the Detriment of the Interests of a Listed Company] Where the directors, supervisors, or senior management personnel of a listed company violate their fiduciary duties to the company, take advantage of their positions, and manipulate the listed company to engage in any of the following acts, causing significant losses to the interests of the listed company, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

(1) To provide funds, goods, services, or other assets to other units or individuals free of charge;

(2) To provide or accept funds, goods, services, or other assets on clearly unfair terms;

(3) To provide funds, goods, services, or other assets to a unit or individual that clearly lacks the ability to pay its debts;

70 / 96 (4) To provide a guarantee for a unit or individual that clearly lacks the ability to pay its debts, or to provide a guarantee for other units or individuals without justifiable reasons;

(5) To waive claims or assume debts without justifiable reasons;

(6) To damage the interests of the listed company by other means.

Where the controlling shareholder or actual controller of a listed company instructs the directors, supervisors, or senior management personnel of the listed company to commit the acts described in the preceding paragraph, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where the controlling shareholder or actual controller of a listed company who commits the crime described in the preceding paragraph is a unit, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who

are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 171 [Crime of Selling, Purchasing, or Transporting Counterfeit Currency] Where a person sells or purchases counterfeit currency or transports counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 171 [Crime of Financial Staff Purchasing Counterfeit Currency or Exchanging Genuine Currency for Counterfeit Currency] Where a staff member of a bank or other financial institution purchases counterfeit currency or, by taking advantage of his position, exchanges genuine currency for counterfeit currency, and the circumstances are relatively minor, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

Article 172 [Crime of Possessing or Using Counterfeit Currency] Where a person possesses or uses counterfeit currency knowing it to be counterfeit, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

Article 173 [Crime of Altering Currency] Where a person alters currency, and the amount involved is relatively large, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately an amount of not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

Article 174 【Crime of Unauthorized Establishment of a Financial Institution】 Whoever, without approval from the relevant competent state department, establishes a commercial bank, securities exchange, futures exchange, securities company, futures brokerage company, insurance company, or any other financial institution, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

Article 175 【Crime of Usurious Lending】 Whoever, for the purpose of profiting from re-lending, obtains credit funds from a financial institution by fraudulent means and re-lends them to others at a high rate of interest, and where the illegal gains are of a relatively large amount, shall be sentenced to fixed-term

imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the illegal gains.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 175-1 【Crime of Fraudulently Obtaining Loans, Acceptance of Bills, or Financial Instruments】 Whoever, by means of deception, obtains a loan, acceptance of a bill, letter of credit, guarantee letter, or other financial instrument from a bank or other financial institution, thereby causing substantial loss to the bank or other financial institution, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 176 【Crime of Illegally Absorbing Public Deposits】 Whoever illegally absorbs public deposits or absorbs public deposits in a disguised form, thereby disrupting financial order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 177-1 [Crime of Interfering with Credit Card Management] Whoever interferes with credit card management under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan, or be fined only: (1) Knowingly possessing or transporting forged credit cards, or knowingly possessing or transporting a large quantity of forged blank credit cards;

(2) Illegally possessing another person’s credit card in a large quantity;

(3) To use false identification documents to fraudulently obtain a credit card;

(4) To sell, purchase, or provide to others counterfeit credit cards or credit cards fraudulently obtained by using false identification documents.

Article 178 [Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering State Securities] Whoever counterfeits or alters treasury bonds or other securities issued by the State, if the amount involved is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term

imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or solely be fined not less than 20,000 yuan but not more than 200,000 yuan.

【Crime of Counterfeiting or Altering Stocks or Corporate and Enterprise Bonds】Whoever counterfeits or alters stocks or corporate or enterprise bonds, if the amount involved is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 100,000 yuan.

Article 201 【Tax Evasion Crime】Where a taxpayer, by means of deception or concealment, makes a false tax declaration or fails to declare, thereby evading a tax payment of a relatively large amount and accounting for more than ten percent of the amount payable, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Article 202 【Crime of Tax Resistance】 Whoever refuses to pay taxes by means of violence or threat shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the amount of the tax refused to be paid.

Article 203 【Crime of Evading Tax Payment】 Where a taxpayer fails to pay taxes due and adopts means such as transferring or concealing property, making it impossible for the tax authority to collect the unpaid taxes, and the amount involved is not less than ten thousand yuan but less than one hundred thousand yuan, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined an amount not less than but not more than five times the unpaid tax.

Article 205 【Crime of Falsely Issuing Value-Added Tax Special Invoices or Invoices for Defrauding Export Tax Refunds or Tax Deduction】 Whoever falsely issues value-added tax special invoices or falsely issues other invoices for defrauding export tax refunds or tax deduction shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than twenty thousand yuan but not more than two hundred thousand yuan.

Where a unit commits a crime as stipulated in this Article, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 206 【Crime of Counterfeiting or Selling Counterfeited Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】 Whoever counterfeits or sells counterfeited value-added tax

special invoices shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than twenty thousand yuan but not more than two hundred thousand yuan.

Where a unit commits a crime as stipulated in this Article, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

Article 207 【Crime of Illegally Selling Value-Added Tax Special Invoices】 Whoever illegally sells value-added tax special invoices shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than twenty thousand yuan but not more than two hundred thousand yuan.

73 / 96 Article 209 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices for Defrauding Export Tax Refunds or Tax Deduction】 Whoever forges, manufactures without authorization or sells forged or unauthorized manufactured invoices that can be used for defrauding export tax refunds or tax deduction shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also be fined an amount of not less than twenty thousand yuan but not more than two hundred thousand yuan.

Article 213 【Crime of Counterfeiting Registered Trademarks】 Whoever, without the permission of the owner of a registered trademark, uses the same registered trademark on the same kind of goods or services, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

Article 214 【Crime of Selling Goods Bearing Counterfeited Registered Trademarks】 Whoever sells goods knowing that they bear counterfeited registered trademarks, and if the illegal gains are relatively large or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

Article 215 【Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Registered Trademark Symbols】 Whoever forges, manufactures without authorization or sells forged or unauthorized manufactured registered trademark symbols of others, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

Article 216 【Crime of Counterfeiting Patents】 Whoever counterfeits another's patent, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

Article 217 【Crime of Infringing Copyright】 For the purpose of making profits, if any of the following acts of infringing copyright or rights related to copyright is committed, and the illegal gains are relatively large or there are other serious circumstances, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

Article 219 【Crime of Infringing Trade Secrets】 If any of the following acts of infringing trade secrets is committed and the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, and shall also be fined or be fined separately.

(1) Obtaining the trade secrets of the rights holder by theft, bribery, fraud, coercion, electronic intrusion or other improper means;

(2) Disclosing, using or permitting others to use the trade secrets of the rights holder obtained by the means mentioned in the preceding paragraph;

(3) Disclosing, using or permitting others to use the trade secrets in one's possession by violating confidentiality obligations or violating the requirements of the rights holder regarding the protection of trade secrets.

74 / 96 Whoever obtains, discloses, uses or permits others to use the trade secrets knowing that the acts listed in the preceding paragraph have been committed shall be deemed to have infringed upon trade secrets.

For the purposes of this Article, the "rights holder" refers to the owner of a trade secret and the user of a trade secret permitted by the owner of the trade secret.

Article 223 【Crime of Collusive Bidding】 Where bidders collude with each other in their bidding quotations, thereby harming the interests of the tenderer or other bidders, and if the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 224 【Crime of Contract Fraud】 Where any of the following circumstances occurs, a person, with the purpose of illegal possession, defrauds the other party of property by deception in the course of concluding or performing a contract, and if the amount involved is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 226 【Crime of Forced Transaction】Where a person commits any of the following acts by means of violence or threat, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

(1) Forcibly buying or selling goods;

(2) Forcing another person to provide or accept services;

(3) Forcing another person to participate in or withdraw from a bid or auction;

(4) Forcing another person to transfer or acquire shares, bonds, or other assets of a company or enterprise;

(5) Forcing another person to participate in or withdraw from a specific business activity.

Article 227, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Reselling Train or Ship Tickets】Where a person resells train or ship tickets, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined an amount not less than one time but not more than five times the value of the tickets or certificates.

Article 228 【Crime of Illegal Transfer or Reselling of the Right to Use Land】Where a person, for the purpose of making a profit, violates land administration regulations by illegally transferring or reselling the right to use land, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined an amount not less than five percent but not more than twenty percent of the value of the illegally transferred or resold right to use land.

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Article 230 【Crime of Evading Commodity Inspection】Where a person violates the provisions of the Law on Import and Export Commodity Inspection by evading commodity inspection, sells or uses imported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without declaring them for inspection, or exports exported goods that must be inspected by a commodity inspection agency without passing the inspection, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 233 【Crime of Negligent Homicide】Where a person negligently causes the death of another person… if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years.

Article 234 【Crime of Intentional Injury】Where a person intentionally injures the body of another person, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

Article 235 【Crime of Negligent Injury Causing Serious Injury】Where a person negligently injures another person causing serious injury, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention. If other provisions of this Law provide otherwise, the provisions shall be followed.

Article 236-1 【Crime of Sexual Assault by a Person with a Duty of Care】Where a person who has a special duty of supervision, guardianship, foster care, education, or medical care towards a female minor who has reached the age of fourteen but not the age of sixteen has sexual relations with her, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years.

Article 238 【Crime of Illegal Detention】Where a person illegally detains another person or illegally deprives another person of personal freedom by other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance or deprivation of political rights.

Article 241 【Crime of Purchasing Abducted Women or Children】Where a person purchases abducted women or children, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

Article 243 【Crime of False Accusation and Frame-up】Where a person fabricates facts to falsely accuse and frame up another person with the intent to cause the other person to be subject to criminal prosecution, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

Article 244 【Crime of Forced Labor】Where a person forces another person to work by means of violence, threat or restriction of personal freedom, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

Where a person knowingly assists another person in committing the acts described in the preceding paragraph by recruiting or transporting persons or by other acts of assisting in forcing others to labor, he shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 244-1 [Crime of Employing Juveniles in Hazardous Labor] Whoever, in violation of labor administration regulations, employs juveniles under the age of sixteen to engage in labor of excessive physical intensity, or to work at high altitudes or in underground operations, or to work in hazardous environments such as those involving explosives, flammables, radioactivity, or toxicity, and if the circumstances are serious, the persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

Article 245 [Crime of Illegal Search] [Crime of Illegal Intrusion into a Residence] Whoever illegally searches the body or residence of another person, or illegally intrudes into the residence of another person, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 246 [Crime of Insult] [Crime of Libel] Whoever publicly insults another person by violence or other methods, or fabricates facts to libel another person, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 247 [Crime of Extorting a Confession by Torture] [Crime of Obtaining Evidence by Violence] Where judicial personnel extort confessions from criminal suspects or defendants by torture or use violence to force witnesses to give testimony, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 248 [Crime of Mistreating Persons Under Custody] Where supervisory personnel in a supervisory institution such as a prison, detention center, or detention house beat or subject persons under custody to corporal punishment or abuse, and if the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 249 [Crime of Inciting Ethnic Hatred or Discrimination] Whoever incites ethnic hatred or ethnic discrimination, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 250 [Crime of Publishing Works that Discriminate Against or Insult Ethnic Minorities] Whoever publishes works containing content that discriminates against or insults ethnic minorities, and if the circumstances are vile and cause serious consequences, the persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 253-1 [Crime of Violating Citizens' Personal Information] Whoever, in violation of relevant State provisions, sells or provides citizens' personal

information to others, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be fined only.

In violation of relevant State provisions, selling or providing to others the citizens' personal information obtained in the course of performing official duties or providing services,

shall be punished more severely in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Whoever steals or otherwise illegally obtains citizens' personal information shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Where a unit commits the crimes stipulated in the preceding three paragraphs, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the respective paragraphs.

Article 255 [Crime of Retaliation Against Accounting or Statistical Personnel] The leaders of a company, enterprise, institution, organ, or organization who retaliate against accounting or statistical personnel for performing their duties in accordance with the law or resisting violations of the Accounting Law or the Statistics Law, and if the circumstances are vile, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 256 [Crime of Disrupting Elections] Whoever disrupts elections or obstructs voters and deputies from freely exercising their right to vote and to be elected by means of violence, threats, deception, bribery, forging election documents, or falsely reporting the number of votes cast in elections of people's congresses at all levels and leading members of State organs, and if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 259 [Crime of Disrupting a Military Marriage] Whoever knowingly cohabits or marries the spouse of an active serviceman shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Whoever, by taking advantage of his position or a position of subordination, coerces the wife of an active serviceman into sexual intercourse, shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Article 236 of this Law.

Article 260-1 [Crime of Abusing a Ward or Care Recipient] Any person who has the duty of guardianship or care for a minor, elderly person, sick person, disabled person, etc., and abuses the person under their guardianship or care, if the

circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

If a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If a person commits the act in the first paragraph and at the same time constitutes another crime, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions that impose a heavier punishment.

Article 262-1 [Crime of Organizing Beggars by Disabled Persons or Children] Whoever organizes disabled persons or minors under the age of fourteen to beg by means of violence or coercion shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Article 262-2 [Crime of Organizing Minors to Engage in Activities that Violate Public Administration] Organizing minors to engage in activities that violate public administration, such as theft, fraud, robbery, extortion, etc., shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

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Article 264 [Crime of Theft] Whoever steals public or private property of a relatively large amount, or commits theft repeatedly, enters a residence to steal, carries a weapon to steal, or picks pockets, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

Article 266 [Crime of Fraud] Whoever defrauds public or private property of a relatively large amount shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined; if the amount is huge or there are other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall be fined.

Article 267 [Crime of Robbery] Whoever snatches public or private property of a relatively large amount, or snatches property repeatedly, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

Article 268 [Crime of Mob Plunder] Whoever leads a mob to plunder public or private property of a relatively large amount or with other serious circumstances, the principal offenders and the active participants shall be sentenced to fixed-

term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall be fined.

Article 271 [Crime of Misappropriation of Duty] Any staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, by taking advantage of their position, illegally takes possession of the property of the unit for themselves, if the amount is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall be fined.

Article 272 [Crime of Misappropriation of Funds] Any staff member of a company, enterprise, or other unit who, by taking advantage of their position, misappropriates the unit's funds for personal use or lends them to others, if the amount is relatively large and has not been returned for more than three months, or if the amount is relatively large and is used for profit-making activities, or if used for illegal activities, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 273 [Crime of Misappropriation of Specific Funds] Whoever misappropriates funds or materials for disaster relief, emergency rescue, flood control, special care for the disabled, poverty alleviation, resettlement, or relief, if the circumstances are serious and cause significant damage to the interests of the state and the people, the persons directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if the circumstances are especially serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

8 According to the "Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's People's Procuratorate on Several Issues Concerning the Specific Application of Law in Handling Criminal Cases of Fraud," the value of public or private property defrauded of 3,000-10,000, 30,000-100,000, or more than 500,000 yuan shall be respectively identified as the "relatively large amount," "huge amount," or "especially huge amount" as stipulated in Article 266 of the Criminal Law. 9 Refers to 5,000-20,000 yuan in RMB. 10 Refers to 60,000 yuan or more but less than 400,000 yuan in RMB. 79 / 96

Article 274 [Crime of Extortion] Whoever extorts public or private property of a relatively large amount or extorts property repeatedly shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

Article 275 【Crime of Intentional Destruction of Property】 Whoever intentionally destroys public or private property of a relatively large amount or commits other acts of serious circumstances shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or a fine.

Article 276 【Crime of Disrupting Production and Business Operations】 Whoever, for the purpose of venting resentment or retaliation or for other personal purposes, destroys machinery and equipment, maims draft animals, or uses other methods to disrupt production and business operations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 276-1 【Crime of Refusal to Pay Labor Remuneration】 Whoever, by means of transferring property or absconding, evades payment of labor remuneration to workers or refuses to pay labor remuneration to workers despite having the ability to do so, where the amount is relatively large, and still refuses to pay after being ordered to do so by relevant government departments, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Where a person commits the acts in the preceding two paragraphs and has not caused serious consequences, and pays the labor remuneration to the workers before the public prosecution is initiated and assumes corresponding compensation liability in accordance with the law, the punishment may be mitigated or exempted.

Article 277 【Crime of Obstructing Official Duties】 Whoever, by means of violence or threat, obstructs a state functionary from performing his duties according to law shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine.

Whoever, by means of violence or threat, obstructs deputies to the National People’s Congress and local people’s congresses at all levels from performing their duties as deputies shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Whoever, during natural disasters or emergencies, by means of violence or threat, obstructs Red Cross staff from performing their duties according to law shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Whoever intentionally obstructs state security organs or public security organs from performing state security tasks without using violence or threat, causing serious consequences, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

【Crime of Assaulting a Police Officer】 Whoever violently attacks a people's police officer who is performing his duties according to law shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

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Article 278 【Crime of Inciting Violent Resistance to Law Implementation】 Whoever incites the masses to violently resist the implementation of state laws or administrative regulations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 279 【Crime of Impersonation and Fraud】 Whoever impersonates a state functionary to commit fraud shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Whoever impersonates a people's police officer to commit fraud shall be given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 280, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Forgery, Alteration, or Sale of Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs】【Crime of Theft, Robbery, or Destruction of Official Documents, Certificates, or Seals of State Organs】 Whoever forges, alters, sells, or steals, robs, or destroys official documents, certificates, or seals of state organs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

【Crime of Forgery of Seals of Companies, Enterprises, Institutions, or People's Organizations】 Whoever forges the seals of companies, enterprises, institutions, or people's organizations shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

【Crime of Forgery, Alteration, or Sale of Identity Certificates】 Whoever forges, alters, or sells identity certificates such as resident identity cards, passports, social security cards, driver's licenses, or other certificates that can be used to prove identity according to law shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights, and shall also be fined.

Article 280-2 【Crime of Impersonation】 Whoever steals or uses another person's identity to replace that person and obtain admission qualifications for

higher education, qualifications for civil service recruitment, or employment placement benefits shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

Article 281 【Crime of Illegal Production or Sale of Police Equipment】 Whoever illegally produces or sells special signs such as standard clothing of the people's police, vehicle license plates, or police equipment, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 283 【Crime of Illegally Producing or Selling Specialized Espionage Equipment or Specialized Eavesdropping and Surveillance Equipment】 Whoever illegally produces or sells specialized espionage equipment or specialized eavesdropping and surveillance equipment shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 284-1 【Crime of Organizing Cheating in Examinations】 Whoever organizes cheating in national examinations as stipulated by laws shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 285 【Crime of Illegally Intruding into Computer Information Systems】 Whoever violates state regulations and intrudes into computer information systems concerning state affairs, national defense construction, or cutting-edge scientific and technological fields shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 285 【Crime of Illegally Intruding into Computer Information Systems】 Whoever violates state regulations and intrudes into computer information systems concerning state affairs, national defense construction, or cutting-edge scientific and technological fields shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

【Crime of Illegally Obtaining Computer Information System Data or Illegally Controlling Computer Information Systems】 Whoever violates state regulations, intrudes into computer information systems other than those specified in the preceding paragraph or adopts other technical means, obtains data stored, processed or transmitted in the computer information system, or illegally controls the computer information system, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 286-1 【Crime of Refusing to Fulfill Information Network Security Management Obligations】 Where a network service provider fails to fulfill the information network security management obligations as stipulated by laws and administrative regulations, and refuses to make corrections after being ordered by the regulatory authority to do so, and falls under any of the following circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined:

(1) Causing the widespread dissemination of illegal information;

(2) Causing user information leakage and resulting in serious consequences;

(3) Causing the destruction of evidence in criminal cases, if the circumstances are serious;

(4) Having other serious circumstances.

If a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If the acts in the preceding two paragraphs constitute other crimes at the same time, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

Article 287-2 【Crime of Assisting Information Network Criminal Activities】 Whoever knowingly provides technical support such as internet access, server hosting, network storage, or communication transmission for others to commit crimes using information networks, or provides assistance such as advertising promotion or payment settlement, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

If a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

If the acts in the preceding two paragraphs constitute other crimes at the same time, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions stipulating the heavier punishment.

Article 288 【Crime of Disrupting the Order of Radio Communication Management】 Whoever violates state regulations, sets up or uses radio stations

without authorization, or uses radio frequencies without authorization, disrupting the order of radio communication, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 290 【Crime of Gathering a Crowd to Disrupt Social Order】 Whoever gathers a crowd to disrupt social order, if the circumstances are serious, causing work, production, business, teaching, scientific research, or medical activities to be unable to proceed, and causing serious losses… For other active participants, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance or deprivation of political rights.

Paragraph 3 【Crime of Disrupting the Work Order of State Organs】 Whoever repeatedly disrupts the work order of state organs, refuses to correct after being administratively penalized, and causes serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

Article 291-2, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Fabricating and Intentionally Spreading False Information] Whoever fabricates false information about dangerous situations, epidemics, disasters, or police situations and disseminates it on information networks or other media, or knowingly disseminates such false information on information networks or other media, thereby seriously disrupting social order, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 292 [Crime of Gang Brawling] Whoever engages in gang brawling shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance if he is a principal offender or other active participant. (1) Where there are multiple instances of gang brawling;

(2) Where public brawls involve a large number of participants, a large scale, and have a pernicious social impact;

(3) Gathering for a brawl in a public place or on a thoroughfare, causing serious disruption to public order;

(4) Engaging in a group brawl with weapons.

Gathering for a brawl that causes serious injury or death shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 234 and 232 of this Law.

Article 293-1 [Crime of Illegally Collecting Debts] Where any of the following circumstances exists, and illegal debts such as those arising from high-interest lending are collected, and the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be

sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined:

83 / 96 (1) Using violence or coercion;

(2) Restricting the personal freedom of others or intruding into their residences;

(3) To intimidate, follow, or harass others.

Article 297 【Crime of Illegally Carrying Weapons, Controlled Knives, or Explosives to Assemblies, Marches, or Demonstrations】Whoever, in violation of legal provisions, carries weapons, controlled knives, or explosives to attend an assembly, march, or demonstration shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 299 【Crime of Insulting the National Flag, National Emblem, or National Anthem】Whoever, in a public place, intentionally insults the flag, emblem, or national anthem of the People’s Republic of China by burning, damaging, defacing, smearing, trampling, or other means, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 299-1 【Crime of Insulting or Defaming Heroes and Martyrs】Whoever insults, defames, or by other means infringes upon the reputation or honor of heroes and martyrs, thereby harming the public interest of society, and where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 302 【Crime of Theft, Insult, or Intentional Destruction of a Corpse, Skeletal Remains, or Cremated Ashes】Whoever steals, insults, or intentionally destroys a corpse, skeletal remains, or cremated ashes shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 303 【Gambling Crime】 Whoever, for the purpose of profit, organizes gambling activities or engages in gambling as a profession shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and also be fined.

Article 305 【Crime of Perjury】 In a criminal proceeding, if a witness, expert recorder, or translator intentionally provides false testimony, expert opinion, record, or translation concerning a material fact of the case, with the intent to

frame another person or conceal evidence of a crime, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 306 【Crime of Defense Counsel or Litigation Agent Destroying or Falsifying Evidence, or Obstructing Testimony】In criminal proceedings, if a defense counsel or litigation agent destroys or falsifies evidence, or assists a party to destroy or falsify evidence, or threatens or induces a witness to alter their testimony in contravention of the facts or to give false testimony, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 307 【Crime of Obstructing Testimony】 Whoever, by means of violence, threats, or bribery, prevents a witness from testifying or instructs another person to give false testimony shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 307-1 [Crime of False Litigation] Whoever institutes a civil action based on fabricated facts, thereby disrupting judicial order or seriously infringing upon the lawful rights and interests of another person, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 308 [Crime of Retaliation Against a Witness] Whoever retaliates against a witness shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 308-1 【Crime of Disclosing Confidential Case Information】 Judicial personnel, defenders, agents in litigation, or other participants in litigation who disclose information that should not be made public in cases that are not tried publicly in accordance with the law, causing the information to be publicly disseminated or other serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and may also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

Article 309 【Crime of Disrupting Court Order】 Any of the following acts of disrupting court order shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine:

(1) Inciting a crowd to create a disturbance or storming the court;

(2) Assaulting judicial personnel or participants in litigation;

(3) Insulting, slandering, or threatening judicial personnel or participants in litigation, refusing to stop upon court injunction, and seriously disrupting court order;

(4) Committing acts of disrupting court order such as damaging court facilities, seizing or destroying litigation documents or evidence, under serious circumstances.

Article 310 【Crime of Harboring or Shielding Criminals】 Whoever provides a hiding place or property for a criminal person, helps them to escape, or provides false testimony to shield them, knowing that they are a criminal, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years.

Whoever commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph and has prior conspiracy shall be dealt with as a joint crime.

Article 311 【Crime of Refusing to Provide Evidence of Espionage, Terrorism, or Extremism Crimes】 Whoever, knowing that another person has committed espionage or terrorism or extremism crimes, refuses to provide information or evidence when investigated by judicial authorities, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 312 【Crime of Concealing or Hiding Criminal Proceeds or Gains】 Whoever conceals, hides, transfers, purchases, sells on behalf of another, or conceals or hides criminal proceeds and the gains derived therefrom by other means, knowing that they are criminal proceeds or gains, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and may also be fined or be subject to a fine alone; if the circumstances are serious, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years, and shall also be fined. 85 / 96 If a unit commits the crime mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 313 【Crime of Refusing to Execute Judgment or Order】 Whoever has the ability to execute a judgment or order of a people’s court but refuses to execute it, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or a fine.

Article 314 【Crime of Illegally Disposing of Seized, Detained, or Frozen Property】 Whoever conceals, transfers, sells, or intentionally damages property that has been seized, detained, or frozen by judicial authorities, under serious

circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or a fine.

Article 315 【Crime of Disrupting Supervision Order】 A criminal person who is detained in accordance with the law and commits any of the following acts of disrupting supervision order, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years:

(1) Assaulting supervisory personnel;

(2) Organizing other persons under supervision to disrupt supervision order;

(3) Inciting a crowd to cause trouble and disrupt normal supervision order;

(4) Assaulting, physically punishing, or inciting others to assault or physically punish other persons under supervision.

Article 319 【Crime of Fraudulently Obtaining Exit Documents】 Whoever, by means of fraud under the pretext of labor export, economic and trade exchanges, or other names, obtains exit documents such as passports or visas for the purpose of organizing others to illegally cross national (border) boundaries shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years.

Article 322 【Crime of Illegally Crossing National (Border) Boundaries】 Whoever violates laws and regulations concerning the administration of national (border) boundaries by illegally crossing national (border) boundaries, under serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined; if the act is for the purpose of joining a terrorist organization, receiving terrorist training, or carrying out terrorist activities, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than one year but not more than three years, and shall also be fined.

Article 323 【Crime of Destroying Boundary Markers and Boundary Poles】 【Crime of Destroying Permanent Survey Markers】 Whoever intentionally destroys boundary markers or boundary poles of the national border or permanent survey markers shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 324 【Crime of Intentionally Damaging Cultural Relics】 Whoever intentionally damages precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key cultural relics protection units under national protection or provincial-level cultural relics protection units shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 324 【Crime of Intentionally Damaging Cultural Relics】Whoever intentionally damages precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key cultural relics protection units under national protection or provincial-level cultural relics protection units shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined; if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than ten years, and shall also be fined.

Article 324, Paragraph 3 【Crime of Negligently Damaging Cultural Relics】Whoever negligently damages precious cultural relics protected by the State or cultural relics designated as key cultural relics protection units under national protection or provincial-level cultural relics protection units, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 327 【Crime of Illegally Selling or Privately Donating Cultural Relic Collections】Whoever violates cultural relic protection regulations and sells or privately donates cultural relic collections protected by the State from state-owned museums, libraries, or other units, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 328 【Crime of Excavating Ancient Cultural Sites and Ancient Tombs】Whoever excavates ancient cultural sites or ancient tombs with historical, artistic, or scientific value, if the circumstances are relatively minor, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

Article 329, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Unauthorized Selling or Transferring State-owned Archives】Whoever violates the provisions of the Archives Law by unauthorized selling or transferring state-owned archives, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 330 【Crime of Obstructing the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases】Whoever violates the provisions of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases and has any of the following acts, causing the spread of Class A infectious diseases or infectious diseases for which Class A preventive and control measures are determined according to law, or causing a

serious risk of spread, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 331 【Crime of Spreading Infectious Disease Bacteria and Viruses】 Personnel engaged in experiments, preservation, carrying, or transportation of infectious disease bacteria and viruses who violate the relevant provisions of the administrative departments for health under the State Council, causing the spread of infectious disease bacteria and viruses with serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 332 【Crime of Obstructing Frontier Health Quarantine】 Whoever violates frontier health quarantine regulations, causing the spread of quarantinable infectious diseases or creating a serious risk of spread, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 334-1 【Crime of Illegally Collecting Human Genetic Resources and Smuggling Human Genetic Resource Materials】 Whoever violates the relevant state provisions by illegally collecting China’s human genetic resources or illegally transporting, mailing, or carrying China’s human genetic resource materials out of the country, endangering public health or social and public interests, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 335 【Crime of Medical Malpractice】 Medical personnel who, due to serious negligence, cause the death of a patient or serious injury to the health of a patient shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 336 【Crime of Illegal Practice of Medicine】 Whoever practices medicine without obtaining a practicing physician qualification, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

【Crime of Illegal Sterilization Surgery】 Any person who does not possess a medical practitioner’s license and, without authorization, performs sterilization reversal surgery, sterilization simulation surgery, pregnancy termination surgery, or removal of an intrauterine device for another person, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

Article 336-1 【Crime of Illegal Implantation of Gene-Edited or Cloned Embryos】 Implanting gene-edited or cloned human embryos into the human body or an animal body, or implanting gene-edited or cloned animal embryos into the human body, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall be fined.

Article 336 【Crime of Obstructing Plant and Animal Quarantine】 Violating national regulations concerning plant and animal quarantine and causing a major plant or animal epidemic, or creating a risk of causing a major plant or animal epidemic, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

Article 338 【Crime of Environmental Pollution】 Violating national regulations by discharging, dumping, or disposing of radioactive waste, waste containing pathogens of infectious diseases, toxic substances, or other harmful substances, causing serious environmental pollution, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

Article 340 【Crime of Illegal Fishing of Aquatic Products】 Violating regulations for the protection of aquatic resources by fishing in prohibited fishing areas or during prohibited fishing periods, or by using prohibited tools or methods, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine.

Article 341, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Illegal Hunting】 Violating hunting regulations by hunting in prohibited hunting areas or during prohibited hunting periods, or by using prohibited tools or methods, thereby damaging wildlife resources, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine.

【Crime of Illegal Hunting, Purchasing, Transporting, or Selling Terrestrial Wild Animals】 Violating laws and regulations for the protection and management of wild animals, illegally hunting, purchasing, transporting, or selling terrestrial wild animals that grow and reproduce naturally in the wild environment other than those specified in the first paragraph for the purpose of consumption, if the circumstances are serious, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 343 【Crime of Illegal Mining】 Violating the Mineral Resources Law by mining without a mining license, entering national planned mining areas, mining

areas of significant value to the national economy, or the mining areas of others without authorization, or mining specific mineral species that are subject to protective exploitation as stipulated by the state, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone 88 / 96

Article 344 【Crime of Endangering Nationally Key Protected Plants】 Violating national regulations by illegally felling or destroying precious trees or other nationally key protected plants, or illegally purchasing, transporting, processing, or selling precious trees or other nationally key protected plants and their products, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall be fined.

Article 344-1 【Crime of Illegal Introduction, Release, or Abandonment of Invasive Alien Species】 Violating national regulations by illegally introducing, releasing, or abandoning invasive alien species, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

Article 345 【Crime of Illegal Logging of Forests】 Illegally logging forests or other trees in a relatively large quantity, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

【Crime of Excessive Logging of Forests】 Violating the Forest Law by excessively logging forests or other trees in a relatively large quantity, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

【Crime of Illegal Purchasing or Transporting Illegally Logged or Excessively Logged Trees】 Illegally purchasing or transporting trees knowing that they are illegally logged or excessively logged, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined or be subject to a fine alone.

Article 368 [Crime of Obstructing Military Personnel in the Performance of Their Duties] Whoever obstructs military personnel in the performance of their duties by means of violence or threat shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or a fine.

Article 369 [Crime of Destroying Weapons and Equipment, Military Facilities, or Military Communications] Whoever destroys weapons and equipment, military

facilities, or military communications shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 370, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Negligently Providing Substandard Weapons and Equipment or Military Facilities] Whoever negligently commits the crime in the preceding paragraph and causes serious consequences shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention; if particularly serious consequences are caused, the offender shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years.

If a unit commits the crime in the first paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph.

Article 371, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Inciting a Crowd to Disrupt the Order of a Military Administrative Area] Whoever incites a crowd to disrupt the order of a military administrative area, causing the work in the area to be unable to proceed and causing serious losses, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than seven years for the principal offenders; and for other active participants, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

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Article 372 [Crime of Impersonating a Military Personnel to Commit Fraud] Whoever impersonates a military personnel to commit fraud shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

Article 373 [Crime of Inciting Military Personnel to Desert the Army] [Crime of Employing Deserters] Whoever incites military personnel to desert the army or knowingly employs deserters, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 375 [Crime of Forgery, Alteration, Sale, Purchase of Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces] [Crime of Stealing or Seizing Documents, Certificates, or Seals of the Armed Forces] Whoever forges, alters, sells, purchases, steals, or seizes documents, certificates, or seals of the armed forces shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, public surveillance, or deprivation of political rights.

[Crime of Illegally Producing or Selling Standardized Uniforms of the Armed Forces] Whoever illegally produces or sells standardized uniforms of the armed forces, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

[Crime of Forgery, Theft, Sale, Illegal Provision, or Illegal Use of Special Emblems of the Armed Forces] Whoever forges, steals, sells, or illegally provides or uses special emblems of the armed forces such as vehicle license plates, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

Article 378 [Crime of Spreading Rumors to Disrupt Military Morale in Wartime] Whoever spreads rumors to confuse the public and disrupt military morale in wartime shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 379 [Crime of Harboring Deserters in Wartime] Whoever, in wartime, knowingly provides a hiding place or property to a deserter, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 381 [Crime of Refusing Military Requisition or Conscription in Wartime] Whoever refuses military requisition or conscription in wartime, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention.

Article 388-1 [Crime of Taking Advantage of Influence to Accept Bribes] The close relatives of a state functionary or any other person with close ties to the state functionary, through the official conduct of the state functionary, or by taking advantage of the convenient conditions formed by the power or status of the state functionary to influence the conduct of other state functionaries, seeks improper benefits for the requester, extorts property from the requester, or accepts property from the requester, if the amount is relatively large or there are other relatively serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

Article 390-1 【Crime of Bribery of Influential Persons】 Whoever, for the purpose of securing improper benefits, bribes a close relative of a state official or any other person with whom the state official has a close relationship, or bribes a former state official or their close relatives or any other person with whom they have a close relationship, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the unit shall be fined, and the persons who are directly in charge and the other persons who are directly responsible shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and shall also be fined.

Article 391 [Crime of Offering Bribes to an Entity] For the purpose of securing improper benefits, offering property to a state organ, state-owned company, enterprise, institution, or people's organization, or, in the course of economic transactions, in violation of state regulations, offering kickbacks or service fees under various names, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

Where a unit commits the crime stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a fine shall be imposed on the unit, and its directly responsible persons in charge and other persons directly responsible shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Article 392 【Crime of Introducing Bribes】Whoever introduces bribes to a state functionary, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than three years or criminal detention, and also be fined.

A person who introduces bribery and voluntarily discloses the act of introduction before being prosecuted may be given a mitigated or exempted penalty.

9. Article on Two-Year Supremacyism

Article 140 【Crime of Producing or Selling Counterfeit or Substandard Products】Any producer or seller who mixes or adulterates products, passes off fakes as genuine goods, substitutes inferior products for superior ones, or passes off non-compliant products as compliant ones, where the sales amount is not less than 50,000 yuan but less than 200,000 yuan, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than 50 percent but not more than double the sales amount.

Article 205-1 [Crime of Issuing False Invoices] Whoever issues false invoices other than those specified in Article 205 of this Law, if the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

Article 209, Paragraph 2 [Crime of Illegally Manufacturing or Selling Illegally Manufactured Invoices] Whoever forges, manufactures without authorization, or sells forged or unauthorized manufactured invoices other than those specified in the preceding paragraph shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not

more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or solely be fined not less than 10,000 yuan but not more than 50,000 yuan.

Article 210-1 [Crime of Possessing Counterfeit Invoices] Whoever knowingly possesses counterfeit invoices in a large quantity shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

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Article 221 【Crime of Damaging Commercial Reputation and the Reputation of Goods】Whoever fabricates and disseminates false facts to damage the commercial reputation or the reputation of goods of another person, thereby causing that person major losses or involving other serious circumstances, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 222 【Crime of False Advertising】Where an advertiser, advertising operator, or advertising publisher violates state regulations by using advertisements to make false publicity about goods or services, and the circumstances are serious, they shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

Article 227 【Crime of Counterfeiting and Reselling Counterfeit Valuable Vouchers】Whoever counterfeits or resells counterfeit train tickets, ship tickets, postage stamps, or other valuable vouchers, if the amount involved is relatively large, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined not less than one time but not more than five times the value of the vouchers.

Article 257 【Crime of Violently Interfering with the Freedom of Marriage】 Whoever, by means of violence, interferes with another person’s freedom of marriage shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention.

Article 258 [Bigamy] Any person who, having a spouse, commits bigamy, or who knowingly marries another person who has a spouse, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention.

Article 260 【Crime of Abuse】 Any person who abuses a family member under circumstances which are flagrantly abominable shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention or public surveillance.

Article 270 【Crime of Embezzlement】 Whoever, by taking advantage of having another person’s property in custody, illegally takes it for himself, where the amount involved is relatively large and he refuses to return it, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or a fine.

Article 284 【Crime of Illegally Using Special Eavesdropping or Surveillance Equipment】 Whoever illegally uses special eavesdropping or surveillance equipment, causing serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

Article 364 【Crime of Disseminating Obscene Materials】 Whoever disseminates obscene books, periodicals, films, audio-visual materials, pictures, or other obscene articles, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years, criminal detention, or public surveillance.

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Article 376, Paragraph 2 【Crime of Refusing or Evading Military Service in Wartime】 A citizen who refuses or evades military service in wartime, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year or criminal detention.

10. Principle of Supremacy Clause

Article 133-2 【Crime of Endangering Safe Driving】 Whoever uses violence against or seizes control of the driving apparatus of the driver of a public conveyance in motion, thereby interfering with its normal operation and endangering public safety, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

A driver who, while operating a public conveyance in motion, abandons his post to engage in a fight with another person or assaults another person, thereby endangering public safety, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If the acts described in the preceding two paragraphs constitute other crimes at the same time, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions that impose the heavier punishment.

Article 134-1 【Crime of Dangerous Operations】 Whoever violates relevant safety management regulations in production or operations and falls under any of

the following circumstances, creating a real danger of major casualties or other serious consequences, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance:

(1) To shut down or destroy monitoring, alarm, protection, or rescue equipment or facilities directly related to production safety, or to tamper with, conceal, or destroy relevant data or information thereof;

(2) To refuse to comply with a legally ordered suspension of production or business operations, suspension of construction, suspension of use of relevant equipment, facilities, or premises, or immediate corrective measures to eliminate dangers, after being ordered to do so due to major hidden dangers of accidents;

(3) To engage in highly dangerous production or operations such as mining, smelting of metals, or construction, or the production, operation, or storage of dangerous articles, without obtaining lawful approval or permission for matters involving production safety.

Article 291-2 【Crime of Throwing Objects from Heights】 Whoever throws objects from buildings or other high places, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

93 / 96 If the act described in the preceding paragraph constitutes other crimes at the same time, the offender shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions that impose the heavier punishment.

Article 252 【Crime of Infringing upon the Freedom of Correspondence】 Whoever conceals, destroys, or illegally opens another person’s letters, thereby infringing upon the citizen’s right to freedom of correspondence, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year or criminal detention.

Article 253 【Crime of Illegally Opening, Concealing, or Destroying Mail or Telegraphs】 A postal worker who illegally opens, conceals, or destroys mail or telegraphs shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than two years or criminal detention.

Whoever commits the crime described in the preceding paragraph and steals property shall be convicted and given a heavier punishment in accordance with the provisions of Article 264 of this Law.

Article 322 【Crime of Illegally Crossing the National Border】 Whoever violates laws or administrative regulations concerning the control of national borders by illegally crossing the national border, where the circumstances are serious, shall

be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not more than one year, criminal detention, or public surveillance, and shall also be fined.

11. Clause of Criminal Detention or Public Surveillance

Article 280-1 【Crime of Using False Identity Documents or Misappropriating Identity Documents】 Whoever uses forged or altered, or misappropriates another person's, resident identity card, passport, social security card, driver's license, or other documents that may be used by law to prove identity, in activities where providing proof of identity is required by state regulations, where the circumstances are serious, shall be sentenced to criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or only be fined.

Article 284-3, Paragraph 3 [Crime of Taking Examinations for Others] In a national examination as stipulated by law, whoever takes an examination on behalf of another person or allows another person to take an examination on their behalf in the examination specified in the first paragraph shall be sentenced to criminal detention or public surveillance, and shall also or alternatively be fined.

12. Detentionism Clause

Article 133-1 [Crime of Dangerous Driving] Whoever drives a motor vehicle on a road and falls under any of the following circumstances shall be sentenced to criminal detention and also be fined:

(1) Racing on a road in a manner that constitutes a serious offense;

(2) Driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated;

94 / 96 (3) Engaging in school bus services or passenger transport while seriously exceeding the rated passenger capacity or seriously exceeding the prescribed speed limit;

(4) Transporting hazardous chemicals in violation of hazardous chemical safety management regulations, endangering public safety.

If the owner or manager of a motor vehicle bears direct responsibility for the acts specified in the third or fourth paragraph above, they shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

If the acts in the two preceding paragraphs simultaneously constitute other crimes, they shall be convicted and punished in accordance with the provisions that impose a heavier punishment.

95 / 95 Appendix Four

Ethical Review Checklist

The following is a list of behaviors that violate general social ethics:

1. Acts that violate human ethics;
2. Abandoning family members;
3. Marriage between blood relatives within two generations;
4. Mutual animosity, mutual hatred, mutual contempt, mutual hostility, mutual settlement of past hatreds;
5. Surrogate pregnancy acts;
6. Sexual acts of the nature of human-animal hybridization;
7. Acts that violate the concept of justice;
8. Acts that violate the concepts of fairness and justice;
9. Acts that take advantage of another party’s predicament or inexperience to obtain improper benefits;
10. Acts that severely restrict another person’s personal freedom;
11. Acts of extreme pressure;
12. Acts that restrict the freedom of business operations;
13. Acts of bad faith and lack of good faith that do not constitute fraud;
14. Acts that harm national public order;
15. Acts that harm family relationships;
16. Acts that violate sexual ethics, sexual freedom, and sexual autonomy;
17. Speculative (chance-taking) acts;
18. Acts that violate human rights and human dignity;
19. Acts that restrict economic freedom; 15. Acts that violate fair competition;
20. Acts that violate consumer protection;
21. Acts that violate labor protection;
22. Acts of exorbitant profit;
23. Disposing of property that constitutes the basis of a person’s survival;

24. Other similar non-ethical acts not explicitly listed. List of directions for realizing the legal and idealistic life and measures for dealing with negative behaviors.

25. Becoming the world’s richest person (acquisition of the usufructuary right to assets valued at 1.9322 trillion RMB) 2. Becoming the richest Chinese person (acquisition of the usufructuary right to assets valued at 483.3 billion RMB) 3. Becoming the richest person in a specific province (Fujian/Guangdong) (acquisition of the usufructuary right to assets valued at 320 billion RMB) 4. Establishing and operating a globalized investment bank (headquarters not necessarily in China) 5. Conducting global private equity investments 6. Establishing global private equity investment institutions 7. Establishing and operating international group corporate entities 8. Establishing, constructing, and operating structured corporate entities 9. Marketing, channel expansion, and brand effect creation for corporate entities 10. Establishing, constructing, and operating individual corporate entities 11. Designing macro-level business models 12. Hiring team members (on a large scale) – acquisition of the right to personal time freedom 13. Process-oriented and standardization of projects within the basic business scope 14. Architecting (constructing) the system for the basic business scope (services, channels, traffic, transactions, after-sales) 15. Internal and external verification of the effectiveness of the minimum viable product (MVP) / the minimum outsourcing team chain 16. Creation of the minimum viable product/service; construction of the minimum outsourcing team chain 17. Searching for current business opportunities 18. Defining the supply and demand of target populations 19. Analyzing the characteristics of populations, human nature, and the psychology of customer traffic populations 20. When necessary, one may temporarily work for others to learn their operational models, business models, and customer acquisition models

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21. Restrictions on high personal consumption behavior (1) Using transportation services such as airplanes, soft-sleeper trains, or second-class or higher cabins on ships; (2) Engaging in high consumption at star-rated hotels, hotels, nightclubs, golf courses, and similar venues; (3) Purchasing real estate; (4) Building, expanding, or renovating homes with high-end finishes; (5) Leasing high-end office buildings, hotels, or apartments for business operations; (6) Purchasing vehicles that are not essential for business operations;

1/7（7）Tourism, vacation 1；（8）Children attending high-fee private schools；

（9）Paying high premiums to purchase insurance and financial products；

（10） Other high-consumption behaviors that are not necessary for life and work 22. Small-scale condemnation based on business ethics 23. Large-scale damage to business reputation based on business ethics 24. Large-scale damage to personal credit based on state administrative actions (recording of adverse entries in personal credit reports) 25. Property-based penalties based on industry rules (1) Compensation for damages to specific subject matter (2) Delay performance liquidated damages (3) Damages for breach of contract 26. Assumption of certain minor civil liabilities based on civil law (Civil Code; Civil Code) (1) Ceasing infringement (2) Eliminating interference (3) Offering apologies (4) Eliminating effects and restoring reputation (5) Eliminating danger (6) Restoring to original condition (7) Repairing, redoing, replacing (8) Continuous performance ·27. One-time penalties based on industry rules (1) Industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on industry rules ①. 15-day industry prohibition for a limited period based on the principle of supremacy ②. 1-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ③. 2-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ④. 3-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ⑤. 5-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ⑥. Six-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy ⑦. 10-month industry prohibition for a limited period in a specific (scope) industry based on the principle of supremacy

11If I am subject to the penalties under this item, I will take necessary actions to ensure the long-term continuation of the state of “what I earn today, I spend today, and not a penny is returned to the other party,” to ensure that the debts under my name become permanent bad debts, to ensure that all counterparties’ claims against me become permanently unrecoverable, and to ensure that I never possess the legal status of “being capable of repayment.”

2/7⑧. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of one year (12 months) under the principle of maximumism⑨. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 15 months under the principle of maximumism⑩. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 20 months under the principle of maximumism⑪. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of two years (24 months) under the principle of maximumism⑫. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 25 months under the principle of maximumism⑬. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 30 months under the principle of maximumism⑭. Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 35

months under the principle of maximumism（2） Damage to commercial reputation across the entire scope of this industry based on industry rules or business ethics（3） Damage to commercial reputation across the entire scope of the industry based on industry rules or business ethics28. Assumption of certain more serious civil liabilities（1） Return of property（2） Compensation for losses（3） Payment of liquidated damages（4） Punitive damages29. Administrative penalties for public security management（1） Administrative warning（2） Administrative fine①. 200 yuan or less (200 yuan principle of maximumism)②. 500 yuan or less (500 yuan principle of maximumism)③. 1000 yuan or less (1000 yuan principle of maximumism)④. 2000 yuan or less (2000 yuan principle of maximumism)⑤. 3000 yuan or less (3000 yuan principle of maximumism)⑥. 5000 yuan or less (5000 yuan principle of maximumism)（3） Confiscation of illegal gains（4） Confiscation of illegal property（5） Order to suspend or cease business operations（6） Suspension of licenses/permits（7） Revocation of licenses/permits

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3/7 30. Assumption of criminal liability ——Applicable only upon meeting the statutory standards for a strictly defined “crime”（1） Prohibitive penalties for engagement in industries based on criminal law①. Prohibitive penalties for engagement in industries for a limited period based on law1) Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 36 months (three years) under the principle of maximumism;2) Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 48 months (four years) under the principle of maximumism;3) Prohibition of engagement in specific (scoped) industries for a period of 60 months (five years) under the principle of maximumism;②. Prohibitive penalties for engagement in industries for an unlimited period (permanent) based on law（2） Non-substantive criminal liability①. Reprimand②. Order to write a statement of repentance③. Apology④. Compensation for losses⑤. Deprivation of non-core political rights1) Deprivation of the right to lead in state-owned companies, enterprises, institutions, and people’s organizations2) Deprivation of the right to hold positions in state organs3) Deprivation of the right to elect others as leaders of state organs and to be elected as a leader of state organs4) Deprivation of the right to assemble, demonstrate, and march（3） Public surveillance①. Public surveillance for 3 months②. Public surveillance for 6 months③. Public surveillance for 6 months④. Public surveillance for 10 months⑤. Public surveillance for 12 months⑥. Public surveillance for 18 months⑦. Public surveillance for 20 months⑧. Public surveillance for 24 months（4） Release on bail pending trial（5） Temporary execution of sentence outside prison（6）. Administrative detention①. Five days

or less (five-day principle of maximumism)②. Ten days or less (ten-day principle of maximumism)③. Fifteen days or less (fifteen-day principle of maximumism)

4/7 31. Substantive Criminal Liability (1) Deprivation of Certain Core Political Rights ①. Deprivation of the rights of assembly and association ②. Deprivation of the rights of speech and publication (2) Deprivation of Property Rights ①. Deprivation of non-essential property and property rights 1) Property penalties (fines) ②. Deprivation of all non-essential property and property rights (3) Detention (Short-term Imprisonment) ①. One month of detention ②. Two months of detention ③. Three months of detention ④. Four months of detention ⑤. Five months of detention ⑥. Six months of detention (4) Imprisonment (Longer-term or Long-term Imprisonment) ①. Fixed-term imprisonment 1) Fixed-term imprisonment with suspended sentence or parole granted 2) The lighter portion of a fixed-term imprisonment to be executed immediately 1) 0.5-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (0.5-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 2) 1-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (1-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 3) 2-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (2-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 4) 3-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (3-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 5) 5-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (5-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 6) 7-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (7-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 7) 10-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (10-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) 8) 15-year deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (15-year supremacy principle for deprivation of limited freedom of movement rights for a single act) ②. Life imprisonment (permanent deprivation of freedom)

5/7 1) Penalty after commutation of the lesser part of life imprisonment 1) 13 years deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (the 13-year superior principle for reduction of the term of deprivation of permanent freedom rights for a single act) 2) Penalty after commutation of the greater part of life imprisonment 1) 15 years deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (the 15-year superior principle for reduction of the term of deprivation of permanent freedom rights for a single act) 2) 20 years deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (the 20-year superior principle for reduction of the term of deprivation of permanent freedom rights for a single act) 3) 25 years deprivation of personal and freedom of movement rights (the 25-year superior principle for reduction of the term of deprivation of permanent freedom rights for

a single act) 4) Substantive permanent freedom penalty (life imprisonment) (5) Death penalty (life sentence) ①. Deprivation of the right to life at a later date (suspended death penalty) 1) Deprivation of the right to life after two years (suspended death penalty with two-year execution) 2) Deprivation of the right to life after one year (suspended death penalty with one-year execution) 3) Deprivation of the right to life after six months (suspended death penalty with six-month execution) ②. Immediate deprivation of the right to life (immediate execution of death penalty) 1) Immediate execution of death penalty by injection 2) Immediate execution of death penalty by shooting 32. Unnatural death of a person (accidental death) (1) Unnatural death of a person due to natural meteorological disasters (2) Unnatural death of a person due to being killed ①. Poisoning ②. Shooting ③. Murder ④. Sex-related murder ⑤. Homicide by weapon, etc. (3) Unnatural death of a person due to personal accidents ①. Unnatural death due to traffic accidents ②. Unnatural death due to flammable substances (gas, etc.) accidents ③. Unnatural death due to explosive substances (bombs, etc.) accidents ④. Unnatural death due to radioactive substances (nuclear bombs, etc.) accidents ⑤. Unnatural death due to toxic substances (arsenic, etc.) accidents

6/7 ⑥. Unnatural death due to water-related accidents (such as dam breaches) ⑦. Unnatural death due to accidents such as wild bathing ⑧. Natural death due to severe damage to vital organs (such as head, heart, lungs, etc.) from accidents 33. Natural death of a person (1) Natural death of a person due to various infectious and non-infectious diseases (2) Natural death due to severe damage to vital organs (such as head, heart, lungs, etc.) from foreseeable causes (3) Other natural death situations of a person not due to illness

7/7 The gradient of legal liability for a person’s social behavior

1. A person whose conduct violates social morality, business ethics, or professional ethics shall bear corresponding non-moral liability in accordance with social morality, business ethics, or professional ethics;

2. A person whose conduct violates industry norms shall bear liability for violation in accordance with the relevant industry norms;

3. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in the regulations formulated by a specific organization, association, or other entity shall be handled in accordance with the stipulated situations in the relevant regulations;

4. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in the articles of association of a company shall bear corresponding liability for violation of the articles in accordance with the articles of association;

5. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in a shareholder agreement, or a situation agreed upon in an oral agreement, signed between the shareholders of a company in accordance with laws such as the Civil Code of the People's Republic of China, shall bear liability for breach of contract in accordance with the shareholder agreement, the oral agreement, and relevant laws;

6. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in the rules and regulations of a company shall bear liability for violation of the rules in accordance with the said rules;

7. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in civil laws and regulations shall bear civil liability in accordance with the law;

8. A person whose conduct constitutes a situation expressly stipulated in civil laws and regulations, who is required to bear civil liability and has the ability to do so but refuses to bear it, shall be subject to compulsory civil enforcement measures in accordance with the law:

(1) Included in the list of dishonesty-enforcement subjects;

(2) The information on the list of dishonesty-enforcement subjects shall be notified to specific organization 1;

(3) Credit sanctions shall be imposed on the dishonesty-enforcement subject;

(4) The information on the list of dishonesty-enforcement subjects shall be notified to credit reporting agencies, which shall record it in their credit reporting systems;

(5) Measures to restrict high consumption shall be taken:

1) Prohibition from selecting first-class, soft sleeper berths on trains, or second-class and above cabins on ships when using transportation facilities (option to select hard sleeper berths, hard seats, third-class or lower cabins on ships);

2) Prohibition from engaging in high consumption at star-rated hotels and other similar venues (option to stay in homestays, youth hostels, etc.);

3) Prohibition from engaging in high consumption at nightclubs, golf courses, and other similar venues;

4) Prohibition from purchasing real estate or constructing, expanding, or renovating properties with high-end decoration.

1. Relevant government departments, financial regulatory agencies, financial institutions, public institutions performing administrative functions or providing public social services, and industry associations, etc. 2. Specific measures include, but are not limited to, restricting non-essential consumption for life and production operations, restricting their participation in government procurement, restricting their financing and credit, restricting their market access, restricting their qualification certification, and restricting their honor and credit, etc. 5) Prohibiting them from leasing high-end office buildings, hotels, apartments, and other venues for office use; 6) Prohibiting them from purchasing non-essential business vehicles; 7) Prohibiting them from traveling or vacationing; 8) Prohibiting their children from attending high-fee private schools; 9) Prohibiting them from purchasing insurance and wealth management products with high premium payments; 10) Prohibiting them from occupying any seats on G-prefix high-speed train sets; 11) Prohibiting them from occupying first-class or higher seats on other high-speed train sets; (second-class seats on C-prefix and D-prefix high-speed train sets may be selected) 12) Other high-consumption behaviors that are not essential for life and work. (6) Civil compulsory fines; (7) Civil compulsory detention; 1) Less than 15 days; 2) 15-180 days; 9. Persons whose conduct constitutes a violation of other laws with explicit provisions under the jurisdiction of corresponding subjects shall bear corresponding legal liability in accordance with the law; 10. Persons whose conduct constitutes a violation of administrative management order shall be given administrative penalties by the administrative department in accordance with the law; 11. Persons whose conduct constitutes a violation of public security administration shall be given public security administrative penalties by the public security organ in accordance with the law; 12. Persons whose conduct violates the explicit provisions of the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations and constitutes a crime shall be investigated for criminal responsibility in accordance with the law. (1) Immediate execution of the death penalty; (2) Death penalty with a two-year reprieve; 1) Life imprisonment (indefinite imprisonment); 2) 25 years; 3) 20-25 years (excluding 25 years); (3) Life imprisonment (indefinite imprisonment); (4) Indefinite imprisonment that is not life imprisonment—13-20 years; 1) 15-20 years; 2) 13-15 years; (5) Fixed-term imprisonment 1) 10-15 years; 2) 7-10 years; 3) 5-7 years; 4) 3-5 years; 5) 2-3 years; 6) 1-2 years; 7) 0.5-1 year; (6) Public surveillance; (7) Criminal detention; (8) Residential surveillance; (9) Release on bail pending trial; (10) Temporary execution of sentence outside prison; (11) Prohibition of engaging in a profession (3-5 years); (12) Administrative penalty/disciplinary action; (13) Compensation for losses; (14) Apology; (15) Order to write a statement of repentance; (16) Reprimand. 1. ¥1¥1P :k ff3((HU ifi5!ffi11) 2. ¥1¥1?

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Summary of Essential Thinking and Analysis Dimensions

I. Core Essential (Necessary) Analysis Dimensions

(1) Human (Founder, Partner, Senior Management, Middle-Level Organization Personnel, Grassroots Execution Personnel)

(2) Non-Human

(3) Wealth (Currency, Assets, Profit)

(4) Matter (Tangible Substance, Cognition, Reputation)

II. Exchange of Interests (The Essential Logic of Social Activities)

1. What assets does the party possess?

2. What assets does the party seek?

3. What assets is the party willing to relinquish?

4. What proportion of specific assets is the party willing to relinquish?

5. What assets does the counterparty possess?

6. What assets does the counterparty seek?

7. What assets is the counterparty willing to relinquish?

8. What proportion of specific assets is the counterparty willing to relinquish?

9. To what extent can consensus be reached?

10. What actions are anticipated?

11. What actions are to be avoided?

12. What are the possible scenarios for the development of the matter? Which are more favorable? Which are less favorable?

13. Other matters deemed necessary for negotiation and discussion by other counterparties.

III. Dimension of Disciplines

(3) Human and Human Nature Studies (Greed, Anger, Ignorance, Arrogance, Doubt) (4) Philosophy (5) Economics (6) Law (7) Education (8) Language and Literature (9) History (10) Science (Physics and others, Psychology and others) (11) Engineering (Technical Disciplines) (12) Agriculture (13) Medicine (14) Military Science (15) Management Studies (Human Nature Studies, Command Studies, Leadership Studies, Business Management Studies, Organizational Behavior Studies) (16) Art Studies (17) Interdisciplinary Studies (18) Innovative Disciplines

II. Vertical Universal Dimensions (from Abstract to Concrete) 【1】 Analysis of the Human Society Layer [Macroscopic Analysis] (1) Shi (2) Xiang (3) Dao 【2】 Analysis of the Organization Layer [Mesoscopic Analysis] (4) Fa (5) Shu (6) Qi 【3】 Analysis of the Individual Actor Layer [Microscopic Analysis] (7) Nian (8) Xing (9) Tai 【4】 Result Analysis (10) Guo (11) Pan

III. Essential Analysis of Interests (1) Political Actor Subject (2) Financial Actor Subject (3) Business Operator (Entrepreneur) Subject (4) Front-line Participant Subject (5) Scientific Community Actor Subject (Reference “Disciplinary Dimension”) (6) Other Subjects

IV. General Dimensions of Dialectical Thinking (1) Neutralism Analysis (2) Positivism Analysis (3) Negativism Analysis

V. Essential Analysis of Return Objects, etc. (1) Material Return Objects (2) Spiritual Return Objects

Horizontal Analysis of Affairs (from Macro to Micro)

1. Hominology (Human Nature Studies) 2. Philosophy (The Study of Systems of Thought and Consciousness) 3. Economics—Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, International Trade, Finance, International Business 4. Law 5. Education 6. Language and Literature—Language, Culture, Cross-Cultural Studies, Literature, etc. 7. History 8. Science [Psychology, Physics, etc.] 9. Engineering 10. Agriculture 11. Medicine [Pathology, Pharmacology] 12. Military Science 13. Business Administration [Leadership Studies, Management, Organizational Behavior, etc.] 14. Art Studies 15. Interdisciplinary Studies 16. Vertical Analysis of Innovation Affairs (from Macro to Micro)

2. Shi—Global Human Social Trend what 2. Dao—Human Heart, Human Nature, Consensus, Vision, Essential Principles of Academics why 3. Fa—Principles why 4. Shu—Technology, Techniques, Methods, Processes, Steps, Dimensions, Indicators how 5. Qi—Tools, Resources, Models, etc. how 6. Nian—Intracranial Concepts, Cognition, the Original Intention of the Actor to Action, Analysis of the Goodness, Evil, or Neutrality of Behavioral Motivations, etc. 7. Xing—Behavior, Action 8. Tai—State 9. Guo—Behavioral Results, Consequences, Feedback, etc. 10. Pan (Review and Summary)—(Oral) Summary, Documentation, Standardization

Summary of Historical Trends, Analysis of Current State, Prediction of Future Strategic Direction; Proceeding from “Neutralism” with Rational, Objective, and Logical Balancing of Optimistic and Pessimistic Possibilities

Essential Products (Generation I Products) Points Benefiting the Self Original Products (Generation II Products) Points Benefiting Others Derivative Products (Generation III and Later Products)

a. Humans b. Continental People c. People of Specific Races d. National People e. People of Specific Provinces and Regions (Natural Persons, Legal Persons) f. People of Specific Municipal and Urban Areas (Natural Persons, Legal Persons) g. People of Specific Groups, Single Corporate Legal Entities, Departments, Project Teams h. People of Specific Families i. Specific Natural Persons and Their States

Risk Analysis: Legal and Moral Risks; Other Risk Analysis How to Engage in the Consulting and Planning Industry, and Provide Consulting Services or Program Planning Services

Based on possessing corresponding cognitive thinking models, relevant information resources, industry networking resources, and professional knowledge and understanding in related fields, the following one or more channels can be utilized for implementation:

1. Accepting clients' intentional appointments to provide consulting and planning services on xxx themes directly through online or in-person meetings (1 v 1, 1 v N);
2. Hosting consulting lectures, report sessions, analysis sessions, etc., on xxx themes;
3. Directly publishing articles, commentaries, reports on xxx themes in newspapers and periodicals;
4. Providing consulting and planning services on xxx themes for paying clients through public communication media such as radio and television, or related converged media, new media organization platforms;
5. Providing consulting and planning services on xxx themes through telecommunication equipment systems such as telephones, fax machines, and computer networks.

1/2 Macro Business Scope Options: 1. Information consulting and various consulting services in business, operations, management, and financial investment (within the scope permitted by laws and regulations); 2. Global, cross-border, and international affairs and entry-exit affairs; 3. Cross-border academic affairs; 4. International/cross-border business; 5. International/cross-border financial investment; 6. International/cross-border business negotiations; 7. Multilingual learning, exchange, and mutual translation; 8. International/cross-border financial investment negotiations; 9. Cross-border travel and related residency lifestyle; 10. Online office, online mobile office, and digital supporting service solutions; 11. Sharing and writing travelogues of global travel; 12. International permanent residence agency; 13. Cross-border subject matter leasing; 14. Cross-border marriage and family formation and introduction; 15. [Cross-border] business operation; 16. [Cross-border] financial investment; 17. Language and culture services; 18. Publication services; 19. New media and related industries; 20. Audio, video, and creative communication industry; 21. Cultural exchange activities (tea culture, Hanfu culture, language culture, etc.); 22. Agency sales of cultural exchange-related (peripheral) products.

2/2 Rules, business processes, and program formulation process

Planning — Organization — Implementation — Review — Evaluation — Summary — Re-planning 1. Draft for Solicitation of Comments for xxx (Business/Project) Interim Measures 2. Draft (x Review) of xxx (Business/Project) Interim Measures (Example: Draft 3 Review) 3. xxx (Business/Project) Interim Measures 4. xxx (Business/Project) Measures 5. xxx (Business/Project) Regulations 6. xxx Department Charter/Project Group Rules/Law 7. xxx Department/Project Group Work Manual 8. xxx (Department) Grand Charter

1. xx-ization = to make… become something with xxx characteristics
2. xx-ity = having xxx characteristics
3. xx value = quantification indicator of xx

Penalty measures and procedures

Step 1: Issue a warning and order rectification within a specified period Step 2: Issue a severe warning and order rectification within a specified period Step 3: Issue a reprimand and order immediate rectification Step 4: Issue a formal discussion and order immediate rectification Step 5: Issue a special formal discussion and order immediate rectification Step 6: Order a written statement of repentance Step 7: Order a public apology Step 8: Declare the act null and void Step 9: Demote from position Step 10: Revoke specific qualifications Step 11: Order suspension of duty with assumption of responsibility Step 12: Order resignation with assumption of responsibility Step 13: Order the redoing of business matters Step 14: Order a transfer of position Step 15: Order departmental rectification Step 16: Order a private apology Step 17: Order private, closed-door reflection Step 18: Order a public self-criticism Step 19: Order suspension of salary while retaining or terminating position Step 20: Order a written self-criticism Step 21: Order suspension of duty for reflection Step 22: Impose suspension of duty Step 23: Impose dismissal and removal from office Step 24: Issue a public criticism Step 25: Confiscate acquired rights and property Step 26: Order a moderate donation Step 27: Order the payment of a moderate gratitude contribution Step 28: Exclude from awards and commendations Step 29: Lower the upper limit for promotion to official rank Step 30: Reduce non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.) Step 31: Suspend non-basic salary (bonuses, benefits, dividends, etc.) Step 32: Issue a severe warning, either non-public or public Step 33: Impose equivalent substantive penalties Step 34: Impose a demerit Step 35: Impose a major demerit Step 36: Revoke preferential rights (awards, commendations, honors) Step 37: Record in the official service file and credit file Step 38: Publicly announce the recording in the official service file and credit file Step 39: Revoke the work certificate Step 40: Revoke the qualification to hold corresponding positions in specific departments of the entire corporation Step 41: Revoke the qualification to hold any position within the entire corporation Step 42: Handle dismissal for violations in accordance with

laws and regulations Step 43: Order compensation at full value Step 44: Recover losses in accordance with the law Step 45: Initiate civil litigation Step 46: Initiate administrative litigation (report to public security organs or other competent authorities) Step 47: Impose public security administrative penalties Step 48: Initiate criminal prosecution (hold criminally liable) Corporate Organizational Structure 1. Global Private Asset Management (Group) Corporate Entity (in Macau, Hong Kong, or overseas) 2. Private Placement Fund Company (may be overseas) 3. Management Limited Partnership (holding platform) Management Consulting Company (wallet company, domestic) 4. Brand Management Company / Intellectual Property Company / Leasing Service Company (firewall institution)

5. Actual Business Company
6. Consulting and Planning Co., Ltd. (hereinafter the same)
7. Shareholders’ Meeting
8. Board of Directors (Executive Director), Supervisors
9. Senior Management
10. Departmental Management
11. Business Layer
12. Agency Co., Ltd.
13. Intermediary Co., Ltd.
14. Business Service Co., Ltd.
15. Tourism Planning Company Corporate Entity
16. Intellectual Property Company Corporate Entity
17. Other Business-Related Company Corporate Entities -< . “’

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By Yujuen Aaron Suen All Right Reserved© Global Income Channel Summary List

Active Income Channels:

1. Personal Salary/Wages Income

Passive Income Channels:

1. Trading the property rights (dividend and bonus income) in the equity of specific corporate legal entities. 2. Trading options on specific underlying assets (equity in corporate legal entities not initiated or established by the individual, real estate) to obtain profits by tracking the price. 3. Trading the property rights in copyrights (audio works, audiovisual works, book works) to obtain passive royalty income. 4. Trading the property rights in trademarks to obtain royalty income. 5. Trading the property rights in patents to obtain royalty income. 6. Trading the income rights (interest income) in the creditor’s rights of long-term bonds. 7. Trading annuity insurance policies to obtain the income from their property rights. 8. Trading private equity funds / mutual funds to obtain the income from their property rights. 9. Trading and holding listed company stocks for the long term to obtain the income (rights) from their property rights. 10. Entering into contracts with trust fund legal entities to obtain regular, fixed trust

income as passive income. 11. Trading residential/commercial real estate and leasing it to others to obtain the rental income (rights) from its property. 12. Summarizing the phenomenal performance during the dividend period and maturity phase of trading specific high-value gain-type assets (e.g., specific domestic/foreign currencies, commemorative coins, rare or out-of-circulation currencies, private cultural relics collections, antiques, cultural artifacts, rare precious metals [gold, silver, platinum, palladium, etc.]).

I. Phenomenal performance during the industry's dividend period (early stage):

1. Industry practitioners generally have lower educational qualifications; 2. Industry practitioners generally have average cognition; 3. Only essential, principled statements, concepts, conceptual explanations, and a few founders themselves, etc., as industry targets; 4. No specific implementation standards, no systematic, clear relevant laws, regulations, and regulatory measures have been introduced; 5. Less industry information, fragmented, with invisible restrictions; 6. Large information asymmetry exists.

II. Phenomenal performance during the industry's maturity period (late stage):

1. Master's and doctoral students begin to enter an industry in relatively large numbers, indicating that the industry's dividend is about to be exhausted (the principle is that the entire system is already very complete with no significant additional profits); 2. There are concepts, a large number of founders, investors, systematic, principled descriptions, methods, techniques, steps, teaching, and a large number of tools as industry targets; 3. Systematic and specific implementation standards have been established, and systematic, clear relevant laws, regulations, and regulatory measures have been introduced; 4. There is more industry information, highly systematic and structured; 5. Almost no information asymmetry exists, the industry is widely known, and there are a large number of practitioners. A qualified investor for a private equity fund refers to an individual or entity that (1) possesses corresponding risk identification capability, (2) possesses corresponding risk-bearing capability, and (3) invests an amount not less than 1 million yuan in a single private equity fund,

and simultaneously meets the following relevant standards: (1) An entity with net assets not less than 10 million yuan; (2) An individual with financial assets not less than 3 million yuan; (3) An individual with an average annual personal income not less than 500,000 yuan in the last three years. (4) Social security funds, (5) corporate annuities and other pension funds, (6) charitable funds and

other social welfare funds; (7) Investment plans established in accordance with the law and registered with the Asset Management Association of China; (8) Private equity fund managers that invest in the private equity funds they manage; (9) Personnel employed by private equity fund managers that invest in the private equity funds they manage; (10) Other investors as specified by the China Securities Regulatory Commission.

The financial assets mentioned in the preceding paragraph include (1) bank deposits, (2) stocks, (3) bonds, (4) fund shares, (5) asset management plans, (6) bank wealth management products, (7) trust plans, (8) insurance products, (9) futures rights and interests, (10) other financial assets.

A qualified investor in a private equity fund means (1) Having the corresponding risk identification capability, (2) Having the corresponding risk-bearing capacity, (3) The amount invested in a single private equity fund is not less than 1 million yuan,

Units and individuals that meet the following relevant standards: (1) Units with net assets of not less than 10 million yuan; (2) Individuals with financial assets of not less than 3 million yuan; (3) An individual with an average annual income of not less than 500,000 yuan in the last three years. (4) The Social Security Fund, (5) pension funds such as enterprise annuities, (6) Charitable funds and other public welfare funds; (7) An investment plan legally established and filed with the fund industry association; (8) Private equity fund managers who invest in private equity funds under their management (9) The personnel engaged in the management of private equity funds that invest in the private equity fund under its management; (10) Other investors as prescribed by the CSRC.

The financial assets referred to in the preceding paragraph include (1) Bank deposits, (2) Stocks, (3) Bonds, (4) Share of the fund, (5) Asset management plan, (6) Bank wealth management products, (7) Trust plan, (8) Insurance products, (9) Futures rights and interests, (10) Other financial assets. Travel Venture Capital - Asset Creation Life Stage

The Enterprise Start-up and Operation Stage

Item 1. Language Services: Sub-item 1. Translation services; Sub-item 2. Language information consulting services; Sub-item 3. Other language services not listed above. Item 2. Consulting Services: Sub-item 1. Information consulting services (excluding licensed information consulting services); Sub-item 2. Educational consulting services; Sub-item 3. Information technology consulting services; Sub-item 4. Enterprise management consulting; Sub-item 5. Consulting and planning services; Sub-item 6. Experiential development activities and planning; Sub-item 7. Tourism development project planning and consulting. Item 3. Planning Services: Sub-item 1. Experiential development activities and planning; Sub-item 2. Corporate image planning; Sub-item 3. Marketing

planning; Sub-item 4. Corporate image planning; Sub-item 5. Project planning and public relations services; Sub-item 6. Professional design services. Item 4. Brand Planning and Management: Sub-item 1. Brand management. Item 5. Personal Business. Item 6. Business Secretarial Services. Item 7. Convention and Exhibition Services: Sub-item 1. Conference and exhibition services. Item 8. Organization of cultural and artistic exchange activities. Item 9. Standardization Services. Item 10. Digital Services. Item 11. Services for Foreign Nationals (excluding basic daily life services). Item 12. Business-Management-Leadership Related Services: Sub-item 1. Corporate headquarters management. Item 13. Services Related to Enterprise Membership Systems: Sub-item 1. Enterprise membership points management services; Sub-item 2. Agent sales for single-purpose commercial prepaid cards. Item 14. Cultural Tourism. Item 15. Cultural and Creative Industries. Item 16. Standardization Services. Item 17. Cultural, Artistic, and Etiquette Services: Sub-item 1. Etiquette services; Sub-item 2. Organization of cultural and artistic exchange activities. Item 18. Digital Content Creation: Sub-item 1. Digital content creation services (excluding publication and distribution); Sub-item 2. Digital cultural and creative content application services. Item 19. IPR (Intellectual Property): Sub-item 1. Intellectual property services (excluding patent agency services). Item 20. Agency Services: Sub-item 1. Business agency and agency services; Sub-item 2. Market entity registration and filing agency. Item 21. Intermediary Services: Sub-item 1. Self-funded study abroad intermediary services. Item 22. Public Relations Services. Item 23. Technology services, technology development, technology consulting, technology exchange, technology transfer, and technology promotion. Item 24. Internet sales (excluding sales of goods requiring a license). Item 25. Personal internet live streaming services. Investment-Private Equity Fund-Asset Management Stage

Item 26 Private Equity Investment Fund Sub-item 1. Management services for private equity investment funds and venture capital investment funds (business activities may only be conducted after completing registration and filing with the Asset Management Association of China); Sub-item 2. Management services for private securities investment funds (business activities may only be conducted after completing registration and filing with the Asset Management Association of China); Sub-item 3. Equity investment conducted through private funds. Item 27 Private Investment Activities Sub-item 1. Venture capital (limited to investment in unlisted enterprises); Sub-item 2. Investment management; Sub-item 3. Asset management and other activities (business activities may only be conducted after completing registration and filing with the Asset Management Association of China). Item 28 Private Asset Management Service Company (Life’s Ultimate Goal) Sub-item 1. Asset management services using self-owned funds. Ideal state of highest expected social responsibility;

Academic principles and models; social etiquette requirements for public morality; business ethics; administrative regulations; other laws and their judicial

interpretations; civil laws and their judicial interpretations; public security administrative laws and their judicial interpretations; criminal laws and their judicial interpretations

Human Ideal-Consequence-Responsibility Pyramid Consulting and Product System Design 119999 RMB Annual High-End Salon Club (Advanced Residential Investment/Cross-Border Investment) English Communication) 59999 RMB Annual Intermediate Salon Club (Basic Residential Investment English Communication)

29999 RMB Annual Basic Salon Club (Residential Entrepreneurship English Communication)

19999 RMB Cross-Cultural Communication Club

5999 RMB Business, Negotiation, Entrepreneurship English Special Training Consultation

1299 RMB From Logical Communication to Conceptual Communication

699 RMB From Speaking to Systematic and Logical Communication

399 RMB Basic Course “From Silent English to Speaking” 7-Day Deposit Training Camp

0 RMB English Ice-Breaking Trial Demo Class

1v1 Entry Level Assessment (Mutual Selection)

International Business English Speaking Student Inquiry Form

International Business Foreign Language Speaking Product System ⑬. Other unspecified consumer goods

⑫. So-called luxury goods (high-end watches, jewelry, etc.)

⑪. Other non-essential desire-fulfilling expenditures

⑩ Various survivalist essential consumer goods high-end items [High-End Version] (high-end xxx, premium xxx, customized xxx, personalized customized xxx) ⑨ High-end (commercial and office use) transportation (first-class flights, first-class train seats, high-end business cars, private planes, private trains (special trains)…)

⑧ Moderately luxurious houses [available for personal residence and/or office use]

⑮ Moderately ornate clothing suitable for wearing to corresponding occasions

⑥ Upgraded learning supplies, more advanced courses, office supplies, electronic equipment, etc.

————————————————————————Boundary between Non-Essential Items and (Relatively) Essential Items————————————————————————

⑤ Social supporting-facilities examples: circle-breaking expenditures (private board meetings etc.), hobby-related expenditures (non-business travel, calligraphy training, golf, piano training, equestrian training, etc.) ④ Asset investment examples: companies or stocks and long-term bonds of promising companies purchased at relatively low prices and planned to be held for a long time, real estate or corresponding REITs funds with investment attributes, intellectual property rights available for leasing, precious metals, antiques, calligraphy and paintings, and other value-preserving and appreciating items)

③ Transportation expenses (economy or business class flights | train tickets | taxi fares)

② Minimum necessary learning and office supplies high-value books, high-value courses, high-circle seminar opportunities, necessary investment opportunities capital expenditures, necessary □□□□□□□□ class items, etc.)

① Survivalist essential consumables (true necessities): drinking water, food, minimally furnished housing, basic clothing

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<4 National and Social Governance Authorities

Financial magnate

Professional investors, large-scale enterprise owners, private enterprise owners, professional and technical personnel, office personnel, individual business operators (commercial and service industry individual professionals), industrial workers, agricultural laborers, and urban and rural unemployed, unemployed, and semi-unemployed persons.

China’s social class distribution map, the heads of state of the five permanent members of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations

China, the United States, Russia, France, the United Kingdom

First World countries (such as the United States, Europe, and other developed countries), Second World countries (newly industrialized countries), Third World countries (middle- and low-income developing countries), Fourth World countries (underdeveloped countries south of the Sahara)

Global National Class Distribution Map 1. Promote the construction of a Cosmic Civilizational Community of Common Destiny

2. Promote the construction of a galactic civilization community of common destiny

3. To promote the construction of a Community of Common Destiny for Earth Civilization (including humanity and other species)

4. Promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind

5. Academic Pursuits and Cross-Cultural Communication

6 Moral Promotion

7.. Construction of the Real World (the individualized and systematic standards of life defined by the individual based on their current state) 8. Not violating laws that do not restrict personal freedom (Constitutional Law, Civil Law, Commercial Law, Social Law, Procedural Law)

9. Not violating laws that restrict personal freedom, such as the Public Security Administration Punishment Law and the Criminal Law.

10. Not committing crimes punishable by fixed-term imprisonment under the Criminal Law

11. Not punishable by imprisonment for more than five years.

12. Not punishable by imprisonment for more than seven years.

13. Not subject to imprisonment of ten to fifteen years or imprisonment of more than ten years for a single offense.

14. Not to commit criminal offenses involving the deprivation of permanent freedom and the right to life, which are punishable by life imprisonment or the death penalty.

Regarding the hierarchical pyramid of legal costs, myself (and the nature of my actions, motivations [good-faith, neutral, malicious], and their specific content, purpose, intent, and will, etc.)

Cooperators/family members of the self (and the nature and specific content, purpose, intent, will, etc., of their actions and motivations)

The person(s) of the corporate legal entity (and the nature and specific content, purpose, intent, will, etc., of their actions, events, and motivations)

Persons at all levels [City/Region - Province - Ethnicity/Race - Nation - Continent] (and the nature and specific content, purpose, intent, will, etc., of their actions, events, and motivations)

All humanity (and the nature and specific content, purpose, intentions, will, etc., of their actions, motivations, and events)

The outer shell of a company engaged in equity investment activities, as depicted in the (Self-Interest-Altruism) Hierarchy of Human Society, is a private equity fund company (Limited Company/Limited Partnership).

Generally, there are corporate entities such as investment companies and asset management (limited) companies.

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0 华为投资控股有限公司工会委员会(优秀员工持股平台)

Shareholding Platform

Huawei Investment Holding Co., Ltd. Ren Zhengfei (The Purse/Family Company, may also be separated) (Natural person holds 0.75% stake)

Operational Risk Assurance Company

Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Huawei Cloud Computing Holdings Co., Ltd.

Actual Business Company

xx Province Technology Co., Ltd. xx Province Technology Co., Ltd. xx Province Technology Co., Ltd. Terminal (xx City) Co., Ltd.

(Shareholders: 2 Members: 7)

Shareholders’ Meeting - Corporate Shareholders 2

Board of Directors

Chairman of the Board (Legal Representative) Natural Person 1

Director Natural Person Director Natural Person Director Natural Person Director Natural Person Director Natural Person

Board of Directors

General Manager Natural Person 1

Department Director Department Director Department Director Department Director Department Director

Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor Department Supervisor

Partner Partner

Annex A.04.001 Supplementary Provision to the Charter of Life Action No. 1: Principles of Personal Lifestyle

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original document from the knowledge base〕

Supplementary Provision to the Charter of Life Action No. 1: Principles of Personal Lifestyle

Article 1 (General Principles)

To achieve maximum personal freedom, mobility, and long-term strategic autonomy, I establish the following five core principles at the level of lifestyle:

(1) Principle of Not Purchasing Real Estate

(2) Principle of Not Purchasing Private Motor Vehicles

(3) Principle of Not Entering into Legal Marriage

(4) Principle of Not Procreating Offspring

(5) Principle of Not Joining Any Political Party

Article 2 (Principle of Not Purchasing Real Estate)

（1）Core Concept: Maintain geographical mobility, avoid risks of asset immobilization, and reduce long-term liabilities and maintenance costs.

（2）Implementation Rules:

① Housing needs shall be met through global leasing, serviced apartments, serviced residences, or long-term homestays;

② Commercial property rights (such as office spaces, storage facilities) may be held, but must ensure rapid liquidity;

③ Indirect holding of real estate interests through financial instruments such as trusts and funds is permitted, but direct ownership of residential property is not.

Article 3 (Principle of Not Acquiring Private Motor Vehicles)

（1）Core Concept: Avoid fixed asset depreciation, maintenance burdens, and geographical limitations, and embrace the sharing economy and public transportation.

（2）Implementation Rules:

① Transportation shall primarily rely on public transit, ride-hailing services, car rentals, bicycles, and walking;

② In necessary circumstances, long-term vehicle leasing (for more than six months) is permitted, but ownership risks shall not be assumed;

③ Assistants with driving services or corporate-provided vehicles may be utilized, with vehicle ownership not registered under the individual’s own name.

Article 4 (Principle of Not Entering into Legal Marriage) (1) Core Concept: Maintain simplicity in legal relationships, avoid joint legal liability, forced property division, and restricted decision-making.

（2）Implementation Rules:

① Rights and obligations between partners may be stipulated through civil agreements, but legal marriage registration shall not be performed;

② In cases involving cross-border relationships, priority shall be given to signing “Civil Union” agreements or similar legal documents to ensure clear rights and obligations that are terminable;

③ Inheritance arrangements shall be realized through wills, trusts, and designated beneficiaries, not relying on statutory inheritance.

Article 5 (Principle of Not Procreating Offspring)

（1）Core Concept: Concentrate resources on personal growth, career realization, and global mobility, avoiding the long-term constraints of parental responsibilities on time, finances, and freedom of action.

（2）Implementation Rules:

① Permanent contraceptive measures or continuous use of reliable contraception methods shall be adopted;

② In the event of accidental procreation, legal procedures shall be followed to clarify custody, child support, and guardianship arrangements, with the individual not assuming daily parenting responsibilities;

③ Knowledge transmission and social contribution may be achieved through mentorship, educational sponsorship, or charitable donations.

Article 6 (Principle of Not Joining Any Political Party)

（1）Core Concept: Maintain political neutrality, ideological independence, and cross-border freedom of action, avoiding nationality conflicts, visa scrutiny, or restrictions on international activities caused by party affiliation.

（2）Implementation Rules:

① Not become a formal member or registered supporter of any political party (including ruling parties, opposition parties, or overseas branches);

② May participate in political discussions, policy research, or public affairs consultations as an observer, but shall not accept party positions, nominations, or disciplinary constraints;

③ When asked about political stance in international activities, uniformly state: “Independent global citizen, concerned with human welfare rather than partisan politics.”

Article 7 (Exceptional Circumstances to Principles)

（1）In the following extreme situations, the above principles may be temporarily and partially suspended, but must be recorded in writing by the individual with justification stated: ① To evade war, political persecution, or major natural disasters, requiring the acquisition of real estate or vehicles for emergency shelter;

② To obtain permanent residency or citizenship in a certain country, where legal requirements mandate completion of marriage or procreation procedures;

③ Joining a political party is the only legitimate means to protect one’s core assets or life safety.

（2）Exception Management: Exceptional circumstances must be restored to the principle status within one year after the cause ceases to exist.

Article 8 (Constitutional Connection of Principles)

This supplementary provision is complementary to the following articles of the “Charter of Life Action”:

① Article 2 (Advocacy for Maximum Feasible Freedom)

② Article 7 (Universal Cosmic Citizen Concept)

③ Article 94 (Principle of Non-Participation in War)

④ Article 96 (Principle of Not Holding Political Stances)

Article 9 (Effectiveness and Revision)

This Article shall take effect from the date of signature and shall be reviewed annually for its alignment with life stage objectives, and may be amended by written notice from the signatory.

Charter-Maker: _____

Date: _____ year _____ month _____ day

Annex A.05.001 “Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction) Correction Bill (3)” (and Annex A.05.001)

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original document from the knowledge base〕

Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)

Correction Bill (3) This Correction Bill (3) is made in accordance with Articles 122 to 126 of the “Charter of Life Action”. It shall be implemented from this date (October 7, 2025).

Seven Articles are added to the original Article 127, as Correction Bill (3) to the Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction), with the following additions:

Article 128 Core Definition of Civilizational Success The advancement of civilization is not marked by the “eradication of the shadow of human nature (such as extreme egoistic personality)” but is measured by two core indicators: (1) The majority of people can stably enjoy an abundant life based on trust, cooperation, and love; (2) Extreme personalities and their survival philosophies are marginalized and rendered harmless, unable to impact the mainstream values of civilization.

Article 129 Legitimacy of Extreme Survival Strategies Any way of life that meets any of the following conditions is deemed a “failure at the philosophical level,”

lacks the legitimacy recognized by civilization, shall not be included in the “success paradigm” for dissemination, and shall not serve as a value reference within the scope of application of the Charter: (1) Treating the “bottom line of criminal law as the sole behavioral guideline under any circumstances”; (2) Gaining benefits at the expense of sacrificing the interests of others and social trust.

Article 130 Implementation Rules for the Credit Wall Within the framework of the “Rules System” chapter of the Charter, supplement the specific requirements for the credit evaluation mechanism: The Charter should advocate for the establishment of a cross-domain credit evaluation system, incorporating specific “extreme egoistic behaviors (including but not limited to malicious disruption of cooperation, serious violation of public order and good customs, and intentional betrayal of others’ trust)” into the credit negative list, and limit such behavior subjects through the following methods, significantly increasing their survival costs: (1) Restricting access to public resources; (2) Restricting business cooperation opportunities; (3) Restricting access to social trust.

Article 131 Obligation Setting for Educational Guidance Within the framework of the “Civilizational Inheritance” chapter of the Charter, clarify the guiding obligations of the education system: Educational activities must include “spectrum of human nature cognition” and “value of infinite games (sustainable cooperation and inheritance)” as compulsory content, helping individuals recognize the “implicit costs of extreme survival strategies (such as loss of deep trust and inner peace)” and avoid blind faith in “short-term interests above all” from the cognitive source through the following methods: (1) Case analysis; (2) Value comparison.

Article 132 Individual Belief Maintenance and Social Support Within the framework of the “Individual Rights and Responsibilities” chapter of the Charter, supplement the right to individual belief maintenance and social support mechanisms: (1) Individuals have the right to resist the impact of extreme survival philosophies and maintain the stability of their own beliefs through the following methods: (1) Adhering to building a personal moat based on the moral standards of this Charter; (2) Refusing to equate the “short-term gains” of extreme personalities with “success”; (3) Proactively participating in the construction of trust-based social networks. (2) The civilizational system needs to provide necessary social support for individuals who practice the above-mentioned behaviors, including but not limited to the following situations: (1) Credit bonus points; (2) Priority recommendation for cooperation; (3) Positive value promotion.

Article 133. Minimal Necessity of the Correction

This Correction Bill achieves its amendments solely through this Article and the preceding five Articles. It does not add complex chapters or amend the original provisions of the Charter. It is centered on the three core pain points of “eradicating the crisis of faith,” fully complying with the principle of “minimal necessary correction.” The specific pain points are as follows: (1) Ambiguity in the definition of value; (2) Lack of a response mechanism; (3) Lack of support for individual faith.

Article 134 The Logic and Applicable Effectiveness for Eradicating the Crisis of Faith (1) The provisions of this Chapter resolve the risk of wavering faith through three dimensions, ultimately ensuring that the core faith of the Charter—that “civilization can coexist with shadows and always lead toward light”—possesses an unshakable practical foundation and cognitive basis. The specific dimensions are as follows: (1) Clarifying value standards to compress the “legitimacy” space for extreme philosophies; (2) Perfecting systemic constraints to compress the “survival” space for extreme actions; (3) Empowering individual choices to expand the “support” space for positive faith. (2) The provisions of this Chapter shall have the same effect as the original provisions of the Charter and shall be implemented simultaneously from the date of promulgation. (3) The right to interpret the provisions of this Chapter belongs to the Charter-Maker; matters not covered herein shall be handled in accordance with the “Matters Not Covered” provisions of the Charter.

Signatories to the Rectification Bill of the Charter:

Annex A.06.001 “Text on the Rectification of Certain Provisions of the Charter of Life Action for Civil Partnership Purposes” (Rectification Bill A.06.001)

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

Civil Partnershipization of Specific Expressions in the Charter of Life Action

the Supplementary Rectification Bill

(Rectification Bill No.: A.06.001)

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

Basis of Formulation: In accordance with the ultimate interpretive and revisional powers granted to the Charter-Maker by the Charter of Life Action.

Date of Enactment: February 21, 2026

Date of Entry into Force: February 21, 2026

Article 1 Purpose of the Rectification

To thoroughly implement the core spirit of “anti-personal subordination and promotion of equal collaboration” upheld by this Charter, to incorporate all potentially implicit

Expressions of personal attachment or one-way domination are, in principle and practice, explicitly rectified to be based on equality, self-

Willing and agreed-upon civil cooperation or partnership relationships hereby make the following Rectification Bill for the following Articles.

Article 2 Specific Rectification of Articles

The following corrections are presented in a comparative format of “Original Article” and “Corrected Article”. The Corrected Article shall take effect from the date of entry into force of this Rectification Bill.

To take effect in full, replacing the corresponding part of the original Article.

(1) Rectification of the relevant provisions in Articles 62 to 66 [Life Stages and Action Modes]

Original Article (excerpted from the consolidated version, describing the financial development path):

Working for others -> Working for oneself (selling time) -> Selling time in bulk (creating courses) -> Hiring others to work -> Building a company

Automate -> Use money to make money -> Establish a fund/trust -> Write books and establish a doctrine.

Rectified Article:

Providing specialized labor collaboration for others -> Working for oneself (selling professional services) -> Productizing and standardizing services ->

Integrate resources and expertise through the establishment of civil cooperation or partnership -> construct an automated operational system -> conduct capital operations

->Establish a fund or trust structure->Conduct the output of thought and knowledge.

(2) Rectification of Article 63 [Financial Ark: Macro-Period Phase Division]

Original provision:

“The Era of Teamwork (the era of hiring others to work for oneself)”

Corrected Article:

“The Era of Team-based (Partnership/Collaborative) Collaboration (the era of resource integration through civil cooperation and partnership relations)”

㈢ Rectification of the Annotation to Article 29-5 (Interpretation of the Means for Constructing the Asset System)

Original provision (partial):

“…to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by means of hiring others”

so that one shall never have to engage in any activity not of one’s own subjective will for any consumption-related expenditure in one’s own life.

Work or activities.”

Corrected Article:

“…to construct for oneself an asset system object with a monthly monetary inflow of no less than…, by establishing civil cooperation or…”

Partnership, the rational utilization of a partner’s specialized skills and time resources, enabling oneself to never have to concern oneself with any aspect of one’s own life for one’s entire lifetime.

any work or activity undertaken for the purpose of consumption-type expenditures that is not performed out of one’s own subjective will.”

Article 3 Rectification Interpretation

(1) This Rectification Bill aims to clarify the original phrasing, which could be interpreted as a unidirectional master-servant relationship,

is indeed transformed into an equal civil legal relationship of “partner-to-partner”.

(2) “The reasonable use of others’ time and expertise” is the objective, and “civil cooperation or partnership” is the means to achieve this objective.

the preset legal relationship form.

(3) This Rectification does not alter the fundamental objective of the original Article, which is to realize the individual’s financial and action freedom.

To conceptually clarify and upgrade the nature of the social relationships upon which the implementation path depends.

Article 4 Reservation Clause

This Rectification Bill does not affect Article 58 of the Charter of Life Action [Nature of Wages] and other provisions concerning the existing employment system.

the effectiveness of conducting social analysis and critique. Such analysis, as background cognition and warning, is consistent with what is advocated in this Rectification.

The practical paths formed should be contrasted, and their value ought to be preserved.

Article 5 Final Effectiveness

This Rectification Bill shall take effect upon being signed by the Charter-Maker and become an integral part of the Charter of Life Action, its effectiveness

Equivalent to the text of the Charter.

Charter-Maker’s Signature:

Sun Yujun (Aaron Suen)

February 21, 2026

Annex A.08.001　Rules for the Implementation of the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

Annex A.08.001 to the Charter of Life Action

《Rules for the Implementation of the Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation》(Formulated in accordance with Article 144 of the Charter of Life Action)

Article 1 [Legislative Purpose and Basis] These Rules are formulated pursuant to Article 144 of the Charter of Life Action [The Binary Iron Law of Organizational Participation], possess the same binding force as the main Charter and its other Annexes, and are used to define the boundaries, criteria for determination, exceptional circumstances, and implementation requirements for my participation in any organization.

Article 2 [Core Rules · Dual Limitation] I shall participate in any organization only under one of the following two circumstances; in all other cases, I shall not participate.

(1) [Self-established Organization] An organization established by the individual themselves;

(2) [Voluntary Organization] An organization that one voluntarily joins based on specific purposes and with full recognition of its mission and core members.

Article 3 [Recognition of Self-Organized Organizations] (1) A self-organized organization refers to an organization personally established, initiated, or led by the individual, and in which the individual holds the ultimate decision-making power over the organization’s purpose, rules, and governance.

(2) Members of an organization established by an individual must be personally selected and determined by that individual; those not personally selected and determined by that individual shall not be permitted to enter the organization established by that individual.

(3) In special circumstances, where the individual voluntarily entrusts specific persons in writing to assist in or act as agents for selection, and the individual reviews, signs, and approves the outcome, it shall be deemed as personally selected and chosen by the individual.

Article 4 [Recognition of Voluntary Organization Membership] (1) A person’s voluntary membership in an organization shall be subject to the simultaneous satisfaction of all of the following conditions:

1. I fully endorse the purpose of this organization;

2. I fully recognize the core members of the organization; 3. I am joining based on specific and clear purposes.

(2) “Specific and definite purpose” refers to the specific, articulable, and definable objectives that the individual seeks to achieve by joining the organization; generalized or casual joining without a specific purpose does not constitute the voluntary joining referred to in this Article.

Article 5 [Exclusions · Rigid Systems, etc.] (1) I shall not participate in or accept any organization that does not meet the two circumstances listed in Article 2.

(2) This particularly includes, but is not limited to, the following organizations or forms of participation:

1. Hierarchical, command-obedience rigid systemic organizations such as state civil servants;

2. Any organization whose purpose or core members I cannot endorse;

3. Any organization to which I am not voluntarily joining, or am forced to join, or join under external pressure.

(3) Regardless of the benefits, status, treatment, stability, or security that such organizations may offer, they do not constitute a reason for my participation.

Article 6 [Relationship with Other Articles of the Main Charter] (1) Article 95 of the Main Charter [“Principle of Non-Participation in Political Parties”] and Article 96 [“Principle of Non-Political Stance”] are the specific inferences and applications of the dual iron law established in these detailed rules in the field of political organizations; political parties are neither organizations I have founded nor organizations I have voluntarily joined for specific purposes, thus they fall within the scope of exclusion in Article 5 of these detailed rules.

(2) Article 94 of the Main Charter [“Principle of Non-Participation in War”] is the application of these detailed rules in the field of military organizations (armies); I do not enlist in the military, do not participate in any war, and do not join any military organization.

(3) Illegal organizations listed in Article 61 of the Main Charter [“Negative List for Activity Organization Themes”] are all excluded and take precedence over the dual circumstances of Article 2 of these detailed rules —that is, organizations I have founded must also not violate Article 61.

Article 7 [Exceptions and Exemptions] (1) The dual limitations of Article 2 of these detailed rules are not exempted by any benefit, status, or treatment.

(2) Only when there is a clear mandatory provision in the current and valid laws or administrative regulations of the People’s Republic of China, and there is no alternative method that complies with my dual iron law, may I participate temporarily and restrictively in accordance with the explicit provisions of the law, and shall provide a written explanation for the reasons and exit within a specified period, restoring the application of the dual iron law.

Article 8 [Validity and Interpretation] (1) These detailed rules are an integral part of the “Charter of Life Action” and have the same binding force as the Main Charter and other Annexes. (2) In case of conflict between these detailed rules and other documents within the system, they shall be handled according to the principles of “new rules prevail over old rules” and “specific prevails over general”.

(3) The ultimate right to interpret these detailed rules belongs to the Charter-Maker.

Article 9 [Effective Date] These detailed rules shall take effect from the date of signing by the Charter-Maker.

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun Effective Date: August 22, 2026

Annex B.01.001 “List of Exemptions from the ‘Principle of Non-Assistance Unless Necessary’ of the Charter of Life Action”

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original knowledge base document]

Annex B.01.001:

List of Exemptions from the “Principle of Non-Assistance Unless Necessary” of the Charter of Life Action

Article 1 Purpose of Establishing the Exemption List

To implement Article 84 of this “Charter,” the “Principle of Providing Services Upon Invitation,” and its related articles, while also considering humanitarianism, social responsibility, and long-term cooperative relationships, this exemption list is hereby established. When an individual or organization on this list meets one of the following conditions, the restriction of “no assistance unless invited” may not apply, and I may provide necessary assistance proactively or without a clear request:

(1) Has provided crucial support to my life ideals, career development, asset creation, or personal safety;

(2) Has a long-term, stable, and mutually trusting commercial or strategic cooperative relationship with me;

(3) Belongs to specific groups that must be assisted by law, ethics, or humanitarianism (such as minors, patients, or vulnerable individuals in emergency situations);

(4) Individuals with whom I have familial or dependent relationships (such as parents, children, spouses, etc.);

(5) Other circumstances that I, after careful assessment, deem to be genuinely necessary for exemption.

Article 2 Principles for List Management

(1) This list is dynamically maintained by me and reviewed regularly (at least once every six months);

(2) The inclusion or removal of any individual or organization from this list requires their written or electronic confirmation;

(3) This list does not constitute an absolute legal commitment nor does it create unlimited liability, and it does not replace a formal contract or power of attorney.

Exemption List Form

No. Name/Org. ID No. Relationship Exemption Type Exemption Period Remarks

1 **Yi Ju 36012319*****1723 First Love Ultimate Lifetime Validity Already confirmed by the person: The spiritual source of my being

2 **Li Ju 440***2003**03**** Quasi-founder Founder Lifetime valid Beneficiary Partner Business Person without body No words not Road Dislike share Can talk of On Voluntary proof Most intimate Of Accept female friends Essence And be supported Help Matters and Their Motivation Person Good life Intention Struggle Motivation Before Mention Under In this Ability Power Range

Provide maximum assistance within the scope.

3 **Rongju 52*******199**19**** University classmates long-term valid emergency civil classmate same time affairs desk provide priority certificate at the same time key applicable business second note and academic and other multi-faceted support

Article 3 Annex Validity

This Annex is an integral part of the Charter of Life Action and shall have the same effect. For matters not covered, the principles of the Charter shall be followed for interpretation and implementation.

Annex C.01.001 “Decision-Making Criteria for Providing Financial Assistance to Younger Siblings under the Charter of Life Action”

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original knowledge base document〕

Annex C.01.001:

“Decision-Making Criteria for Providing Financial Assistance to Younger Siblings under the Charter of Life Action”

Article 1 【Purpose and Basis】

This criterion is hereby established to practice the core principles of this Charter in familial relationships, including but not limited to Article 4 【Value Prioritization】, Article 20 【Purpose of Core Asset Creation】, Article 72 【Altruistic Thinking】, and Article 73 【Win-Win Thinking】. It aims to regulate the financial assistance provided to younger siblings (hereinafter, “younger siblings” refers to younger brothers or sisters, whether biological, adopted, or younger individuals arising from other legal relationships, agreements, or arrangements that approximate a sibling relationship, as used throughout this document). The purpose is to ensure that resource allocation aligns with the individual’s life strategy and genuinely promotes the long-term positive development of both the family as a whole and its individual members, preventing the inefficient or ineffective consumption of resources.

Article 2 【Fundamental Principles of Assistance】

All monetary or financial requests from younger siblings shall adhere to the fundamental principle of “prioritizing investments in growth, not supporting consumption or hedonism.” All assistance decisions must undergo the following three-tier review:

1. Purpose Review: Does the purpose of the request point towards “life growth” and “cognitive awakening”? 2. Benefit Review: Will the positive impact generated by the assistance extend beyond the individual to benefit the entire family or a broader human community? 3. Capacity Review: Is the assistance within the individual’s “capacity to provide” and in accordance with the “minimum feasible contribution” principle, without compromising the safety of one’s core assets and cash flow?

Article 3 【Encouraged Assistance Matters (Green List)】

Requests that possess all of the following characteristics should, in principle, be given active consideration and assistance within one’s capacity:

(1) Education and Growth Investment: Payment for high-quality education and training to enhance professional skills and cognitive levels, purchase of classic books, participation in in-depth industry conferences, etc. (2) Entrepreneurial Startup Support: Initial startup capital based on a detailed and feasible business plan, where the business direction aligns with the individual’s values or can create social value (investment in the form of equity or debt may be considered). (3) Health Crisis Relief: Necessary medical expenses for resolving sudden, severe health problems. (4) Strategic Consultation: Provision of strategic guidance on life planning, career development, investment decisions, etc., based on the individual’s professional expertise (this is the primary form of assistance). (5) Other

necessary assistance that the individual is capable of providing, based on the mutual and voluntary agreement of both parties.

Article 4 【Prohibited Assistance Matters (Red List)】

Economic assistance shall not be provided, in principle, for requests that meet any of the following criteria: (1) Purely consumptive entertainment: hedonic expenditures such as for non-essential luxury goods, entertainment tourism, or high-end dining, which offer no substantive benefit to personal growth. (2) Maintaining unhealthy lifestyles: any expenditure that may foster laziness, dependency, or harmful habits. (3) Large-scale quality of life improvements: including, but not limited to, grant-based assistance provided to cover the down payment for non-urgent assets such as real estate or vehicles. Such requests conflate “need” with “desire” and fail to provide genuine motivation for growth, potentially fostering dependency instead. The threshold for “large-scale” shall be determined by the provider of assistance, in conjunction with the case-by-case principle, and clearly communicated to the recipient either prior to or simultaneously with the response. (4) Covering non-strategic financial deficits: daily financial deficits resulting from poor personal financial management or impulsive consumption. (5) Any other non-essential assistance that is neither based on statute, nor on agreement, and/or not voluntarily requested by the individual.

Article 5 【Decision-Making and Implementation Process】

1. Written Request: Partners are encouraged (or required) to submit a brief written statement for requests for large-scale assistance, outlining its purpose, expected growth benefits, and potential value to the collective. 2. Substantive Analysis: Conduct an independent analysis in accordance with Article 25 【Case-by-Case Principle】 and these guidelines. 3. Form of Assistance: Even when assistance is provided, prioritize “knowledge transfer (Article 3)” or “resource linkage” over direct monetary grants. If monetary aid is necessary, it may be structured as a “conditional gift” (e.g., reimbursement upon achieving a specific learning goal) or a “loan,” with a simple agreement established to foster a sense of responsibility and contractual spirit. 4. Documentation and Review: Record major assistance decisions and conduct periodic reviews of their outcomes to verify the effectiveness of these guidelines.

Article 6 【Effectiveness and Implementation】 This Correction Bill shall take effect from the date of signature by the Charter Rectifier and shall be implemented from the date of its effectiveness.

Annex D.01.001 Implementation Regulations for Article 94 of the “Charter of Life Action” (Principle of Non-Participation in War)

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original knowledge base document〕

Implementation Regulations for Article 94 of the “Charter of Life Action” (Principle of Non-Participation in War) Chapter I General Provisions Article 1 (Legislative Basis) In order to effectively implement the principle of Article 94 of the “Charter of Life Action” — “under no circumstances and for no reason to enlist in the military or participate in any war” — these Regulations are hereby enacted to standardize the action plans for preventive migration, entry and exit management, and arrangements for identity and international residency that the individual may undertake to avoid involvement in war, both before and after a state of war is declared by a nation.

Article 2 (Core Objectives) Through systematic and forward-looking arrangements, ensure that the individual can legally, orderly, and safely evacuate from potential conflict zones or belligerent nations before any country or region enters a state of war, thereby minimizing the impact of war on personal safety, freedom of movement, and long-term life planning.

Article 3 (Basic Principles) (1) Proactivity Principle: Guided by early warnings, initiate contingency plans when the risk of war significantly increases or when a nation formally declares a state of war. (2) Preventive Principle: Centered on migration as the core means of avoidance, without relying on post-factum emergency responses. (3) Legality Principle: All actions shall comply with international law and the domestic law of the place of conduct, ensuring legality of procedures and compliance of pathways. (4) Risk Diversification Principle: Maintain backups for identity, residency rights, assets, and place of residence across multiple countries to avoid reliance on a single one.

Chapter II Key Terminology Definitions Article 4 (State of War) refers to a sovereign state’s formal declaration of entry into a state of war, armed conflict, national military mobilization, or de facto military control in accordance with its domestic laws or international law, including but not limited to: (1) the state issues a war mobilization order or a declaration of war; (2) the United Nations Security Council or the International Court of Justice determines the existence of an armed conflict; (3) the person’s country of nationality, country of usual residence, or country of intended travel is widely regarded by international public opinion as an actual participant in the conflict.

Article 5 (Preventive Migration) refers to the proactive transfer of one’s place of usual residence, place of work, and legal status to a neutral or non-participating country before a state of war formally takes effect, in order to avoid the impact of war.

Article 6 (Safe Second Country) refers to a country that simultaneously meets the following conditions: (1) it explicitly maintains a neutral or non-belligerent stance in the current international conflict; (2) it has no standing extradition or compulsory military cooperation agreements with the person’s country of nationality; (3) its political and economic environment is relatively stable, providing a legal foundation for long-term residence and business operations.

Chapter III Early Warning and Risk Assessment Mechanism Article 7 (Risk Monitoring List) Continuously monitor the following signals; a significant escalation of any signal will trigger a contingency assessment: (1) escalation of military confrontation or frequent border conflicts between the person’s country of nationality or country of usual residence and another country; (2) major powers or the United Nations issue war risk warnings; (3) global mainstream media widely report that the probability of war in a certain region exceeds 40%.

Article 8 (Risk Assessment Process) Conduct routine monthly assessments of geopolitical risks; when the risk level reaches “High”: (1) initiate a review and filing of destination countries; (2) check the validity of all entry and exit documents; (3) confirm that emergency financial channels are unobstructed.

Chapter IV Preventive Migration Plan Article 9 (Migration Trigger Conditions) Immediately initiate preventive migration upon fulfillment of any of the following conditions: (1) the government of the person’s country of nationality or country of usual residence issues a preliminary order for war mobilization; (2) a Safe Second Country announces the suspension of visa issuance to citizens of the country of usual residence; (3) multiple embassies begin to evacuate their nationals.

Article 10 (Destination Selection Priority) (1) First-choice countries: Neutral countries where one already holds long-term residence rights, permanent resident status, or can enter visa-free and is permitted long-term residence; (2) Second-choice countries: Non-participating countries where one has already obtained a work visa, business residence, or investment residence, and where entry procedures are simplified; (3) Alternative countries: Countries that offer visa-free or visa-on-arrival entry for Chinese citizens and allow for on-site renewal of short-term residence permits.

Article 11 (Migration Procedure) (1) Phase I (Preparation Period): Transfer necessary assets to a Safe Second Country and update residence documents for the destination country; (2) Phase II (Initiation Period): Book commercial flights or land transportation to the destination country, ensuring at least two viable

routes; (3) Phase III (Transition Period): Upon arrival, immediately proceed with address registration, tax registration, and local bank account setup to establish local legal contact points.

Chapter V Entry, Exit, and Identity Management Plan Article 12 (Document Preparation) Keep the following original documents and encrypted electronic copies readily available: (1) current valid passport (at least two legally held passports of different nationalities); (2) residence card, permanent resident certificate, or long-term visa of the destination country; (3) travel documents such as international driver's license, seafarer's certificate, and certificate of no criminal record.

Article 13 (Entry and Exit Strategy) (1) Prioritize neutral countries with direct air links to Chinese power centers as transit points; (2) Avoid flights of airlines from the person's country of nationality or participating countries; (3) Provide only the minimum necessary information at entry and exit points and do not carry any items related to political or military content.

Article 14 (Emergency Channel Contingency Plan) In the event of commercial transportation disruption: (1) Contact local diplomatic missions of neutral countries to seek consular assistance; (2) Register with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or the International Committee of the Red Cross as a "conflict evacuee"; (3) Rent private transportation for overland travel to a neighboring country.

Chapter VI International Residence Backup Plan Article 15 (Residence Tiers) A three-tier residence backup system shall be established: (1) First-tier residence: permanent resident status (green card), long-term business residence; (2) Second-tier residence: work visa, study visa, investment residence (renewable); (3) Third-tier residence: visa-free/visa-on-arrival, humanitarian residence obtained from tourist visa.

Article 16 (Identity Activation Process) The validity of residence tiers shall be reassessed annually to ensure: (1) At least two first-tier residence rights in different countries remain valid; (2) Changes in visa exemption entry policies are verified quarterly.

Chapter VII Special Circumstances Handling Article 17 (Handling of Home Country at War) If the home country becomes a belligerent state: (1) Immediate suspension of using that country's passport as the primary travel document; (2) Application for an international travel document through a second country's residence status; (3) Within the limits of the law, initiate nationality change or dual nationality procedures to reduce association risks.

Article 18 (Coverage for Family Members) Direct family members are subject to these regulations and require prior processing of: (1) Notarized and certified

kinship documents; (2) Dependent residence applications; (3) Emergency contact and assembly plans.

Chapter VIII Supplementary Provisions Article 19 (Regulation Revision) These regulations shall be evaluated and updated annually based on changes in geopolitical situations, revisions to international law, and adjustments to entry and exit policies.

Article 20 (Effectiveness and Interpretation) These regulations shall take effect from the date of signing, with the right of interpretation belonging to the Charter-Maker of the Charter of Life Action.

Article 21 (Custody and Backup) These regulations shall be stored in encrypted form, with paper copies held in a safe deposit box at a bank in a second country.

Charter-Maker: _____ Date: _____ year _____ month _____ day

Appendix 1: List of Safe Second Countries (Dynamically Updated) Update Date: _____ year _____ month _____ day Evaluation Criteria: Neutral nation status, non-NATO member, no extradition treaty (or lax enforcement), convenience of visa-free/visa-on-arrival entry, level of medical and infrastructure services.

Priority Country Name Security Attribute Entry/Residence Method Required Documents/Asset Preparation Risk Note Tier 1 Singapore Permanent Neutrality/ Long-term Visa (Family Passport, approved EP/PR Although no extradition (core Economic Stability Office/EP) Card, local bank account refuge), pro-Western, requires discretion. Tier 1 Switzerland Traditional Neutrality Residence Permit (L/B Passport, residence card, Schengen Area, (core refuge) Permit) rental contract but strictly neutral, does not participate in wars. Tier 2 Malaysia ASEAN Member/ MM2H/Long-term Social Passport, approval letter, Close proximity, (emergency Pro-China Friendly Visa return ticket transfer), quick cultural and dietary adaptation, low cost. Tier 2 Thailand Tourism/Retirement Elite Visa/O-A Retirement Passport, visa card, deposit Good medical care, (emergency Hub Visa certificate transfer), occasional political instability, suitable for short-term transition. Tier 3 UAE (Dubai) Business Hub/ Visa-free/Gold Visa Passport valid for more than 6 Free entry and exit, (visa-free Tax Exemption months tax base), suitable for asset hedging. Tier 3 Serbia Visa-free for Chinese/ Visa-free Entry (30 days) Passport Only European country (visa-free European Hinterland base) visa-free for Chinese, although near conflict zones but itself neutral. Tier 3 Turkey Eurasian Hub E-visa (60 days) Passport, printed e-visa Although the situation is complex, it is suitable as a springboard for cooperation to go to Europe. Appendix 2: Emergency Contact Organizations and Contact Information A. Official and International Organizations (for seeking asylum or emergency evacuation) Organization Name Key Contact/Department Emergency Phone/Code Remarks International Committee of the Red Cross East Asia Regional Office +852 2509 4400 (Hong Kong) Wartime protection (ICRC) Protection of civilians, inquiries

about missing persons. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Regional Office +852 2848 0100 (Hong Kong) Only apply for refugee status when facing imminent threats to life. Doctors Without Borders Emergency Medical Hotline Varies by country Used for wartime medical emergency rescue.

B. Private Rescue and Commercial Services (for paid evacuation) Organization Type Service Provider Name 24H Emergency Hotline Service Content International SOS Member Service Center +65 6415 9800 (Asia) Medical evacuation, political risk evacuation, security advice. Private Security Company [Fill in your contracted company] [Fill in dedicated hotline] Land escort, safe house arrangements. Overseas Law Firm [Fill in lawyer's name] [Fill in WhatsApp/phone] Provide local legal protection, asset freeze response.

C. Core Interpersonal Network ("Dead Switch" Contacts) Relationship Name Backup Phone/Encrypted Communication ID First Contact for Authorization Instructions (Signal/ WhatsApp ID) Person with Full Power of Attorney for Assets and Legal Affairs (Spouse/ Direct Family ID) Overseas Trustee (Telegram ID) Activate Search Procedure Only After Being Out of Contact for More Than 72 Hours. Overseas Appointed Friend)

Annex 3: List of Essential Documents and Diagram of Storage Locations Principle: Originals on person, copies stored in different locations, encrypted cloud backup.

A. Core Document List (The "Grab Bag") 1. Identification Documents: - Original passport (primary and backup passports) - Original national ID card - Original driver's license (and International Driving Permit IDP) 2. Proof of Ownership: - Photocopy of property deed/real estate registration certificate (with official seal) - Photocopy of vehicle registration certificate 3. Financial Assets: - Bank cards/credit cards (ensure international usability) - Private keys/mnemonic phrases for cryptocurrency (physical copy, electronic versions strictly prohibited) - Bank deposit certificate 4. Legal Documents: - Birth certificate, marriage certificate (notarized and certified for foreign use) - Power of Attorney (POA)

B. Storage Matrix Storage Location Types of Files Included Access Method Security Assessment On-person/Safe Box Originals: passport, ID card, cash, 24-hour on-person carry or hotel safe credit card Highest (always available) Permanent Residence Study Room Copies: all paper copies, scanned copies Key/password Medium (requires advance retrieval) Encrypted Cloud Disk Electronic scans: encrypted PDF archive of all files Strong password + double verification High (physically isolated, requires network) Overseas Safe Box Core originals: backup passport, property deed, Located in a secure second country (e.g., Singapore/Switzerland) Extremely High (physically isolated, requires arrival in the country for wartime access)

C. Storage Location Diagram (Text Version) 1. “Go Bag”: Placed in the second layer of the entryway cabinet, containing 3 days of change of clothes, original core documents, $5,000 in cash, and a power bank. 2. “Backup Hard Drive”: Placed in a hidden compartment of the office desk drawer, containing all encrypted data backups. 3. “Overseas Base”: Located in a safe deposit box at [Bank Name] in [City], [Country], storing the second nationality passport and asset proof documents.

Annex E.01.001 Amendment to the “Charter of Life Action” concerning the modification of Articles 18 and 19

〔The following is the verbatim full text of the original document from the knowledge base〕

Amendment to the “Charter of Life Action” concerning the modification of Articles 18 and

19

In order to adapt to practical feedback, after deliberation and decision by the Charter-Maker, the following modifications are made to Articles 18 and 19 of the original text of the “Charter of Life Action”:

Article 1 Modification to Article 18

Change “Article 18: ‘It shall be ensured that the average daily cash flow is greater than or equal to USD 45 (CNY 300 CHF 45 EUR 45 NZD 73), and this average shall not be less than USD 45’” to:

“The average daily cash flow shall be maintained within the range of CNY 175 to 300 (USD 26 to 45, CHF 26 to 48, EUR 22 to 45, NZD 43 to 73), with an average of not less than CNY 200 (USD 30, CHF 30, EUR 25, NZD 49).”

The warning line set forth in the original Article (USD 50 / CNY 335) remains in effect.

Article 2 The amendment to Article 19 shall amend the phrase in Article 19 “shall ensure that after the establishment of the venture, they hold in hand a cash reserve of no less than 300,000 RMB or an equivalent or greater amount in foreign currency” to:

A cash reserve of RMB 100,000 to 150,000 or an equivalent amount in foreign currency shall be maintained after the establishment of the partnership.

Article 3. Right of Interpretation The right of final interpretation of this Rectification Bill shall belong to the Charter-Maker.

Article 4 Retroactive Effect

The provisions of this Rectification Bill shall have retroactive effect on acts or states of affairs that occurred before and continued after the date of enforcement of this Rectification Bill (February 8, 2026). Specifically, for any documents or arrangements signed, confirmed, or ratified in any form after the date of enforcement of this Rectification Bill, if their date is later than February 8, 2026, the financial standards involved therein shall be subject to the provisions adjusted by this Rectification Bill with retroactive effect.

Article 5 Effective Date This Amendment shall come into effect on February 8, 2026.

Charter-Maker deliberation and signature:

Annex F.01.001 Rules for the Peaceful Coexistence and Win-Win Framework for Companions, Close Friends, and Allied-Type Relationship Personnel

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

Annex F.01.001

Peaceful relations with partners, close friends, and allies.

Rules for Coexistence and Win-Win Cooperation

Article 1 Purpose and Principles

The purpose of these detailed rules is to clarify the rights and obligations between soulmates, close friends, and confidants, and to promote mutual

Understanding and respect, in order to achieve a state of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit.

Article 2 Scope of Application

These rules apply to all individuals whom I have recognized as soulmates, close friends, or confidants, regardless of their gender.

Engage in interpersonal activities with individuals of different ages, races, or cultural backgrounds.

Article 3 Mutual Respect

Each related partner shall respect the individuality, interests, opinions, and needs of others and avoid any form of discrimination and

Bias.

Article 4 Personnel responsible for safeguarding the right to privacy shall respect the privacy of the other party and shall not disclose or discuss the other party’s private information without permission.

Article 5 Open Communication

Encourage open, honest, and constructive communication among related partners to enhance mutual understanding.

Article 6 Listening and Support

Partners shall listen to one another, provide emotional support and practical assistance, especially when the other party encounters difficulties.

Article 7 Encouragement of Personal Development

Cooperators shall support each other in pursuing personal growth and development, including in their professional, educational, and personal interests.

Face.

Article 8 Shared Resources and Experience

Encourage partners to share knowledge, experience, and resources to promote each other’s growth and learning.

Article 9: Fair Handling of Conflicts

When disagreements or conflicts arise, the parties involved shall, in good faith and with respect, resolve them through dialogue and negotiation.

Resolve the issue.

Article 10 Seeking Third-Party Assistance

If it is difficult to resolve conflicts independently, assistance from professionals or a neutral third party may be sought to achieve reconciliation.

Article 11 Detailed Rules Revision

These rules may be revised by joint decision of the involved parties to adapt to changing circumstances and needs.

Article 12 Right of Interpretation

The right to interpret these detailed rules shall be jointly held by all related parties, and any interpretation shall be based on promoting harmony and

The principle of win-win.

Article 13 Supplementary Provisions

(1) These Rules are intended to provide a framework for harmonious coexistence in the relationships between soulmates, close friends, and confidants.

Through our joint efforts and commitment, we expect all related participants to achieve a more fulfilling

and satisfactory interpersonal relationships.

(2) These Rules shall be effective from February 28, 2026, and shall be applied retroactively to the main Charter of August 13, 2022.

On the day the Charter takes effect.

Charrectifier’s Signature

Annex G.01.001 Interpretation of the Term “Mandatory Provisions of Law” in Institutional Documents or Contracts

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

Interpretation on the Meaning of the Term “Mandatory Provisions of Law” in Institutional Documents or Contracts (Interpretation of the Charter of Life Action No. 2026-I-0315001)

The term “mandatory provisions of law” as used in this Charter refers to the laws or administrative regulations of the People’s Republic of China or the country where the actor is located at the time of the action, which are currently in force. In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Constitution and higher laws, these are provisions that use expressions and formulations with clear and binding mandatory meanings, including but not limited to “shall not,” “shall,” and “strictly prohibited,” especially those that also explicitly stipulate corresponding legal consequences (for example: “Any violation of the provisions of Article X, Paragraph Y of this Law shall be subject to… measures”).

However, the following situations, stipulations, or provisions of laws and regulations shall not be considered as explicit mandatory legal provisions: (1) First, those that constitute a transactional custom between the parties, but the party does not acknowledge such custom, and there is no mandatory provision in the law regarding it; (2) Second, those that fall within the ambiguous scope of social morality, but the party does not acknowledge it, and there is no explicit mandatory legal provision for it; (3) Third, other situations not explicitly mandated by law and not in violation of the aforementioned definition, acted

upon according to the party’s own volition (in accordance with the principle of voluntariness in the Civil Code §1-5, that which is not prohibited by law is free), and which are not listed or included in the aforementioned provisions.

Annex H.01.001　Interpretive Letter on the Charter of Life Action (2026·No. 1)

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

Annex H.01.001

Interpretive Letter on the Charter of Life Action

• (2026 No. 1) Document Number: H.01.001 Document Name: Authoritative Interpretation Regarding the Punishment Formulations Such as “Imprisonment for More Than Seven Years” in Articles 12 and 13 of the Main Charter Document Type: Interpretive Letter (Annex, possessing formal effect) Issuing Authority: The Charter-Maker Effective Date: August 12, 2026 Retroactive Effect: Applicable retroactively from the date of entry into force of this Charter’s Main Charter

I. The Interpretive Letter on Article 12 of the Principal Charter, “Declaration of the Absolute Bottom Line of Life Action,” stipulates: “Under no circumstances shall one’s actions actually violate the extent of a sentence of seven years or more of fixed-term imprisonment (with lifelong deprivation of political rights) as stipulated in the Criminal Law and its judicial interpretations (constituting a crime and being sentenced to seven years or more of fixed-term imprisonment), or exceed the aforementioned limits.”

Article 13 of the Main Charter [Supplementary Declaration on the Absolute Bottom Line of Life Action] further stipulates: “My absolute bottom line is, in principle, not to personally violate the applicable law at the time of the commission of an act: Item 1, a single crime punishable by imprisonment for seven years or more (excluding this number); Item 2”

Item 3. The corresponding judicial interpretation provisions of criminal law and related laws for cumulative sentences of twenty (20) years or more of fixed-term imprisonment or imprisonment for life in the case of concurrent punishment for several crimes; Item 3. To guarantee that the individual themselves shall absolutely not be subject to the punishment of death, life imprisonment, or deprivation of political rights for life.”

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Annex A.07.001 Ethical Rites Codex (Codex)》 Article 5【Anti-Crime Principle】 also stipulates: “Violations of the Criminal Law (especially offenses punishable by

imprisonment for seven years or more) shall be the absolute bottom line of conduct. In extreme cases, limited penalties (single act ≤ 7 years, multiple acts ≤ 20 years) may be accepted for significant altruistic objectives, but this constitutes ‘extraordinary means’ and requires strict review by the Community Ethics Committee.”

“In view of the fact that the penalty levels of ‘imprisonment for seven years or more’ and ‘imprisonment for twenty years’ as stated in the aforementioned clauses may, upon literal reading, lead to the following misunderstanding—that is, mistakenly assuming that the Charter-Maker intends to actively commit crimes with the aim or purpose of being subject to criminal prosecution, this Interpretive Letter is hereby issued to authoritatively clarify and explain the true meaning of the aforementioned clauses. II. Interpretive Content (A) The True Meaning of Penalty Level Expressions such as ‘Imprisonment for Seven Years or More’ The penalty level standards of ‘imprisonment for seven years or more’, ‘imprisonment for twenty years’, and ‘life imprisonment’ cited in Article 12, Article 13 of the main Charter and Article 5 of Annex A.07.001 are, in nature, risk boundary scales, and not behavioral objectives or behavioral intentions. Specifically: 1. The aforementioned expressions refer to risk, not intent. The Charter-Maker’s citation of the aforementioned penalty levels refers to the risk or significant risk that a certain act, if committed, may constitute such a crime under specific circumstances, and not that the Charter-Maker commits crimes with the aim of being subject to criminal punishment. 2. The function of the aforementioned expressions is ‘to set limits’ rather than ‘to authorize’. The function of the aforementioned clauses is to set an insurmountable behavioral risk boundary for the Charter-Maker themselves—that is, the legal risk of any act must not reach or exceed the severity corresponding to the said penalty levels. This is a self-constraint and self-limitation on their own conduct, and not a pre-permission or pursuit of criminal acts. 3. The meaning of ‘in extreme cases, limited penalties may be accepted for significant altruistic objectives’. The expression ‘in extreme cases’ in Article 13 and Article 5 of A.07.001 refers to extremely rare circumstances where extraordinary means must be adopted to achieve significant altruistic objectives. In such cases, after undergoing a strict review process, the Charter-Maker may accept the risk of being held liable for limited criminal liability for a certain act. The term ‘accept’ here refers to the acceptance of risk, that is, recognizing that the act may constitute a crime under specific circumstances and being willing to bear the consequences of that risk, and not referring to the aim of committing crimes or pursuing the goal of being subjected to penal punishment.”

“3. The meaning of ‘in extreme cases, limited penalties may be accepted for significant altruistic objectives’. The expression ‘in extreme cases’ in Article 13 and Article 5 of A.07.001 refers to extremely rare circumstances where extraordinary means must be adopted to achieve significant altruistic objectives.

In such cases, after undergoing a strict review process, the Charter-Maker may accept the risk of being held liable for limited criminal liability for a certain act. The term ‘accept’ here refers to the acceptance of risk, that is, recognizing that the act may constitute a crime under specific circumstances and being willing to bear the consequences of that risk, and not referring to the aim of committing crimes or pursuing the goal of being subjected to penal punishment.”

(2) The strict distinction between “Risk” and “Intent” is made to eliminate all possible ambiguities, and is hereby strictly distinguished as follows: 1. In terms of nature: “Risk” (as referred to in this Charter) refers to the objective possibility that a certain act constitutes a crime; “Intent” (as not referred to in this Charter) refers to the purpose of committing a crime and the pursuit of receiving criminal punishment. 2. Subjective state: “Risk” refers to recognizing the existence of the risk and assessing and controlling it; “Intent” refers to the active pursuit of the occurrence of criminal results. 3. Behavioral positioning: “Risk” is positioned as extraordinary means, transitional, and temporary, and must undergo strict review; “Intent” is not so positioned. 4. Charter’s attitude: Towards “Risk”, in extreme circumstances, after strict review

Upon review, its risk may be accepted; with regard to “intent,” absolute negation and prohibition are mandated. 5. Function of the Provisions: The “risk” is used to set insurmountable risk boundaries; the “intent” ruler does not possess such functions. (III) Connection with Articles 14 and 15 of the Main Charter Article 14 of the Main Charter explicitly states that the “absolute declaration of the bottom line of life” constitutes a “special and extraordinary means,” whose status shall be “transitional” and “temporary.” It shall not be used as a long-term action strategy or policy that prioritizes compliance. Article 15 of the Main Charter further stipulates that when applying this bottom line, a comprehensive assessment of its ROI must be conducted, giving full consideration to the long-term impact on oneself, the impact on the core team members and one’s core assets, as well as the extent and scope of potential maximum negative public response, etc. It must be applied after compliance and legality review (especially criminal compliance review), and an ethical review process should be added when necessary. The provisions of Articles 14 and 15 mentioned above further confirm that the system’s reference to penalty levels such as “imprisonment for seven years or more” in this Charter is based on the core institutional logic of risk control, rather than on the intent to commit a crime. If the purpose were to commit a crime, there would be no need to set the “transitional” and “temporary” status limitations, nor would there be a need for multi-layered procedural safeguards such as ROI assessment, compliance review, ethical review, etc. (IV) Conclusive Interpretation In summary, the true meaning of the references to penalty levels such as “imprisonment for seven years or more” in Article 12, Article 13, and Annex A.07.001, Article 5 of this Charter is as follows: such

penalty levels are cited as a boundary ruler for behavioral risk, meaning that if a certain act is carried out, there exists a risk or a significant risk of constituting such a crime under specific circumstances. The Charter-Maker uses these penalty levels to set an insurmountable risk boundary for themselves and may, in extreme circumstances and after a strict review process, accept a limited degree of risk. Such references by no means imply that the Charter-Maker aims to commit crimes or seeks to receive criminal punishment. III. Validity Clauses 1. This Interpretive Letter constitutes the authoritative interpretation of Article 12, Article 13, and Article 5 of Annex A.07.001 of the Main Charter. It has the same legal effect as the Main Charter and is applicable retroactively from the date the Main Charter of this Charter comes into force. 2. The right to interpret this Interpretive Letter belongs to the Charter-Maker. 3. In case of a conflict between this Interpretive Letter and other provisions of the Main Charter, Amendments, and the Annex system, the Main Charter, Amendments, 4. This Interpretive Letter is the first in the Interpretive Letter Series (Series H). 5. Subsequent Interpretive Letters, if any, shall be numbered in sequence.

Charter-Maker: Sun Yujun (for review and approval)

Date: August 12, 2026

Annex — Charter of Life Action: Preamble and Principles (First Drafted on October 27, 2025)

[The following is the verbatim full text of the original document in the knowledge base]

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

Hereby, with the concept of a Cosmic Citizen, we declare the fundamental purpose and position of this Life Action:

Purpose and Preamble of the Charter of Life Actions

With the concept of cosmic citizenship, this declares the fundamental purpose and stance of my

life actions:

But et Préambule de la Charte des Actions de la Vie

En vertu du concept de citoyen universel, je proclame l’objectif fondamental et la position de

mes actions de vie:

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

I. Fundamental Stance: Explorer, Not Problem-Solver

The purpose of my life is not to conform to any established system and seek a perfect score on standardized answers. My path lies in

With an independent spirit and free thought, to exhaust all possibilities of the self and all things, and to pursue the comprehensiveness and accuracy of truth.

Indeed. This is the essential duty of the Explorer, which fundamentally differs from the “Responder” who merely follows the directives of external authority.

I. Fundamental Standpoint: Explorer, not Answerer

My ambition in life is not to follow the rules within any established system and seek full marks

for standard answers. My path lies in using an independent spirit and free thought to exhaust all

possibilities of myself and all things, pursuing the comprehensiveness and accuracy of truth.

This is the duty of an explorer, fundamentally different from an “answerer” who only follows

external authoritative instructions.

I. Position Fondamentale: Explorateur, non Répondant

Mon ambition dans la vie n’est pas de suivre les règles au sein de tout système établi et

de chercher l’excellence des réponses standard. Mon chemin consiste à utiliser un esprit

indépendant et une pensée libre pour épuiser toutes les possibilités de moi-même et de

toutes choses, en poursuivant l’exhaustivité et la précision de la vérité. C’est le devoir

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

d’un explorateur, fondamentalement différent d’un « répondant » qui ne suit que les instructions autoritaires externes.

II. Core Tenet: Truth stands above positions, and principles stand above rules.

What I seek is “what is true,” not “what is right.” “Right and wrong” are often determined by specific positions and systems.

And “authenticity and falsity” are attributed to objective facts and universal laws.

The highest law I follow is the objective law (the Heavenly Way), not man-made laws. Laws are necessary for social coexistence.

I accord it the necessary respect, yet I regard it as “an option,” not “the sole correct solution.”

When man-made laws fundamentally conflict with objective laws and the human heart, my choice will be made after weighing and leaning towards

Uphold the laws and the original heart. This is the spiritual origin of the principles of integrity and voluntariness, and also a loyalty to the truth of higher dimensions.

II. Core Creed: Truth Above Standpoint, Law Above Rules

What I seek is “what is true”, not “what is right”. “Right and wrong” are often defined by

specific standpoints and systems, while “truth or falsehood” belongs to objective facts and

universal laws.

The highest law I follow is the objective law (Heavenly Way), not man-made law. Law is a

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

necessary convention for social coexistence; I give it the necessary respect, yet regard it as “one

option” rather than “the only correct solution”.

When man-made law fundamentally conflicts with objective laws and one’s original heart,

my choice will be to weigh and then tend to adhere to the laws and my original heart. This is

the spiritual origin of the principles of integrity and voluntariness, and also the loyalty to the

truth of a higher dimension.

II. Credo Fondamental: La Vérité au-dessus de la Position, la Loi au-dessus des Règles

Ce que je cherche, c’est « ce qui est vrai », pas « ce qui est juste ». « Juste et faux » sont souvent définis par des positions et des systèmes spécifiques, tandis que « vrai ou faux »appartient aux faits objectifs et aux lois universelles.

La loi suprême que je suis est la loi objective (Voie Céleste), pas la loi faite par l’homme.

La loi est une convention nécessaire à la coexistence sociale ; je lui accorde le respect

nécessaire, mais je la considère comme « une option » plutôt que comme « la seule»solution correcte .

Quand la loi faite par l’homme entre en conflit fondamental avec les lois objectives et le

œc ur originel d’un être, mon choix sera de peser et ensuite de tendre à adhérer aux lois

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

œet à mon c ur originel. C’est l’origine spirituelle des principes de l’intégrité et du

volontariat, et aussi la loyauté envers la vérité d’une dimension supérieure.

III. Ultimate Pursuit: Freedom and Creation

My success lies not in climbing the pyramids built by others, but in building my own kingdom, and in having the freedom to enter or not to enter.

Absolute freedom from any external structure. I take principles as the blueprint, laws as the tools, and my own heart as the compass, with the aim

In achieving the comprehensive development of personality, and ultimately attaining the ideal state of life for entrepreneurial residency and free self-determination.

III. Ultimate Pursuit: Freedom and Creation

My success is not about climbing the pyramid built by others, but about building my own

kingdom and retaining the absolute freedom to enter or leave any external structure. With laws

as the blueprint, law as the tool, and my original heart as the compass, I aim to achieve the all-

round development of my personality and ultimately reach the ideal life state of living and

investing abroad and freely controlling my life.

Charter of Life Action Preamble and Objectives [First Drafted on October 27, 2025]

III. Poursuite Ultime: Liberté et Création

âMon succès ne consiste pas à gravir la pyramide construite par autrui, mais à b tir mon

propre royaume et à conserver la liberté absolue d’entrer ou de quitter toute structure

œexterne. Avec les lois comme plan, la loi comme outil et mon c ur originel comme boussole,

je vise à réaliser le développement global de ma personnalité et à atteindre enfin

l’état de vie idéal de résidence et d’investissement à l’étranger et de contr le libreôde ma vie.

Based on the aforementioned unshakable fundamental position, this “the Charter of Life Action” is hereby enacted as the foundation for all thought and action.

The Supreme Guidance.

Based on the above unshakable fundamental standpoint, this Charter of Life Actions is specially

formulated as the highest guide for all thoughts and actions.

Sur la base de la position fondamentale inébranlable ci-dessus, la présente Charte des

Actions de la Vie est spécialement formulée comme le guide suprême pour toutes les

pensées et actions.

Major Items · Index Only (all in Annex folder_7433371479206760)

Due to the extensive length, the following major documents are not transcribed in this consolidated volume, only their numbers, names, number of articles/pages, and locations are listed:

- 【A.07.001】 “The Code of Ethics and Ceremonies (Grand Code)” Version 1.0.2 —— Number of Articles: +37 Articles; Effective Date: 2026-05-17; The largest single document in the system. Location: Annex Set folder_7433371479206760 (including Annex A.07.001-A1 “Statement of Reservation on Certain Articles of the Code of Ethics and Ceremonies (Grand Code)”, +9 Articles). Original filename: Annex A.07.001 “The Code of Ethics and Ceremonies (Grand Code)” (including Annex A.07.001-A1…).pdf.
- 【D.02.001】 “The Code for Safe Life Action” —— Content: Includes “The Code of Friendly Cooperation Principles” (covering general, freelance, family business and other scenarios with 85 principles in total) and “The Code on Breach of Liability for Non-Partner Cooperators” (full-cycle breach of liability framework). Location: Annex Set folder_7433371479206760. Original filename: Annex D.02.001 Code for Safe Life Action.pdf.

Part IV Appendix Index (Old Versions and Original Appendices)

This section is of an index nature, listing only numbers/names/page counts or sizes/locations, without transcribing the main text.

I. Index of Old Version Combined Volumes and Original Popular Versions

Annex-01 Charter of Life Action [Comprehensive Integrated Combined Volume] —— 409 pages; Location: folder_7509429553475360 (insert pages and multi-format records).

Annex-02 Charter of Life Action 20251020 Combined Volume —— Original combined volume; The baseline version of this combined volume’s main text; Location: folder_7509429553475360.

Annex-03 1000038049. Charter of Life Action [Combined Volume Popular Don’t-Want-It Version] —— Popular combined volume; Location: folder_7509429553475360.

Annex-04 “The Charter of Life Action” Concise Version —— Concise version; Location: folder_7509429553475360.

Annex-05 Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action Disclosible Popular Version —— Disclosible popular version; Location: folder_7509429553475360.

Annex-06 2_Cosmic, Globalized and Internationalized Charter of Life Action (the 60th Principled Final Correction)_merged_AnnexA.All Amendments-(excluding appendices) —— Combined amendments version (First Amendment, Second Amendment, etc.); Location: folder_7509429553475360.

Annex-07 “The Charter of Life Action” Combined Volume (2026-09-26 Edition)_Initial Version (not divided into A_B) —— An earlier version of this combined volume (main text); Location: folder_7509429553475360.

II. Classified Index of the Appendix System (Documents Requiring Filing)

The appendix is an independent filing/archiving/supplementary document system, not counted as formal articles, but serving as an indispensable practical support and evidence system for the system. The following is a classified index (as of 2026-09-25, with 219 files):

- I. Appendix: Instrumental Documents
- II. Appendix: Regarding Work Arrangements
- III. Appendix: Medical Insurance Related Document Filing
- IV. Appendix: Filing of Storage Locker Locations in Various Regions
- V. Appendix: Filing of Railway Electronic Ticket Invoices
- VI. Appendix: Filing of Events with Specific Significance
- VII. Appendix: Filing of Reflections and Thoughts (Transcribed from Oral Recordings)

- Eight, Annex: Index of Life Governance Decision-Making and Social Division of Labor Hierarchies
- Nine, Annex: Filing of Third Party Official Documents (including transcribed and format-converted documents)
- Ten, Annex: Filing of Self-Party Official Documents (including transcribed and format-converted documents)
- Eleven, Annex: Filing of Call Record Content to be Filed (transcribed from oral recordings)
- Twelve, Annex: Efficient Route Guide for Cross-City Commuting and Subletting Income Generation Plans from Surrounding Areas of Shanghai, Shenzhen, and Haikou to Central Cities like Shanghai
- Thirteen, Annex: Filing of Physical Dialogue Record Content to be Filed (transcribed from oral recordings of physical dialogues)
- Fourteen, Annex: Compilation of Current and Valid Legal Articles and International Law Documents Supporting the Principle of Voluntariness and Autonomy of Will

III, Index of System Supporting Documents (Abstract)

- “Sub-commentary on the Charter of Life Action (Tang Code Sub-commentary Format · Consolidated Master Edition)” [Version 2026-09-26]
- Complete Catalog of the Charter of Life Action Main Body and Annex System (Final Updated Version 20260926)
- Comprehensive Catalog of the Charter of Life Action System [Version 2026-09-25]
- Annex Collection (Document Collection with Equivalent Validity to the Main Charter, folder_7433371479206760)