

LISTING RULES IMPLICATIONS

HE 60.41% C C 14A L F A C

G N P F A 5%, C N P F A (C 14A L I G HE G 0.1%,

INTRODUCTION

2019 15 J 2020 C 24 D F A C HE. B O P F A 31 D 2022, C N P F A HE 20 D 2022, G HE G (1) G HE G (2) G HE G (3) G HE G (4) G HE G MB100,000,000 (HK\$111,368,496); G HE G MB230,000,000 (HK\$256,147,541); G HE G MB4,000,000 (HK\$4,454,740); HE G MB230,000,000 (HK\$256,147,541).

NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

Figure 1. The N-P-K-F-A model. f is the function of the input variables $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ and the output variable y .

1. Date

20 Dec 2022

2. Parties

(C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(C_1 - C_2)$; $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

() HE.

3. Term of the Agreement

A _____ f. _____ f. 1 J. _____ 2023 _____ 31
D _____ 2025.

4. Subject Matter of the Agreement

$\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{G}) = \{f \in \mathcal{F} \mid f \text{ is a function from } \mathcal{G} \text{ to } \mathcal{G}\}$

(1) $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_1 \oplus \mathcal{F}_2$ is a $\mathbb{G}$ -invariant $\mathbb{G}$ -Hilbert space, $\mathcal{F}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{H}_1$ and $\mathcal{F}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{H}_2$ are $\mathbb{G}$ -invariant Hilbert spaces, $\mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2 = \{0\}$ and $\mathcal{F}_1 + \mathcal{F}_2 = \mathcal{F}$;

[illegible]

(3) $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{H}) = \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{H} \cup \{f\})$ if and only if $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{H}) \models \text{HE}(\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{H} \cup \{f\}))$ and $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{H}) \models \text{HE}(\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{H}))$.

(4) $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}) = \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_1) \cup \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_2) \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}_n)$ HE G (1) $\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2, \dots, \mathcal{H}_n$ HE G

5. Pricing Policy

The firm's pricing policy is determined by the market structure. In a perfectly competitive market, the firm is a price taker and must accept the market price. In a monopoly, the firm has the power to set its own price. In an oligopoly, the firm must consider the pricing decisions of its competitors. In a monopolistically competitive market, the firm has some degree of market power but must also consider the pricing decisions of its competitors.

The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its cost structure. If the firm has a high marginal cost, it will charge a higher price. If the firm has a low marginal cost, it will charge a lower price. The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its demand curve. If the firm has a high demand curve, it will charge a higher price. If the firm has a low demand curve, it will charge a lower price.

The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its market power. If the firm has a high market power, it will charge a higher price. If the firm has a low market power, it will charge a lower price. The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its competitors' pricing policies. If the firm's competitors charge a high price, the firm will charge a high price. If the firm's competitors charge a low price, the firm will charge a low price.

The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its long-run goals. If the firm wants to maximize its profits, it will charge a high price. If the firm wants to maximize its market share, it will charge a low price. If the firm wants to maximize its social welfare, it will charge a price that is equal to its marginal cost.

The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its legal environment. In some countries, the government may regulate the firm's pricing policy. In other countries, the government may not regulate the firm's pricing policy. The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its ethical considerations. If the firm believes that it is ethical to charge a high price, it will charge a high price. If the firm believes that it is ethical to charge a low price, it will charge a low price.

The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its marketing strategy. If the firm wants to attract new customers, it will charge a low price. If the firm wants to retain its current customers, it will charge a high price. The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its distribution strategy. If the firm wants to reach a large number of customers, it will charge a low price. If the firm wants to reach a small number of customers, it will charge a high price.

The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its financial resources. If the firm has a large amount of financial resources, it will charge a high price. If the firm has a small amount of financial resources, it will charge a low price. The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its risk tolerance. If the firm is risk averse, it will charge a high price. If the firm is risk neutral, it will charge a low price.

The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its reputation. If the firm has a good reputation, it will charge a high price. If the firm has a bad reputation, it will charge a low price. The firm's pricing policy is also influenced by its customer loyalty. If the firm has a high customer loyalty, it will charge a high price. If the firm has a low customer loyalty, it will charge a low price.

6. Annual Caps

For the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB170,000,000. For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB170,000,000. For the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB170,000,000. For the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB0. For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB4,993,000. For the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB6,462,000.

Previous Annual Caps and Actual Transaction Amounts

Actual transaction amounts for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, and the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 are as follows:

Transaction	Item	For the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020	For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021	For the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022
For the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB170,000,000.	Actual transaction amount	MB170,000,000	MB170,000,000	MB170,000,000
For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB4,993,000.	Actual transaction amount	MB0	MB4,993,000	MB6,462,000
For the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB6,462,000.	Actual transaction amount			
For the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB65,000,000.	Actual transaction amount	MB65,000,000	MB65,000,000	MB65,000,000
For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB3,585,000.	Actual transaction amount	MB1,510,000	MB3,585,000	MB546,000
For the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB546,000.	Actual transaction amount			
For the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB2,000,000.	Actual transaction amount	MB2,000,000	MB2,000,000	MB2,000,000
For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB0.	Actual transaction amount	MB371,000	MB0	MB0
For the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB0.	Actual transaction amount			
For the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB72,000,000.	Actual transaction amount	MB72,000,000	MB72,000,000	MB72,000,000
For the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB36,134,000.	Actual transaction amount	MB57,662,000	MB36,134,000	MB14,302,000
For the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022, the Annual Cap for the Group was MB14,302,000.	Actual transaction amount			

Estimated Transaction Amount

A. Estimated Transaction Amount for the Period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023				
No.	Item	For the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023	Transaction caps For the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024	For the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025
1	MB100,000,000	MB100,000,000	MB100,000,000	MB100,000,000
2	MB230,000,000	MB230,000,000	MB230,000,000	MB230,000,000
3	MB4,000,000	MB4,000,000	MB4,000,000	MB4,000,000
4	MB230,000,000	MB230,000,000	MB230,000,000	MB230,000,000

B. Estimated Transaction Amount for the Period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

- (1) MB100,000,000
- (2) MB230,000,000
- (3) MB4,000,000
- (4) MB230,000,000

MB100,000,000

MB230,000,000

MB4,000,000

MB230,000,000

REASONS FOR AND BENEFITS OF THE RENEWAL OF THE NEW PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

[illegible]

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the experimental design. It shows a sequence of events: a subject (C) is presented with a stimulus (B) and a response (D). The stimulus (B) is a sequence of letters (N, P, F, A, N, P) and the response (D) is a sequence of letters (F, A, N, P). The subject (C) is shown at the bottom, interacting with the stimulus and response. The sequence is labeled with 'C' at the beginning and end, and 'f' at the top and bottom of the stimulus and response sequences.

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the experimental design. It shows two rows of stimuli. The top row is labeled 'N' and 'P' at the ends, with a 'D' in the middle. The bottom row is labeled 'F' and 'P' at the ends, with 'A' and 'B' in the middle. Arrows indicate the sequence of stimuli: N to D to P, and F to A to B to P. A small 'f' is next to the first 'N' and 'F'.

INFORMATION OF THE PARTIES

[illegible]

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of a quantum system with two coupled qubits, A and C, and a control qubit B. Qubit A is coupled to qubit C via a coupling strength J_{AC} . Qubit C is coupled to qubit B via a coupling strength J_{CB} . The system is driven by a control field with frequency ω_c and amplitude Ω_c . The qubits are represented by circles with internal states. The coupling between A and C is shown as a double-headed arrow. The coupling between C and B is shown as a double-headed arrow. The control field is shown as a wavy arrow pointing to qubit B.

LISTING RULES IMPLICATIONS

HE 60.41% C 14A L F A C

G N P F A 5% C N P F A () C 14A L I G HE G 0.1%

DEFINITIONS

I

B — D C ;

C — H E C L P C H- E (C : 1133);

() — L ;

C — L ;

D () — C ;

G — C ;

HE— 哈爾濱電氣集團有限公司(H E C), C ;

▲ HK\$- H K , f H K
A P C;

▲ I N - () f
D (-) C ;

▲ (-) - L ;

▲ L - G L f
E , f f
;

▲ N P - f
F A - 20 D 2022 C
HE;

▲ O P - f
F 24 D 2019 C
A - HE 31 D 2022;

▲ - 14.07 f L
f
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▲ P C - P f C , f
f , H K ,
M A P C
;

▲ MB - f P C;

▲ E - E f H K L ;

▲ f - f N P - f
F A , f
f 1 J 2023 , 31 D 2025;

▲ HE G - HE (G);

△ %—

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MB1.00 HK\$0.89792.

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Harbin Electric Company Limited
Ai Li-song
C.

H , P C
20 D 2022

A D C M.
C M. M. M.
D C M. H , M. H J , M. C G
M.