CAYMAN ISLANDS
The Companies Act （As Revised）
Exempted Company Limited by Shares
THIRD AMENDED AND RESTATED
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
CHINA HEALTH GROUP INC
中國醫療集團有限公司
("Company")

（adopted by special resolution passed on 17，July, 2026)

1.The name of the Company is China Health Group Inc. 中國醫療集團有限公司.

2.The Registered Office of the Company shall be at the offices Vistra (Cayman) Limited, P.O. Box 31119 Grand Pavilion, Hibiscus Way, 802 West Bay Road, Grand Cayman, KY1 – 1205, Cayman Islands or at such other place in the Cayman Islands as the Board may from time to time decide.

3.The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and shall include， but without limitation， the following：

（i）To carry on business as an investment company and as an investment holding company and to acquire and hold shares, stocks, debenture stock， bond, mortgages, obligations and securities of any kind issued or guaranteed by any company， corporation or undertaking of whatever nature and wherever constituted or carrying on business， and shares， stock，debenture stock，bonds，obligations and other securities issued or guaranteed by any government，sovereign ruler， commissioners， trust， local authority or other public body，and to vary，transpose，dispose of or otherwise deal with from time to time as may be considered expedient any of the Company's investments for the time being；

（ii）To subscribe for, conditionally or unconditionally， to underwrite，issue on commission or otherwise，take，hold，deal in and convert stocks，shares and securities of all kinds and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits，reciprocal concessions or cooperation with any person or company and to promote and aid in promoting, to constitute, form or organise any company，joint venture，syndicate or partnership of any kind，for the purpose of acquiring and undertaking any property and liabilities of the Company or of advancing， directly or indirectly，the objects of the Company or for any other purpose which the Company may think expedient.

（iii）To exercise and enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incidental to ownership of any shares， stock， obligations or other securities including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing all such powers of veto or control as by virtue of the holding by the Company of some special proportion of the issued or nominal amount thereof， to provide managerial and other executive， supervisory and， consultant services for or in relation to any company in which the Company is interested upon such terms as may be thought fit.

（iv） To stand surety for or to guarantee， indemnify， support or secure the performance of all or any of the obligations of any person， firm or company whether or not related or affiliated to the Company in any manner and whether by personal covenant or by mortgage， charge or lien upon the whole or any part of the undertaking， property and assets of the Company， both present and future， including its uncalled capital or by any such method and whether or not the Company shall receive valuable consideration therefor.

（v） （a） To carry on the business of promoters and entrepreneurs and to carry on business as financiers， capitalists， concessionaires， merchants， brokers， traders， dealers， agents， importers and exporters and to undertake and carry on and execute all kinds of investment， financial， commercial， mercantile， trading and other operations.

（b） To carry on whether as principals， agents or otherwise howsoever the business of realtors， developers， consultants， estate agents or managers， builders， contractors， engineers， manufacturers， dealers in or vendors of all types of property including the provision of any services.

（vi） To purchase or otherwise acquire， to sell， exchange， surrender， lease， mortgage， charge， convert.turn to account， dispose of and deal with real and personal property and rights of all kinds and， in particular， mortgages， debentures， produce， concessions， options， contracts， patents， annuities， licences， stocks， shares， bonds， policies， book debts， business concerns， undertakings， claims， privileges and choses in action of all kinds.

（vii） To engage in or carry on any other lawful trade， business or enterprise which may at any time appear to the Directors of the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in conjunction with any of the aforementioned businesses or activities or which may appear to the Directors of the Company likely to be profitable to the Company.

In the interpretation of this Memorandum of Association in general and of this Clause 3 in particular no object business or power specified or mentioned shall be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from any other object， business or power， or the name of the Company， or by the juxtaposition of two or more objects， businesses or powers and that， in the event of any ambiguity in this Clause or elsewhere in this Memorandum of Association, the same shall be resolved by such interpretation and construction as will widen and enlarge and not restrict the objects， businesses and powers of and exercisable by the Company.

4.Except as prohibited or limited by the Cayman Islands Companies Act（As Revised）， the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by any law as provided by Section 7（4）of the Cayman Islands Companies Act （As Revised）and shall have and be capable of from time to time and at all times exercising any and all of the powers at any time or from time to time exercisable by a natural
person or body corporate， irrespective of any question of corporate benefit， in doing in any part of the world whether as principal， agent， contractor or otherwise whatever may be considered by it necessary

for the attainment of its
objects and whatever else may be considered by it as incidental or conducive thereto or consequential thereon, including, but without in any way restricting the generality of the foregoing, the power to make any alterations or amendments to this Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the company considered necessary or convenient in the manner set out in the Articles of Association of the Company, and the power to do any of the following acts or things, viz: to pay all expenses of and incidental to the promotion, formation and incorporation of the Company, to register the Company to do business any other jurisdiction; to sell, lease or dispose of any property of the Company; to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, debentures, debenture stock, loans, loan stock, loan notes, bonds, convertible bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; to lend money or other assets and to act as guarantors; to borrow raise money on the security of the undertaking or on all or any of the assets of the Company including uncalled capital or without security, to invest monies of the Company in such manner as the Directors determine; to promote other companies; to sell the undertaking of the Company for cash or any other consideration; to distribute assets in specie to members of the Company; to contract with persons for the provision of advice, the management and custody of the Company's assets, the listing of the Company's shares and its administration; to make charitable or benevolent donations; to pay pensions or gratuities or provide other benefits in each or kind to Directors, officers, employees, past or present and their families; to purchase Directors and officers liability insurance; to carry on any trade or business and generally to do all acts and things which, in the opinion of the Company or the Directors, may be conveniently or profitably or usefully acquired and dealt with, carried on, executed or done by the Company in connection with the business aforesaid PROVIDED THAT the Company shall only carry on the businesses for which a licence is required under the laws of the Cayman Islands when so licensed under the terms of such laws.

5.The liability of each member is limited to the amount from time to time unpaid on such member's shares.

6.The share capital of the Company is HK$100, 000, 000 divided into 1, 000, 000, 000 shares of a nominal or par value of HKS0.10 each with power for the Company insofar as is permitted by law, to redeem or purchase any of its shares and to increase or reduce the said capital subject to the provisions of the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and the Articles of Association and to issue any part ofits capital, whether original, redeemed or increasedwith or without any preference, priority or special privilege or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions and so that unless the conditions of issue shall otherwise expressly declare every issue of shares whether declared to be preference or otherwise shall be subject to the powers hereinbefore contained.

7.If the Company is registered as exempted, its operations will be carried on subject to the provisions of Section 193 of the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and, subject to the provisions of the Cayman Islands Companies Act (As Revised) and the Articles of Association, it shall have the power to register by way of continuation as a body corporate limited by shares under the laws of any jurisdiction outside the Cayman Islands and to be deregistered in the Cayman Islands. As an Exempted Company, the Company shall not carry on local commercial business with the public within the Cayman Islands, and may only maintain its registered office and handle incidental matters in connection with its overseas business.

8.The English version of this Memorandum and Articles of Association shall be the legally binding original, and the Chinese translation is for shareholders' reference only. In the event of any discrepancy or inconsistency between the English and Chinese texts, the English version shall prevail.

CAYMAN ISLANDS
The Companies Act（As Revised）
Exempted Company Limited by Shares
THIRD AMENDED AND RESTATED
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
CHINA HEALTH GROUP INC
中國醫療集團有限公司
("Company")
（adopted by special resolution passed on friday, 17 July, 2026）

Table A

Exclusion of Table A 1. The regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule to the Companies Act shall not apply to the Company.

Interpretation

Interpretation 2. The marginal notes to these Articles shall not affect the interpretation hereof.In these Articles，unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith：

these Articles "these Articles"shall mean the present Articles of Association and all supplementary， amended or substituted Articles for the time being in force；

Auditors "Auditors"shall mean the persons appointed by the Company from time to time to perform the duties of auditors ofthe Company；

Board "Board"shall mean the majority ofthe Directors present and voting at a meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present；

capital "capital"shall mean the share capital from time to time ofthe Company；

the Chairman "the Chairman"shall mean the Chairman presiding at any meeting ofmembers or ofthe Board；

theCompanies Act "the Companies Act" shall mean the Companies Act (as revised)~~—o~~fthe Cayman Islands and
any amendments thereto or re-enactments thereof for the time being in force and includes every other law incorporated therewith or substituted therefor；

the Companies Ordinance"the Companies Ordinance" shall mean the Companies Ordinance（Cap.32 ofthe Laws ofHong Kong）as in force from time to time；

the Company or this Company "the Company" or "this Company" shall mean China Health Group Inc. 中國醫療集團有限公司；

the Company's Website "the Company's Website"shall mean the website ofthe Company， the address or domain name ofwhich has been notified to members；

Directors "Directors"shall mean the directors from time to time ofthe Company；

dividend "dividend" shall include bonus dividends and distributions permitted by the Act~~Law~~ to

be categorised as dividends；

dollars/HKS “dollars"and“HKS”shall mean dollars legally current in Hong Kong；

electronic “electronic"shall have the meaning given to it in the Electronic Transactions ~~Law~~Act 2000 of the Cayman Islands and any amendment thereto or re enactments thereof for the time being in force and includes every other law incorporated therewith or substituted therefore；

Electronic Signature “Electronic Signature"means an electronic symbol or process attached to or logically associated with an electronic communication and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the electronic communication；

Electronic Facilities "Electronic Facilities" means electronic communication facilities, including without limitation telephone, video conferencing, web conferencing, the Internet or any other electronic or communication medium.

Electronic Meeting "Electronic Meeting" means a general meeting of shareholders held and conducted entirely and exclusively by shareholders and/or proxies attending and participating virtually by means of Electronic Facilities.

Hybrid Meeting _"Hybrid Meeting" means a general meeting of shareholders held and conducted by way of: (i) physical attendance and participation by shareholders, the chairman, directors and/or proxies at the principal meeting place and (if applicable) one or more meeting places; and (ii) virtual attendance and participation by shareholders, the chairman, directors and/or proxies by means of Electronic Facilities.

Principal Meeting Place "Principal Meeting Place" means the principal physical meeting place designated by the Board for any Hybrid Meeting.

Meeting Place_"Meeting Place" means, in relation to a Hybrid Meeting, the Principal Meeting Place and any one or more other physical meeting places as may be designated by the Board.

Exchange “Exchange”shall mean GEM of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited；

Hong Kong “Hong Kong"shall mean the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and its dependencies；

HK Code on Takeovers&Mergers “HK Code on Takeovers&Mergers"shall mean the Code on Takeovers and Mergers issued by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong as amended from time to time；

Business Day Business Day means a trading day on which the Stock Exchange is open for trading.

Subscription Price Subscription Price means the highest value among the following prices determined at the time of granting the Options: the closing price on the grant date, the average closing price of the previous five trading days, and the par value of the Shares.

Eligible Participants Eligible Participants means the Directors, full-time/part-time employees, consultants, contractors of the Group, as well as their discretionary trusts and wholly-owned beneficial entities.

Share Option Scheme Share Option Scheme means any share option incentive scheme established by the Board pursuant to these Articles and Chapter 23 of the GEM Listing Rules.

Minimum Lock-up Period Minimum Lock-up Period means an option may only be exercised upon the expiry of at least 12 months from the date of grant, save for cases of death, unconditional general takeover, voluntary winding-up of the Company or statutory restructuring.

Exercise Period Exercise Period means a single Option shall expire automatically if not exercised within a maximum period of 10 years from the grant date.

Connected Person Threshold Connected Person Threshold means if the aggregate number of shares underlying options granted to substantial shareholders, independent non-executive directors and their associates within any 12-month period exceeds 0.1% of the issued shares, or the total value calculated based on the Stock Exchange closing price on each grant date exceeds HK$5,000,000, a separate independent general meeting shall be convened, and all connected persons shall abstain from voting.

month "month"shall mean a calendar month;

ordinary resolution "ordinary resolution"shall mean a resolution passed by simple majority of the votes of such members of the Company as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy or, in the case of corporations, by their duly authorised representatives, at a general meeting held in accordance with these Articles and includes an ordinary resolution passed pursuant to Article 80;

Principal register "principal register"shall mean the register of members of the Company maintained at such place within or outside the Cayman Islands as the Board shall determine from time to time;

published in the newspapers "published in the newspapers"means published as a paid advertisement in English in at least one English language newspaper and in Chinese in at least one Chinese language newspaper, being in each case a newspaper published daily and circulating generally in Hong Kong in accordance with the Listing Rules;

Recognised clearing house "recognised clearing house"shall mean a clearing house recognised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the shares ofthe Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such jurisdiction;

the register "the register"shall mean the principal register and any branch registers;

seal "seal"shall include the common seal of the Company, the securities seal or any duplicate seal adopted by the Company pursuant to Article l33;

Share Buy-backs and Financial Assistance Subject to the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands and the GEM Rules, the Company may buy back its own shares and purchase options, and may also provide financial assistance to third parties for the acquisition of the Company's shares. All share buy-backs and financial assistance shall comply with the regulatory guidelines of the Stock Exchange and must not contravene the Listing Rules. The Board shall be under no obligation to select shares for buy-back on a pro-rata basis.

Secretary "Secretary" shall mean the person appointed as company secretary by the Board from time to time;

share "share"shall mean a share in the capital of the Company and includes stock except where a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied;

shareholders/members "shareholders"or"members"shall mean the persons who are duly registered as the holders from time to time of shares in the register including persons who are jointly so registered;

Special resolution "special resolution"shall have the same meaning as ascribed thereto in the Companies Act and shall include a unanimous written resolution of all members: for this purpose, the requisite majority shall be not less than three-fourths of the votes of such members of the Company as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy or, in the case of corporations, by their duly authorised representatives, at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been duly given and includes a special resolution passed pursuant to Article 80;

subsidiary and holding company "subsidiary"and"holding company"shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Companies Ordinance;

transfer office "transfer office"shall mean the place where the principal register is situate for the time being;

words in Law to bear same meaning in Articles subject as aforesaid, any words defined in the Companies Act shall, if not inconsistent with the subject and/or context, bear the same meanings in these Articles;

writing/printing "writing"or"printing"shall include writing, printing, lithograph, photograph, type-writing and every other mode of representing words or figures in a legible and non-transitory form and, only where used in connection with a notice served by the Company on members or other persons entitled to receive notices hereunder, shall also include a record maintained in an electronic medium which is accessible in visible form so as to be useable for subsequent reference;

gender words importing either gender shall include the other gender and the neuter;

persons/companies words importing persons and the neuter shall include companies and corporations and vice versa;

singular and plural words denoting the singular shall include the plural and words denoting the plural shall include the singular.

Share Capital and Modification of Rights

Capital 3. The capital of the Company at the date of the adoption of these Articles is HKSl00, 000, 000 divided into 1, 000, 000, 000 shares of HK$0.l0 each.

Issue of shares 4.Subject to the provisions of these Articles and to any shares direction that may be given by the Company in general meeting and without prejudice to any special rights conferred on the

holders of any existing shares or attaching to any class of shares， any share may be issued with or have attached thereto such preferred， deferred， qualified or other special rights or restrictions， whether in regard to dividend， voting， return of capital or otherwise， and to such persons at such times and for such consideration as the Board may determine. Subject to the-Companies Act and to any special rights conferred on any shareholders or attaching to any class of shares， any share may， with the sanction of a special resolution， be issued on terms that it is， or at the option of the Company or the holder thereof is， liable to be redeemed. No shares shall be issued to bearer.

Issue of warrants 5.Subject to the Listing Rules， the Board may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or other securities of the Company on such terms as it may from time to time determine. No warrants shall be issued to bearer for so long as a recognised clearing house（in its capacity as such） is a member of the Company. Where warrants are issued to bearer， no new warrant shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Board is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed and the Company has received an indemnity in such form as the Board shall think fit with regard to the issue of any such new warrant.

How class rights may be modified 6.（a）If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares， all or any of the rights attached to any class of shares for the time being issued（unless otherwise provided for in the terms of issue of the shares of that class）may， subject to the provisions of the Companies Act， be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of shares of that class. To every such separate meeting all the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply， but so that the quorum for the purposes of any such separate meeting and of any adjournment thereof shall be a person or persons together holding （or representing by proxy）at the date of the relevant meeting not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class， and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

（b） The special rights conferred upon the holders of shares of any class shall not， unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to or the terms of issue of such shares， be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *paripassu* therewith.

Company may far as not purchase and finance the purchase of own shares and warrants 7. Subject to the Companies Act， or any other law or so prohibited by any law and subject to any rights the conferred on the holders of any class of shares， Company shall have the power to purchase or otherwise acquire all or any of its own shares（which expression as used in this Article includes redeemable shares） provided that the manner of purchase has first been authorised by a resolution of the shareholders， and to purchase otherwise acquire warrants for the subscription or purchase of its own shares， and shares and warrants for the subscription or purchase of any shares in any company which is its holding company and may make payment therefor in any manner authorised or not prohibited by law， including out of capital， or to give， directly or indirectly， by means of a loan， a guarantee， a gift， an indemnity， the provision of security or otherwise howsoever， financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase or other acquisition made or to be made by any person of any shares or warrants in the Company or any company which is a holding company of the Company and should the Company purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares or warrants neither the Company nor the Board shall be required to select the shares or warrants to be purchased or otherwise acquired rateably or in any other manner as between the holders of shares or warrants of the same class or as between them and the holders of shares or warrants of any other class or in accordance with the rights as to dividends or capital conferred by any class of shares provided always that any such purchase or other acquisition or financial assistance shall only be made in accordance with any relevant code，

rules or regulations issued by the Exchange or the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong from time to time in force.

Power to increase capital 8.The Company in general meeting may， from time to time， whether or not all the shares for the time being authorised shall have been issued and whether or not all the shares for the time being issued shall have been fully paid up， by ordinary resolution， increase its share capital by the creation of new shares， such new capital to be of such amount and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts as the resolution shall prescribe.

Redemption 9. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and the Memorandum of Association of the Company， and to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or attaching to any class of shares， shares may be issued on the terms that they may be， or at the option of the Company or the holders are， liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner， including out of capital， as the Board may deem fit.

Purchase or redemption not to give rise to other purchases or redemptions 10.（a）The purchase or redemption of any share shall not be deemed to give rise to the purchase or redemption of any other share.

Certificates to be surrendered for cancellation （b）The holder of the shares being purchased， surrendered or redeemed shall be bound to deliver up to the Company at its principal place of business in Hong Kong or such other place as the Board shall specify the certificate（s） thereof for cancellation and thereupon the Company shall pay to him the purchase or redemption monies in respect thereof.

Shares at the disposal of the Board 11. Pursuant to the Companies Act in relation to new shares, the Articles of Association of the Company and the provisions of these Articles, all unissued shares of the Company (whether forming part of the original capital or any increased capital) shall be disposed of by the Board. The Board may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of such shares to such persons, on such occasions, for such consideration and on such terms as it may determine. The Board shall have the power to formulate, amend and terminate one or more Share Option Schemes. All schemes shall fully comply with the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands and Chapter 23 of the GEM Listing Rules, and the terms thereof shall not conflict with these Articles.

All schemes shall be subject to three-tier quota restrictions:

(a) Scheme Authorisation Cap: The aggregate number of shares issuable under all option schemes of the Company shall not exceed 10% of the issued shares as at the adoption date of the schemes. Exercised, lapsed and cancelled options shall not be counted towards this cap;

(b) Overall Dynamic Cap: At any time, the aggregate number of shares underlying all outstanding options shall not exceed 30% of the issued shares from time to time;

(c) Individual Annual Cap: The number of shares underlying options granted to a single participant within any consecutive twelve-month period shall not exceed 1% of the issued shares from time to time. An independent general meeting shall be convened for any excess grant, and such participant and his associates shall abstain from voting.

Where options granted to substantial shareholders, independent non-executive directors and their associates meet either of the following cumulative thresholds, a separate independent general meeting shall be convened, and all connected persons shall abstain from voting:

(a) The cumulative number of shares granted within twelve months exceeds 0.1% of the issued shares;

(b) The cumulative total value calculated based on the Stock Exchange closing price of the shares on each grant date exceeds HK$5,000,000 in 12 months.

Statutory Minimum Lock-up Period: No option may be exercised within twelve months from the grant date. The twelve-month lock-up restriction shall be waived only in the circumstances of the option

grantee's death, unconditional general takeover, voluntary winding-up of the Company or court-approved restructuring.

The maximum exercise period of each option is ten years from the grant date, and any unexercised option shall lapse automatically upon expiry.

Options are personal to the grantee and shall not be transferred, pledged, gifted or encumbered with any third-party rights. Only upon the grantee's death may his personal representatives exercise the outstanding rights in accordance with the scheme terms.

The Subscription Price shall be the highest value among the closing price on the grant date, the average closing price of the previous five trading days prior to grant, and the par value of the shares, and shall in no circumstances be lower than HK$0.10 per share.

If a grantee resigns normally or terminates employment upon expiry of the service contract, he may exercise outstanding options within three months from the date of departure. If a grantee is disqualified due to misconduct, criminal conviction or personal bankruptcy, all options shall lapse immediately. Upon the grantee's death, his personal representatives may exercise outstanding options within six months from the date of death.

In the event of any capital restructuring of the Company, including rights issue, bonus issue, share subdivision, share consolidation and capital reduction, the Board shall appoint auditors or independent financial advisers to issue a fair adjustment certificate, and adjust the number of shares underlying outstanding options and the Subscription Price accordingly. The adjusted Subscription Price shall not be lower than the par value of the shares.

The Board shall not issue any option grant offer during the insider information window period, and the period commencing one month before the board meeting for annual and interim results until the date of results announcement.

Any scheme amendments favourable to grantees involving the 10% authorisation cap, twelve-month lock-up period, connected person grant threshold and ten-year exercise period shall be approved by an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting. Minor amendments merely for textual correction and regulatory compliance update may be approved directly by the Board, with an announcement published on HKEX-ESSENCE afterwards.

The Company shall fully disclose the data on option grants, exercises, lapses and cancellations in the current year, as well as details of options held by each director and quota usage in the annual report and interim report of each financial year.

If the Grantee engages in financial fraud, commits gross dereliction of duty or fails to meet performance targets, the Company shall have the right to forfeit and claw back all unexercised Options.

Company may pay commissions 12. The Company may，unless prohibited by law，at any time pay a commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe （whether absolutely or conditionally） for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions （whether absolute or conditional）for any shares in the Company, but so that the conditions and requirements of the Companies Act shall be observed and complied with， and in each case the commission shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the price at which the shares are issued.

Company not to recognise trusts in respect of shares 13. Except as otherwise expressly provided by these Articles or as required by law or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction，no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and the Company shall not be bound by or be compelled in any way to recognise（even when having notice thereof） any equitable， contingent， future or partial interest in any shares or any interest in any fractional part of a share or any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder.

Register of Members and Share Certificates

Share register 14. （a）The Board shall cause to be kept at such place within or outside the Cayman

Islands as it deems fit a principal register of the members and there shall be entered therein the particulars of the members and the shares issued to each of them and other particulars required under the Companies Act.

（b） If the Board considers it necessary or appropriate， the Company may establish and maintain a branch register or registers of members at such location or locations within or outside the Cayman Islands as the Board thinks fit. The principal register and the branch register（s）shall together be treated as the register for the purposes of these Articles.

（c） The Board may，in its absolute discretion，at any time transfer any share upon the principal register to any branch register or any share on any branch register to the principal register or any other branch register.

（d） Notwithstanding anything contained in this Article, the Company shall as soon as practicable and on a regular basis record in the principal register all transfers of shares effected on any branch register and shall at all times maintain the principal register in such manner as to show at all times the members for the time being and the shares respectively held by them, in all respects in accordance with the Companies Act.

15. （a）Except when a register is closed and， if applicable， subject to the additional provisions of paragraph（d）of this Article，the principal register and any branch register shall during business hours be kept open to the inspection of any member without charge.

（b） The reference to business hours in paragraph（a） of this Article is subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose，but so that not less than two hours in each business day is to be allowed for inspections.

（c） The register may，on 14 days' , but not less than ten full Business Days notice being given by advertisement published in thenewspapers， or，subject to the Listing Rules，by electronic communication in the manner in whichnotices may be served by the Company by electronic means as herein provided， be closed at such times and for such periods as the Board may from time to time determine，either generally or in respect of any class of shares，provided that the register shall not be closed for more than 30 days in any year （orsuch longer period as the members may by ordinary resolution determine provided that such period shall not be extended beyond 60 days in any year）. The Companyshall，on demand，furnish any person seeking to inspect the register or part thereofwhich is closed by virtue of this Article with a certificate under the hand of the Secretary stating the period for which，and by whose authority，it is closed.

（d） Any register held in Hong Kong shall during normal business hours （subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Board may impose）be open to inspection by a member without charge and any other person on payment of such fee not exceeding HK$2.50 （or such higher amount as may from time to time be permitted under the Listing Rules）as the Board may determine for each inspection. Any member may require a copy of the register，or any part thereof，on payment of HK$0.25，or such lesser sum as the Company may prescribe，for every 100 words or fractional part thereofrequired to be copied.The Company shall cause any copy so required by any person to be sent to that person within a period of 10 days commencing on the date next after the day on which the request is received by the Company.

Share certificates 16.Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register shall be entitled without payment to receive， within the relevant time limit as prescribed in the Companies Act or as the Exchange may from time to time determine， whichever is shorter，after

allotment or lodgment of transfer （or within such other period as the conditions of issue shall provide）， one certificate for all his shares\of each class or， if he shall so request， in a case where the allotment or transfer is of a number of shares in excess of the number for the time being forming an Exchange board lot， upon payment， in the case of a transfer， of a sum equal to the relevant maximum amount as the Exchange may from time to time determine for every certificate after the first or such lesser sum as the Board shall from time to time determine， such numbers of certificates for shares in Exchange board lots or multiples thereof as he shall request and one for the balance（if any） of the shares in question， provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue a certificate or certificates to each such person， and the issue and delivery of a certificate or certificates to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders. All certificates for shares shall be delivered personally or sent through the post addressed to the member entitled thereto at his registered address as appearing in the register.

Share certificates to be sealed l7. Every certificate for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security of the Company shall be issued under the seal of the Company， which shall only be affixed with the authority of the Board.

Every certificate to specify number and class of shares l8. Every share certificate shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid thereon or the fact that they are fully paid， as the case may be， and may otherwise be in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe.

Joint holders l9. The Company shall not be bound to register more than four persons as joint holders of any share. If any share shall stand in the names of two or more persons， the person first named in the register shall be deemed the sole holder thereof as regards service of notices and， subject to the provisions of these Articles， all or any other matters connected with the Company， except the transfer of the share.

Replacement of share certificates 20. If a share certificate is defaced， lost or destroyed， it may be replaced on payment of such fee， if any， not exceeding such amount as may from time to time be permitted under the Listing Rules or such lesser sum as the Board may from time to time require）and on such terms and conditions， if any， as to publication of notices， evidence and indemnity， as the Board thinks fit and where it is defaced or worn out， after delivery up of the old certificate to the Company for cancellation.

Lien

Company's lien 2l. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share（not being a fully paid up share）for all moneys， whether presently payable or not， called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share； and the Company shall also have a first and paramount lien and charge on all shares （other than fully paid up shares）standing registered in the name of a member （whether solely or jointly with others）for all the debts and liabilities of such member or his estate to the Company and whether the same shall have been incurred before or after notice to the Company of any equitable or other interest of any person other than such member， and whether the period for the payment or discharge of the same shall have actually arrived or not， and notwithstanding that the same are joint debts Or liabilities of such member or his estate and any other person， whether such person is a member of the Company or not.

Lien extends to dividends and bonuses The Company’s lien （if any）on a share shall extend to all dividends and bonuses declared in respect thereof. The Board may resolve that any share shall for some specified period be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this Article.

Sale of shares subject to lien 22.The Company may sell in such manner as the Board thinks fit any

shares on which the Company has a lien， but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged，nor until the expiration of 14 days after a notice in writing，stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default，shall have been given to the registered holder for the time being of the shares or the person，of which the Company has notice， entitled to the shares by reason of such holder's death, mental disorder or bankruptcy.

Application or proceeds of such sale 23. The net proceeds of such sale by the Company after the payment of the costs of such sale shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debt or liability or engagement in respect whereof the lien exists，so far as the same is presently payable，and any residue shall（subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale and upon surrender，if required by the Company， for cancellation of the certificate for the share sold）be paid to the holder immediately before such sale of the share.For giving effect to any such sale，the Board may authorise any person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof and may enter the purchaser's name in the register as holder of the shares， and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money，nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Calls on Shares

Calls，how made 24.The Board may from time to time make such calls as it may think fit upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on the shares held by them respectively（whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or by way of premium or otherwise） and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed times. A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Board may determine.

Notice of call 25. At least 14 days' notice of any call shall be given to each member specifying the time and place of payment and to whom such payment shall be made.

Copy of notice to be sent 26.A copy of the notice referred to in Article 25 shall be sent in the manner in which notices may be sent to members by the Company as herein provided.

Every member liable to pay call at appointed time and place 27.Every member upon whom a call is made shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person and at the time or times and place or places as the Board shall specify.A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable on such call notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.

Notice of call may be published in newspapers or given by electronic means 28.In addition to the giving of notice in accordance with Article 26，notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the times and places appointed for payment may be given to the members affected by notice published in the newspapers or，subject to the Listing Rules，by electronic communication in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company by electronic means as herein provided.

When call deemed to have been made 29.A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising such call was passed.

Liability of joint holders 30. The joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof.

Board may extend time fixed for call 31.The Board may from time to time at its discretion extend the time fixed for any call， and may extend such time as to all or any of the members， whom by reason of residence outside Hong Kong or other cause the Board considers it reasonable to grant an extension to， but no member shall be entitled to any such extension as a matter of grace and favour.

Interest on calls 32. If the sum or any instalment payable in respect of any call is unpaid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof， the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the same at such rate not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum as the Board shall determine from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of actual payment， but the Board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

Suspension of privileges while call in arrears 33.No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or bonus or to be present and vote （save as proxy for another member） at any general meeting， either personally or by proxy， or be reckoned in a quorum， or to exercise any other privilege as a member until all sums or instalments due from him to the Company in respect of any call， whether alone or jointly with any other person， together with interest and expenses （if any） shall have been paid.

Evidence in action for call 34.At the trial or hearing of any action or other proceedings for the recovery of any money due for any call， it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member sued is entered in the register as the holder， or one of the holders， of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued； that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book； and that notice of such call was duly given to the member sued， in pursuance of these Articles； and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call， nor any other matters whatsoever， and the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.

Sums payable on allotment/in future deemed a call 35.Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed date， whether on account of the nominal value of the share and/or by way of premium or otherwise， shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date fixed for payment， and in case of non-payment， all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses， liabilities of joint holders， forfeiture and the like， shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Payment of calls in advance 36.The Board may， if it thinks fit， receive from any member willing to advance the same， and either in money or money's worth， all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him， and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced the Company may pay interest at such rate （if any） as the Board may decide.The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such member not less than one month's notice in writing of its intention in that behalf， unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced. No such sum paid in advance of calls shall entitle the member paying such sum to any portion of a dividend declared in respect of any period prior to the date upon which such sum would， but for such payment， become presently payable.

Transfer of Shares

Form of transfer 37. Transfers of shares may be effected by an instrument of transfer in the usual common form or in such other form as the Board may approve, which is consistent with the standard form of transfer as prescribed by the Exchange and approved by the Board. All instruments of transfer must be left at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as the Board may appoint and

all such by the instruments of transfer shall be retained Company.

Execution 38. The instrument of transfer shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and by or on behalf of the transferee PROVIDED that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case which it thinks fit in its discretion to do so. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be in writing and shall be executed with a manual signature or facsimile signature (which may be machine imprinted or otherwise) by or on behalf of the transferor and transferee PROVIDED that in the case of execution by facsimile signature by or on behalf of a transferor or previously been transferee, the Board shall have provided with a list of specimen signatures of the authorised signatories of such transferor or transferee and the Board shall be reasonably satisfied that such facsimile signature corresponds to one of those specimen signatures. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of a share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof.

Board may refuse 39. The Board may, in its absolute discretion, and without to register a assigning any reason, refuse to register a transfer of any transfer share which is not fully paid up or on which the Company has a lien.

Notice of refusal 40. If the Board shall refuse to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

Requirements as 41. The Board may also decline to register any transfer of to transfer any shares unless:

(a) the instrument of transfer is lodged with the Company accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates （which shall upon registration of the transfer be cancelled） and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer; and

（b）the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares; and

（c）the instrument of transfer is properly stamped（in circumstances where stamping is required）; and

（d） in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to which the share is to be transferred does not exceed four; and

（e）the shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company; and

（f） a fee of such maximum as the Exchange may from time to time determine to be payable（or such lesser sum as the Board may from time to time require） is paid to the Company in respect thereof.

No transfer to an infant etc 42.No transfer shall be made to an infant or to a person in respect of whom an order has been made by any competent court or official on the grounds that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs or under other legal disability.

Certificate to be given up on transfer 43. Upon every transfer of shares the certificate held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly, and a new certificate shall be issued without charge to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him, and if any of the shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor, a new certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him without charge. The Company shall also retain the instrument（s）of transfer.

When transfer books and register may close 44. The registration of transfers may, on 14 days' notice being given by advertisement published in the newspapers or, subject to the Listing Rules, by electronic communication in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company by electronic means as herein provided, be suspended and the register closed at such times for such periods as the

Board may from time to time determine， provided always that such registration shall not be suspended or the register closed for more than 30 days in any year（or such longer period as the members may by ordinary resolution determine provided that such period shall not be extended beyond 60 days in any year）.

Transmission of Shares

Death of registered holder or of joint holder of shares 45. In the case of the death of a member， the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint holder， and the legal personal representatives of the deceased where he was a sole holder， shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares； but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased holder （whether sole or joint）from any liability in respect of any share solely or jointly held by him.

Registration of personal representatives and trustee in bankruptcy 46.Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a member may， upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may from time to time be required by the Board and subject as hereinafter provided, either be registered himself as holder of the share or elect to have some other person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof.

Notice of election to be registered/Registration of nominee 47.If the person so becoming entitled shall elect to be registered himself， he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him stating that he so elects. If he shall elect to have his nominee registered he shall testify his election by executing in favour of his nominee a transfer of such share. All the limitations， restrictions and provisions of these Articles relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of shares shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of the member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were transfer executed by such member.

Retention of dividends， etc., until transfer or transmission of shares of a deceased or Bankrupt member 48.A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share. However， the Board may， if it thinks fit， withhold the payment of any dividend payable or other advantages in respect of such share until such person shall become the registered holder of the share or shall have effectually transferred such share， but， subject to the requirements of Article 86 being met， such a person may vote at meetings.

Forfeiture of Shares

If call or instalment not paid notice may be given 49. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof， the Board may， at any time during such time as any part thereof remains unpaid， without prejudice to the provisions of Article 33， serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid， together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment.

Form of notice 50. The notice shall name a further day（not earlier than the expiration of l4 days from the date of service of the notice）on or before which， and the place where， the payment required by the notice is to be made， and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed， the shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is unpaid will be liable to be forfeited.The Board may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder and in such case， references in these Articles to forfeiture shall include surrende

If notice not complied with shares may be forfeited 5l. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with， any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter， before the payment required by the notice has been made， be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited share， and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

Forfeited shares to be deemed property of Company 52.Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company， and may be re-allotted sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Board thinks fit and at any time before a re-allotment， sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled by the Board on such terms as it thinks fit.

Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture 53.A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares but shall， notwithstanding， remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which， at the date of forfeiture， were payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares， together with （if the Board shall in its discretion so require）interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until payment at such rate not exceeding l5 per cent.per annum as the Board may prescribe， and the Board may enforce the payment thereof if it thinks fit， and without any deduction or allowance for the value of the shares forfeited， at the date of forfeiture.For the purposes of this Article any sum which， by the terms of issue of a share， is payable thereon at a fixed time which is subsequent to the date of forfeiture， whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium， shall notwithstanding that time has not yet arrived， be deemed to be payable at the date of forfeiture， and the same shall become due and payable immediately upon the forfeiture， but interest thereon shall only be payable in respect of any period between the said fixed time and the date of actual payment.

Evidence of forfeiture 54.A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or Secretary of the Company， and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration， shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The Company may receive the consideration， if any， given for the share on any re-allotment， sale or disposition thereof and the Board may authorise any person to execute a letter of re-allotment or transfer the share in favour of the person to whom the share is re-allotted， sold or disposed of and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share， and shall not be bound to see to the application of the subscription or purchase money， if any， nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture， re-allotment， sale or other disposal of the share.

Notice after forfeiture 55.When any share shall have been forfeited， notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture， and an entry of the forfeiture， with the date thereof， shall forthwith be made in the register. Notwithstanding the above， no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice as aforesaid.

Power to redeem shares 56.Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid， the forfeited Board may at any time， before any share so forfeited shall have been re-allotted， sold， or otherwise disposed of， permit the share forfeited to be redeemed upon the terms of payment of all calls and interest due upon and expenses incurred in respect of the share， and upon such further terms （if any） as it thinks fit.

Forfeiture not to prejudice Company's right to call or instalment 57.The forfeiture of a share shall not prejudice the right of the Company to any call already made or instalment payable thereon.

Forfeiture for non-payment of any sum due on shares 58.The provisions of these Articles as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Alteration of Capital

59. (a) The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution:

Consolidation and division of capital and sub-division and cancellation of shares

(i) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares. On any consolidation of fully paid shares and division into shares of larger amount, the Board may settle any difficulty which may arise as it thinks expedient and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) may as between the holders of shares to be consolidated determine which particular shares are to be consolidated into each consolidated share, and if it shall happen that any person shall become entitled to fractions of a consolidated share or shares, such fractions may be sold by some person appointed by the Board for that purpose and the person so appointed may transfer the shares so sold to the purchaser thereof and the validity of such transfer shall not be questioned, and so that the net proceeds of such sale (after deduction of the expenses of such sale) may either be distributed among the persons who would otherwise be entitled to a fraction or fractions of a consolidated share or shares rateably in accordance with their rights and interests or may be paid to the Company for the Company' s benefit;

(ii) cancel any shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled subject to the provisions of the Companies Act; and

(iii) sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum of Association of the Company, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Companies Act, and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may have any such preferred or other special rights, over, or may have such deferred rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with the others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares.

Reduction of (b) The Company may by special resolution reduce capital its share capital, any capital redemption reserve or any share premium account in any manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by the Companies Act.

Borrowing Powers

Power to borrow 60. The Board may from time to time at its discretion exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow or to secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital or any part thereof.

Conditions on which money may borrowed 61. The Board may raise secure the payment or repayment of such sum or sums in such manner and be upon such terms and conditions in all respects as it thinks fit and, in particular, by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities of the Company, whether outright or as collateral security for any debts, liability or obligations of the

Company or of any third party.

Assignment 62. Debentures， debenture stock，bonds and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued.

Special privileges 63.Any debentures， debenture stock，bonds or other securities may be issued at a discount， premium or otherwise and with any special privileges as to redemption， surrender，drawings， allotment of shares， attending and voting at general meetings ofthe Company，appointment of Directors and otherwise.

Register of charges to be kept 64.（a）The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept，in accordance with the provisions of the—Companies Act，of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Companies Act in regard to the registration of mortgages and charges therein specified and otherwise.

Register of debentures or debenture stock （b） If the Company issues debentures or debenture stock （whether as part of a series or as individual instruments）not transferable by delivery，the Board shall cause a proper register to be kept of the holders of such debentures.

Mortgage of capital 65.Where any uncalled capital of the Company is charged， unealled all persons taking any subsequent charge thereon shall take the same subject to such prior charge， and shall not be entitled， by notice to the members or otherwise， to obtain priority over such prior charge.

General Meetings

When annual general meeting to be held 66(A) Besides other meetings held in a fiscal year, the Company shall convene a general meeting of shareholders as its annual general meeting in each fiscal year, which shall be specified in the notice of meeting. The annual general meeting shall be held within six (6) months after the end of the Company's fiscal year (unless a longer period is permitted under the Listing Rules, if applicable), and shall be held at such place within the relevant jurisdiction or such other place, and at such time, as determined by the Board.

66(B) (a) Any general meeting of shareholders (including an annual general meeting, any adjourned meeting or postponed meeting) may be held in such form as determined by the Board: physical meeting, electronic meeting or hybrid meeting.

(b) The Board may designate the principal meeting place (if any) and one or more meeting places (if applicable) for any general meeting of shareholders.

(c) In respect of any electronic meeting or hybrid meeting: (i) any shareholder attending and participating in such meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting; (ii) the meeting shall be deemed duly convened and its proceedings valid, provided that the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that sufficient electronic facilities are available throughout the meeting to enable shareholders participating by means of electronic facilities to participate, speak and vote at the meeting.

(d) The Board may make such arrangements and procedures as it deems appropriate to govern attendance, participation and voting at any electronic meeting or hybrid meeting, including without limitation: (i) verifying the identity of persons participating in the meeting by means of electronic facilities; (ii) ensuring that persons participating in the meeting by means of electronic facilities can effectively participate and vote at the meeting; (iii) addressing electronic facility failures or other technical issues.

Extraordinary general meeting 67. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

Convening of extraordinary general meeting 68. The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting. General meetings shall also be convened on the written requisition of any two or more members of the Company deposited at the principal office of the Company in Hong Kong or, in the event the Company ceases to have such a principal office, the registered office specifying the objects of the meeting and signed by the requisitionists, provided that such requisitionists held as at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company which carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company. General meetings may also be convened on the written requisition of any one member of the Company which is a recognised clearing house (or its nominee) deposited at the principal office of the Company in Hong Kong or, in the event the Company ceases to have such a principal office, the registered office specifying the objects of the meeting and signed by the requisitionist, provided that such requisitionist held as at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company which carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company. If the Board does not within 21 days from the date of deposit of the requisition proceed duly to convene the meeting, the requisitionist(s) themselves or any of them representing more than one-half of the total voting rights of all of them, may convene the general meeting in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings may be convened by the Board provided that any meeting convened shall not be held after the expiration of three months from the date of deposit of the requisition, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to them by the Company.

Notice of meetings 69.(a) An annual general meeting of the Company shall be called by not less than 21 days' notice in writing and a general meeting of the Company, other than an annual general meeting, shall be called by not less than 14 days' notice in writing. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify the time, place, and agenda of the meeting, particulars of the resolutions to be considered at the meeting and in the case of special business (as defined in Article 71) the general nature of that business. The notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such, and the notice convening a meeting to pass a special resolution shall specify the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution. Notice of every general meeting shall be given to the Auditors and to all members other than such as, under the provisions hereof or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notice from the Company.

(b) Notwithstanding that a meeting of the Company is called by shorter notice than that referred to in paragraph (a) hereof, it shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:

(i) in the case of a meeting called as an annual general meeting, by all the members of the Company entitled to attend and vote thereat or their proxies; and

(ii) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. In nominal value of the shares giving that right.

(c) There shall appear with reasonable prominence in every notice of general meetings of the Company a statement that a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him and that a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Omission to give notice/instrument of proxy 70.（a）The accidental omission to give any such notice to， or the non-receipt of any such notice by， any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceeding at any such meeting.

（b） In cases where instruments of proxy are sent out with notices， the accidental omission to send such instrument of proxy to， or the non-receipt of such instrument of proxy by， any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceeding at any such meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings

Special business 71.All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary general meeting and also all business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of the following， which shall be deemed ordinary business：

（a） the declaration and sanctioning of dividends；

（b） the consideration and adoption of the accounts and balance sheets and the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet；

（c） the election of Directors in place of those retiring；

（d） the appointment of Auditors；

（e） the fixing of，or the determining of the method of fixing of，the remuneration of the Directors and of the Auditors；

（f） the granting of any mandate or authority to the Directors to offer， allot， grant options over，or otherwise dispose of the unissued shares of the Company representing not more than 20 percent.（or such other percentage as may from time to time be specified in the Listing Rules）in nominal value of its then existing issued share capital and the number of any securities repurchased pursuant to paragraph （g） of this Article；and

（g） the granting of any mandate or authority to the Directors to repurchase securities of the Company.

71A. All members have the right to (a) speak at a general meeting; and (b) vote at a general meetingexcept where a member is required, by the Listing Rules, to abstain from voting to approve the matte under consideration.

71B. Where the Company has knowledge that any member is, under the Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted

Quorum 72For all purposes, the quorum for a general meeting shall consist of two Members present in person (or, in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy, or (in respect of an electronic meeting or hybrid meeting) by electronic means; where the Company has only one Member, the quorum shall be that single Member present in person (or, in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy, or (in respect of an electronic meeting or hybrid meeting) by electronic means. No business may be transacted unless the required quorum is present at the commencement of the business (save as otherwise determined by the Chairman).

When if quorum not present meeting to be dissolved and when to be adjourned 73.If within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present， the meeting， if convened upon the requisition of members， shall be dissolved，but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week and at such time and place as shall be decided by the Board，and if at

such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present ~~within~~ 15 minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the member or members present in person (or, in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

Chairman of general meeting 74.The Chairman shall take the chair at every general meeting, or , if there be no such Chairman or, if at any general meeting such Chairman shall not be present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting or is unwilling to act, the Directors present shall choose another Director as Chairman, and if no Director be present, or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair, or if the Chairman chosen shall retire from the chair, then the members present shall choose one of their own number to be Chairman.

In respect of any electronic meeting or hybrid meeting, the chairman of the meeting shall have the authority to determine whether the electronic facilities are adequate and whether members participating in the meeting by electronic means are able to participate effectively.

Power to adjourn meeting/business of adjourned meeting 75. The Chairman may, with the consent of any general general meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place as the meeting shall determine. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, at least seven clear days' notice, specifying the place, the day and the hour of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

Right to demand a poll and what is to be evidence of the passing of a resolution where poll not demanded 76.At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) a poll is duly demanded. A poll may be demanded by:

(a) the Chairman of the meeting; or

(b) at least five members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote; or

(c) any member or members present in person (or, in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and representing in the aggregate not less than one- tenth of the total voting rights of all members having the right to attend and vote at the meeting; or

(d) any member or members present in person (or, in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and holding shares conferring a right to attend and vote at the meeting on which there have been paid up sums in the aggregate equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all shares conferring that right. Unless a poll is so demanded and not withdrawn, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the Company's book containing the minutes of proceedings of meetings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

(e) At any general meeting, a Member may vote electronically in person (or, if the Member is a body corporate, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy, provided that such electronic voting method has been approved by the Board of Directors or the Chairman of the meeting.

(f) The Board of Directors or the Chairman of the meeting may resolve to collect and count votes electronically at general meetings, and may make such procedures and arrangements in respect of electronic voting as they deem fit.

Poll 77. (a) If a poll is demanded as aforesaid, it shall (subject as provided in Article 78) be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and at such time and

place， not being more than 30 days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded as the Chairman directs. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.The demand for a poll may be withdrawn， with the consent of the Chairman， at any time before the close of the meeting at which the poll was demanded or the taking of the poll， whichever is earlier. Business may proceed notwithstanding demand for poll （b） The demand of a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

In what case poll taken without adjournment 78.Any poll duly demanded on the election of a Chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without adjournment.

Chairman to have casting vote 79. In the case of an equality of votes， whether on a show of hands or on a poll， the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded， shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Written resolutions 80.A resolution in writing （in one or more counterparts），including a special resolution， signed by all members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings （or being corporations by their duly appointed representatives） shall be as valid and effective as if the same had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held. Any such resolution shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting held on the date on which it was signed by the last member to sign.

Votes of Members

Votes of members 81. Subject to any special rights， privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares， at any general meeting on a show of hands every member who is present in person（or， in the case of a member being a corporation by its duly authorised representative） shall have one vote， and on a poll every member present in person（or， in the case of a member being a corporation， by its duly authorised representative）or by proxy shall have one vote for each share registered in his name in the register. On a poll a member entitled to more than one vote is under no obligation to cast all his votes in the same way.

Votes in respect of deceased and Bankrupt members 82.Any person entitled under Article 46 to be registered as a shareholder may vote at any general meeting in respect thereof in the same manner as if he were the registered holder of such shares， provided that at least 48 hours before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting（as the case may be）at which he proposed to vote， he shall satisfy the Board of his right to be registered as the holder of such shares or the Board shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof.

Votes of joint 83. Where there are joint registered holders of any share, holders any one of such persons may vote at any meeting， either personally or by proxy， in respect of such share as if he were solely entitled thereto； but if more than one of such joint holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy， that one of the said persons so present being the most or， as the case may be， the more senior shall alone be entitled to vote in respect of the relevant joint holding and,for this purpose, seniority shall be determined by reference to the order in which the names of the joint holders stand on the register in respect of the relevant joint holding. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose name any share stands shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed joint holders thereof.

Votes of member unsound mind 84.A member in respect ofwhom an order has been made ofby any competent court or official on the grounds that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is

otherwise incapable of managing his affairs may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by any person authorised in such circumstances to do so, and such person may vote on a poll by proxy.

Qualification for voting 85.(a) Save as expressly provided in these Articles or as otherwise determined by the Board, no person other than a member duly registered and who shall have paid everything for the time being due from him payable to the Company in respect of his shares shall be entitled to be present or to vote (save as proxy for another member), or to be reckoned in a quorum, either personally or by proxy at any general meeting.

Objections to voting (b) No objection shall be raised as to the qualification of any person exercising or purporting to exercise any vote or to the admissibility of any vote except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person exercising or purporting to exercise his vote or the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. In the case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of any vote, the Chairman of the meeting shall determine the same and such determination shall be final and conclusive.

Proxies 86. Any member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person (who must be an individual) as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him and a proxy appointed shall have the same right as the member to speak at the meeting. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A member may appoint any number of proxies to attend in his stead at any one general meeting (or at any one class meeting).

Instrument appointing proxy to be in writing 87.The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney authorised in writing, or if the appointor is a corporation, either under its seal or under the hand of an officer, attorney or other person duly authorised to sign the same.

Delivery of authority for appointment of proxy 88. The instrument appointing a proxy and (if required by the Board) the power of attorney or other authority, (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, shall be delivered at the registered office of the Company (or at such other place as may be specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjournment or, in either case, in any document sent therewith) not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll taken subsequently to the date of a meeting or adjourned meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid provided always that the Chairman of the meeting may at his discretion direct that an instrument of proxy shall be deemed to have been duly deposited upon receipt of telex cable or facsimile confirmation from the appointor that the instrument of proxy duly signed is in the course of transmission to the Company. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of l2 months from the date named in it as the date of its execution. Delivery of any instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

Form of proxy 89.Every instrument of proxy, whether for a specified meeting or otherwise, shall be in common form or such other form as the Board may from time to time approve, provided that it shall enable a member, according to his intention, to instruct his proxy to vote in favour of or against (or in default of instructions or in the event of conflicting instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution to be proposed at the meeting to which the form of proxy relates.

Authority under instrument appointing proxy 90. The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a general meeting shall: (a) be deemed to confer demand or join in demanding a poll and to authority to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit

； and（b）unless the contrary is stated therein，be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates， provided that the meeting was originally held within l2 months from such date.

When vote by proxy/representative valid though authority revoked 9l.A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or resolution of a member shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or power of attorey or other authority under which the proxy or resolution of a member was executed or revocation of the relevant resolution or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy was given， provided that no intimation in writing of such death， insanity， revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at its registered office， or at such other place as is referred to in Article 88， at least two hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

Corporations/clearing houses acting by representatives at meetings 92.（a）Any corporation which is a member of the Company may， by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney， authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of members of any class of shares of the Company and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company and where a corporation is so represented， it shall be treated as being present at any meeting in person.

（b） If a recognised clearing house （or its nominee）is a member of the Company it may， by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney， authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its proxy（ies）or representative（s）at any general meeting of the Company or at any general meeting of any class of members of the Company provided that， if more than one person is so authorised， the proxy form or authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised.A person so authorised pursuant to this provision shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of the recognised clearing

house （or its nominee）which he represents as that recognised clearing house（or its nominee） could exercise as if such person were an individual member of the Company holding the number and class of shares specified in such proxy form or Authorisation, including the right to vote and the right to speak, notwithstanding any contrary provision contained in Articl

Registered Office

Registered office 93. The registered office of the Company shall be at such place in the Cayman Islands as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

Board of Directors

Constitution 94. The number of Directors shall not be less than two.

Board may fill vacancies/appoint additional Directors 95. The Board shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the first ~~next following~~ annual general meeting of the Company after his appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election ~~at that meeting~~ provided that any Director who so retires shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire at such meeting by rotation pursuant to Article 112.

Alternate Directors 96.（a）A Director may at any time by notice in writing delivered to the registered office of the Company or at a meeting of the Board， appoint any person（including another Director）to be his alternate Director in his place during his absence and may in like manner at any time determine such appointment. Such appointment, unless previously approved by the Board， shall have effect only upon and subject to being approved， provided that the Board may not withhold approval of any such appointment where the proposed appointee is a Director.

（b） The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which， were he a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director.

（c） An alternate Director shall （except when absent from Hong Kong）， be entitled to receive and waive （in lieu of his appointor）notices of meetings of the Directors and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director and be counted in the quorum at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if he（instead of his appointor）were a Director. If he shall be himself a Director or shall attend any such meeting as an alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative and he need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way. If his appointor is for the time being absent from Hong Kong or otherwise not available or unable to act（as to which a certificate by the alternate shall in the absence of actual notice to the contrary to other Directors be conclusive）， his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. To such extent as the Board may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Board， the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of any such committee of which his appointor is a member. An alternate Director shall not， save as aforesaid， have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these Articles.

（d） An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements or transactions and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a Director， but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company in respect of his appointment as alternate Director any remuneration except only such part （if any） of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.

（e） In addition to the foregoing provisions of this Article， a Director may be represented at any meeting of the Board（or of any eommittee of the Board）by a proxy appointed by him， in which event the presence or vote of the proxy shall for all purposes be deemed to be that of the Director. A proxy

need not himself be a Director and the provisions of Articles 86 to 91 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the appointment of proxies by Directors save that an instrument appointing a proxy shall not become invalid after the expiration of twelve months from its date of execution but shall remain valid for such period as the instrument shall provide or, if no such provision is made in the instrument, until revoked in writing and save also that a Director may appoint any number of proxies although only one such proxy may attend in his stead at meetings of the Board (or of any committee of the Board).

Qualification of Directors 97. A Director need not hold any qualification shares. No Director shall be required to vacate office or be ineligible for re-election or re-appointment as a Director and no person shall be ineligible for appointment as a Director by reason only of his having attained any particular age.

Directors' remuneration 98. (a) The Directors shall be entitled to receive by way of remuneration for their services such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting or by the Board, as the case may be, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is determined) to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as they may agree, or failing agreement, equally, except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the remuneration is paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office. Such remuneration shall be in addition to any other remuneration to which a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company may be entitled by reason of such employment or office.

(b) Payment to any Director or past Director of any sum by way of compensation for loss of office or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office (not being a payment to which the Director is contractually entitled) must first be approved by the Company in general meeting.

Directors' expenses 99. The Directors shall be entitled to be paid all expenses, including travel expenses, reasonably incurred by them in or in connection with the performance of their duties as Directors including their expenses of travelling to and from Board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise incurred whilst engaged on the business of the Company or in the discharge of their duties as Directors.

Special remuneration 100. The Board may grant special remuneration to any Director, who shall perform any special or extra services at the request of the Company. Such special remuneration may be made payable to such Director in addition to or in substitution for his ordinary remuneration as a Director, and may be made payable by way of salary, commission or participation in profits or otherwise as may be agreed.

Remuneration of Managing Directors，etc. 101.The remuneration of an Executive Director（as appointed according to Article 104） or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the Board and may be by way of salary，commission，or participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits（including share option and/or pension and/or gratuity and for other benefits on retirement）and allowances as the Board may from time to time decide.Such remuneration shall be in addition to such remuneration as the recipient may be entitled to receive as a Director.

When office of Director to be vacated 102.The office of a Director shall be vacated：

(i) if he resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company at its registered office or its principaloffice in Hong Kong；

(ii) if an order is made by any competent court or official on the grounds that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs and the Board resolves that his office be vacated；

（iii） if，without leave，he is absent from meetings of the Board （unless an alternate Director appointed by him attends in his place）for a continuous period of 12 months，and the Board resolves that his office be vacated；

（iv） if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors generally；

（v） if he ceases to be or is prohibited from being a Director by law or by virtue of any provisions in these Articles；

（vi） if he shall be removed from office by notice in writing served upon him signed by not less than three-fourths in number（ or，if that is not a round number，the nearest lower round number）of the Directors（including himself） then in office；or

（vii） if he shall be removed from office by a special resolution of the members of the Company under Article 118（a）.

Directors may contract with Company 103.（a）（i）No Director or proposed Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either as vendor，purchaser or otherwise nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company with any person， company or partnership of or in which any Director shall be a member or otherwise interested be capable on that account of being avoided，nor shall any Director contracting being any member or interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit so realised by any such contract arrangement by reason only of such Director holding that office or the fiduciary relationship thereby established，provided that such Director shall，if his interest in such contract or arrangement is material，declare the nature of his interest at the earliest meeting of the Board at which it is practicable for him to do so, either specifically or by way of a general notice stating that，by reason of the facts specified in the notice, he is to be regarded as interested in any contracts of a specified description which may subsequently be made by the Company.

（ii） Any Director may continue to be or become a director， managing director，joint managing director， deputy managing director， executive director， manager or other officer or member of any other company in which the Company may be interested and（unless otherwise agreed between the Company and the Director） no such Director shall be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director， managing director， joint managing director， deputy managing director，executive director， manager or other officer or member of any such other company. The Directors may exercise the voting powers conferred by the

shares in any other company held or owned by the Company， or exercisable by them as directors of such other company in such manner in all respects as they think fit （including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of them directors, managing directors, joint managing directors， deputy managing directors， executive directors， managers or other officers of such company）and any Director may vote in favour of the exercise of such voting rights in manner aforesaid notwithstanding that he may be， oris about to be， appointed a director， managing director， joint managing director， deputy managing director， executive director， manager or other officer of such a company， and that as such he is or may become interested in the exercise of such voting rights in the manner aforesaid.

（b） A Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company（except that of Auditor） in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and upon such terms as the Board may determine， and may be paid such extra remuneration therefor（whether by way of salary， commission， participation in profit or otherwise） as the Board may determine， and such extra remuneration shall be in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Article.

Director may not vote where he has a material interest, （c）A Director shall not be entitled to vote on（nor shall be counted in the quorum in relation to）any resolution of the Board in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest， and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted （nor is he to be counted in the quorum for the resolution）， but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters， namely.

Director may vote in respect of certain matters （i） the giving of any security or indemnity either：
（aa） to the Director in respect of money lent obligations incurred or undertaken by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any ofits subsidiaries；
（bb） to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any ofits subsidiaries for which the Director has himself assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security；
（ii） any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase where the Director is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer；
（iii） any proposal concerning any other company in which the Director is interested only， whether directly or indirectly， as an officer or executive or shareholder or in which the Director is beneficially interested in the shares of that company， provided that， he， together with any of his Associates（as defined below in paragraph （f）) is not， beneficially interested in five per cent.or more of the issued shares of any class of such company（or of any third company through which his interest is derived）or of the voting rights；
（iv） any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or any ofits subsidiaries including：
（aa） the adoption， modification operation of any employees' share scheme or any share incentive scheme or share option scheme under which he may benefit；
（bb） the adoption， modification or operation of a pension or provident fund or retirement， death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to Directors and employees of the Company or any ofits subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates； and
（v） any contract or arrangement in which the Director is interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures other securities of the Company by virtue only of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company.

Director may vote on proposals not concerning own appointment （d） Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment （including fixing or varying the terms of or terminating the appointment）of two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested， such proposals shall be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately and in such case each of the Directors concerned （if not prohibited from voting under paragraph（c）） shall be entitled to vote （and be counted in the quorum）in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

Who to decide whether a Director may vote （e） If any question shall arise at any meeting of the Board as to the materiality of a Director's interest or the significance of a contract，arrangement or transaction or proposed contract，arrangement OI transaction or as to the entitlement of any Director to vote or form part of a quorum and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or not to be counted in the quorum， such question shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting （or， where question relates to the interest of the Chairman，to the other Directors at the meeting）and his ruling（or，as appropriate，the ruling of the other Directors）in relation to any other Director （or，as appropriate， the Chairman）shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interests of the Director concerned （or， as appropriate，the Chairman）as known to such Director （or，as appropriate，the Chairman）has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

Definition of“Associates” （f）For the purpose of paragraph（c）（iii），Associates"mean，in relation to any Director of the Company：

(i) his spouse and any of his or his spouse's children or step-children under the age of 18（“family interests"）；and

(ii) the trustees， acting in their capacity as such trustees，of any trust of which he or any of his family interests is a beneficiary or， in the case of a discretionary trust，is a discretionary object；and

(iii) any company in the equity capital of which he and/or his family interests taken together are directly or indirectly interested （other than through their respective interests in the capital of the Company）so as to exercise or control the exercise of 35 per cent.（or such lower amount as may from time to time be specified in the HK Code on Takeovers and Mergers as being the level for triggering a mandatory general offer）or more of the voting power at general meetings，or to control the composition of a majority of the board and any other company which is its subsidiary or holding company or a fellow subsidiary of any such holding company.

Managing Directors

Power to appoint Managing Directors，etc. 104. The Board may from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to the office of Managing Director, Joint Managing Director，Deputy Managing Director，or other Executive Director and/or such other employment or executive office in the management of the business of the Company as it may decide for such period and upon such terms as it thinks fit and upon such terms as to remuneration as it may decide in accordance with Article 101.

Removal of Managing Director,etc. 105. Every Director appointed to an office under Article 104 hereof shall，without prejudice to any claim for damages that such Director may have against the Company or the Company may have against such Director for any breach of any contract of service between him and the Company， be liable to be dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board.

Cessation of appointment 106.A Director appointed to an office under Article 104 shall be subject to the same provisions as to removal as the other Directors of the Company， and he shall， without prejudice to any claim for damages that such Director may have against the Company or the Company may have against such Director for any breach of any contract of service between him and the Company，

ipso facto and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause.

Powers may be delegated 107.The Board may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director， Joint Managing Director， Deputy Managing Director or Executive Director all or any of the powers of the Board that it may think fit But the exercise of all powers by such Director shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Board may from time to time make and impose， and the said powers may at any time be withdrawn， revoked or varied but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such withdrawal， revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

Management

General powers of Company vested in Board 108.（a）Subject to any exercise by the Board of the powers conferred by Articles 109 to 111， the management of the business of the Company shall be vested in the Board which， in addition to the powers and authorities by these Articles expressly conferred upon it， may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done or approved by the Company and are not hereby or by the Companies Act expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting， but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Companies Act and of these Articles and to any regulation from time to time made by the Company in general meeting not being inconsistent with such provisions or these Articles， provided that no regulation so made shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

（b） Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by these Articles， it is hereby expressly declared that the Board shall have thc following powers：

（i）to give to any person the right or option of requiring at a future date that an allotment shall be made to him of any share at par or at such premium as may be agreed；and

（ii） to give to any Directors， officers OI employees of the Company an interest in any particular business or transaction or participation in the profits thereof or in the general profits of the Company either in addition to or in substitution for a salary or other remuneration.

（c） Except as would，if the Company were a company incorporated in Hong Kong， be permitted by Section 157H of the Companies Ordinance as in force at the date of adoption of these Articles，and except as permitted under the Companies Act，the Company shall not directly or indirectly：

(i) make a loan to a Director or his Associates （as defined in Article 103（f） above）or a director of any holding company of the Company；

(ii) enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to a Director or such a director；or

(iii) if any one or more of the Directors hold（jointly or severally or directly or indirectly） a controlling interest in another company， make a loan to that other company or enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to that other company.

Managers

Appointment and remuneration of managers 109. The Board may from time to time appoint a general manager， manager or managers of the Company and may fix his or their remuneration either by way of salary or commission or by conferring the right to participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of two or more of these modes and pay the working expenses of any of the staff of the general manager， manager or managers who may be employed by him or them in connection with the conduct of the business of the Company.

Tenure of office powers 110.The appointment of such general manager， manager or and managers may be for such period as the Board may decide and the Board may confer upon him or them all or any of the powers of the Board as it may think fit.

Terms and conditions of appointment 111.The Board may enter into such agreement or agreements with any such general manager， manager or managers upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Board may in its absolute discretion think fit， including a power for such general manager， manager or managers to appoint an assistant manager or managers or other employees whatsoever under them for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

Rotation of Directors

Rotation and retirement of Directors 112.At each annual general meeting， one-third of the Directors（other than the Managing Director or Joint Managing Director） for the time being，or，if their number is not three or a multiple of three，then the number nearest to，but not exceeding， one-third， shall retire from office by rotation. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall（unless they otherwise agree between themselves） be determined by lot. A retiring Director shall retain office until the close of the meeting at which he retires，and shall be eligible for re-election thereat.

Meeting to fill vacancies 113.The Company at any general meeting at which any up Directors retire in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors.

Retiring Directors to remain in office till successors appointed 114.If at any general meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place，the places of the retiring Directors are not filled the retiring Directors or such of them as have not had their places filled shall be deemed to have been re-elected and shall，if willing，continue in office until the next annual general meeting and so on from year to year until their places are filled，unless：

（i） it shall be determined at such meeting to reduce the number of Directors；or

（ii） it is expressly resolved at such meeting not to fill up such vacated offices；or

（iii） a resolution for the re-election of such Directors is put to the meeting and lost.

Power of general meeting to increase or reduce the number of ordinary Directors 115. The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall not be less than two. Subject to the provisions of these Articles and the ~~Companies Act~~Companies Act，the Company may by resolution elect any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election， but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

Notice to be proposed for election 116. No person other than a retiring Director shall，unless given when recommended by the Board，be eligible for election to person the office of Director at any general meeting unless，not less than seven and not more than 28 clear days before the day appointed for the meeting，there has been given to the Secretary notice in writing by a member of the Company（not being the person to be proposed），entitled to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given，of his intention to propose such person for election and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected.

Register of Directors and notification of changes to Registrar 117. The Company shall keep at its office a register of directors and officers containing their names and addresses and occupations and any other particulars required by the Companies Act and shall send to the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands a copy of such register and shall from time to time notify to the Registrar of Companies of the Cayman Islands any change that takes place in relation to such Directors as required by theCompanies Act.

Power to remove Director by ordinary resolution 118. （a）The Company may by ordinary resolution at any time remove any Director （including a Managing Director or other executive Director） before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director and may by ordinary resolution elect another person in his stead. Any person elected shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is elected would have held the same if he had not been removed.

（b） Nothing in this Article should be taken as depriving a Director removed under any provisions of this Article of compensation or damages payable to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as Director or of any other appointment or office as a result of the termination of his appointment as Director or as derogatory from any power to remove a Director which may exist apart from the provision of this Article.

Proceedings of Directors

Meetings of Directors/Quorum etc. 119.The Board may meet together for the despatch of business， adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings and proceedings as it thinks fit in any part of the world and may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined two Directors shall be a quorum. For the purposes of this Article an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum in place of the Director who appointed him and an alternate Director who is an alternate for more than one Director shall for quorum purposes be counted separately in respect of himself （if he is a Director） and in respect of each Director for whom he is an alternate （but so that nothing in this provision shall be construed as authorising a meeting to be constituted when only one person is physically present）. A meeting of the Board or any committee of the Board may be held by means of a telephone or tele-conferencing or any other telecommunications facility provided that all participants are thereby able to communicate contemporaneously by voice with all other participants and participation in a meeting pursuant to this provision shali constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Convening of meeting 120.A Director may， and on request of a Director the board Secretary shall， at any time summon a meeting of the Board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director either in writing or by telephone or by facsimile， telex or telegram at the address or telephone， facsimile or telex number from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine provided that notice need not be given to any Director or alternate Director for the time being absent from Hong Kong.

How questions to be decided 121. Subject to Article 103， questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes， and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Chairman 122.The Board may elect a Chairman of its meetings and determine the period （not being a period extending beyond the date of the annual general meeting at which such Chairman is due to retire by rotation under Article 112） for which he is to hold office；but if no such Chairman is elected， or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the same， the Directors present may choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

Power of meeting 123.A meeting of the Board for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be

competent to exercise all or any of the authorities， powers and discretions by or under these Articles for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board generally.

Power to appoint 124.The Board may delegate any of its powers to committee and to committees consisting of such member or members of delegate the Board （including alternate Directors in the absence of their appointers） as the Board thinks fit， and it may from time to time revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any committees either wholly or in part， and either as to persons or purposes， but every committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Board.

The Board of Directors must establish a Remuneration Committee, a majority of whose members shall be independent non-executive directors, and the committee chairperson shall be an independent non-executive director. The duties of the Remuneration Committee are as follows:

(a) Formulate and review the overall remuneration framework and policies for all directors and senior management personnel;

(b) Review the remuneration, benefits and severance compensation packages of executive directors and senior management, and provide independent opinions to the Board of Directors;

(c) Formulate and review the grant criteria, grantee lists and quota allocation for all share option incentive schemes;

(d) Review proposals for granting share options to substantial shareholders, independent non-executive directors and their connected persons, and issue independent recommendations;

(e) Adjust remuneration benchmarks with reference to remuneration levels and job responsibilities within comparable industries;

(f) No committee member shall participate in the deliberation of any proposal concerning their own remuneration or the grant of share options to themselves, and shall recuse themselves for the entire relevant discussion.

The Committee may engage external independent remuneration consultants, and the relevant fees shall be borne by the Company. The Committee shall submit an annual work report to the Board of Directors each year, the contents of which shall be set out in the annual report.

The Board of Directors must establish an Audit Committee, all or a majority of whose members shall be independent non-executive directors, and the committee chairperson shall possess relevant professional financial qualifications. The core duties of the Audit Committee are as follows:

(a) Oversee the Company’s financial reporting system and review the annual and interim financial statements;

(b) Oversee the internal control and risk management systems;

(c) Appoint, reappoint and remove external auditors, and review the independence of auditors and audit fees;

(d) Review annually the utilisation of share option scheme quotas and the authenticity of disclosed data on the grant and exercise of share options;

(e) Review material connected transactions and oversee the compliance of share option grants to connected persons;

(f) Receive financial whistleblowing reports from employees and investigate financial irregularities.

The Committee shall convene meetings on a regular basis with a minimum of two meetings each year. Meeting minutes shall be retained, and a summary of its annual work shall be disclosed within the relevant year.

Acts of committee to be of same effect as act of Directors 125. All acts done by any such committee in conformity with such regulations and in fulfillment of the purposes for which it is appointed， but not otherwise， shall have the like force and effect as if done by the Board， and the Board shall have power， with the consent of the Company in general meeting， to remunerate the members of any such committee， and charge such remuneration to the current expenses of the Company.

Proceedings of committee 126. （ a ）The meetings and proceedings of any such committee committee consisting of two or more members of the Board shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not replaced by any regulations imposed by the Board pursuant to Article 124. Minutes of proceedings of meetings and Directors

（b）The Board shall cause minutes to be made of：

(i) all appointments of officers made by the Board；

（ii）the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of committees appointed pursuant to Article 124；

（iii）all declarations made or notices given by any Director of his interest in any contract or proposed contract or of his holding of any office property whereby any conflict of duty or interest may arise；and

（iv）all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of such committees.

Any such minutes shall be conclusive evidence of any such proceedings if they purport to be signed by the chairman of the meeting or by the chairman of the succeeding meeting.

When acts of Directors or committee to be valid notwithstanding defects 127. All acts bona fide done by any meeting of the Board or by a committee of Directors or by any person acting as Director shall， notwithstanding that it shall be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Director or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director or member of such committee as the case may be.

Directors' powers when vacancies exist 128. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body， but， if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these Articles as the necessary quorum of Directors， the continuing Director or Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of summoning a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.

Directors' resolutions 129. A resolution in writing signed by each and every one of the Directors（ or their respective alternates pursuant to Article 96（c） ）shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors.

Secretary

Appointment of Secretary l30.The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for such term， at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit， and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by the Board. Anything by the Companies Act or these Articles required or authorised to be done by or to the Secretary， if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no Secretary capable of acting， may be done by or to any assistant or deputy Secretary appointed by the Board， or if there is no assistant or deputy Secretary capable of acting， by or to any officer of the Company authorised generally or specifically in that behalf by the Board.

Same person not act in two once l31.A provision of the Companies Act or of these Articles requiring or to authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and capacities at the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as or in place of the Secretary.

General Management and Use of the Seal

Custody and use of seal l32.The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the seal which shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf， and every instrument to which such seal shall be affixed shall be signed by a Director and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by a second Director or by some other person appointed by the Board for the purpose. The securities seal which shall be a facsimile of the common seal with the word "Securities3engraved thereon shall be used exclusively for sealing securities issued by the Company and for sealing documents creating or evidencing securities so issued.

The Board may either generally or in any particular case resolve that the securities seal or any signatures or any of them may be affixed to certificates for shares， warrants， debentures or any other form of security by facsimile or other mechanical means specified in such authority or that any such certificates sealed with the securities seal need not be signed by any person. Every instrument to which the seal is affixed as aforesaid shall， as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company， be deemed to have been affixed to that instrument with the authority of the Directors previously given.

Duplicate seal l33.The Company may have a duplicate seal for use outside of the Cayman Islands as and where the Board shall determine, and the Company may by writing under the seal appoint any agents or agent， committees committee abroad to be the agents of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such duplicate seal and they may impose such restrictions on the use thereof as may be thought fit. Wherever in these Articles reference is made to the seal， the reference shall， when and so far as may be applicable， be deemed to include any such duplicate seal as aforesaid.

Cheques and banking arrangements l34.All cheques， promissory notes， drafts， bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments， and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed， drawn, accepted， indorsed or otherwise executed， as the case may be， in such manner as the Board shall from time to time by resolution determine. The Company's banking accounts shall be kept with such banker or bankers as the Board shall from time to time determine.

Power to appoint l35.（a）The Board may from time to time and at any attorney time， by power of attorney under the seal， appoint any company， firm or person or any fluctuating body of persons， whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board， to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers， authorities and discretions （not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these Articles） and for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit， and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons

dealing with any such attorney as the Board may think fit, and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers， authorities and discretions vested in him.

Execution of deeds by attorney （b） The Company may， by writing under its seal， empower any person， either generally or in respect of any specified matter， as its attorney to execute deeds and instruments on its behalf in any part of the world and to enter into contracts and sign the same on its behalf and every deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal shall bind the Company and have the same effect as ifit were under the seal ofthe Company.

Regional or local 136.The Board may establish any committees， regional or boards local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company， either in the Cayman Islands， Hong Kong， the People's Republic of China or elsewhere， and may appoint any persons to be members of such committees， regional or local boards or agencies and may fix their remuneration， and may delegate to any committee， regional or local board or agent any of the powers， authorities and discretions vested in the Board （other than its powers to make calls and forfeit shares， with power to sub-delegate， and may authorise the members of any local board or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies， and any such appointment or delegation may be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit， and the Board may remove any person so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation. but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.

Power to establish pension funds and employee share option schemes 137.The Board may establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any contributory or non-contributory pension or provident or superannuation funds or （with the sanction of an ordinary resolution）employee or executive share option schemes for the benefit of， or give or procure the giving of donations， gratuities， pensions， allowances or emoluments to any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company， or of any company which is a subsidiary of the Company， or is allied or associated with the Company or with any such subsidiary company， or who are or were at any time directors or officers of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid， and holding or who have held any salaried employment or office in the Company or such other company， and the wives， widows， families and dependents of any such persons. The Board may also establish and subsidise or subscribe to any institutions， associations， clubs or funds calculated to be for the benefit of or to advance the interests and well-being of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid， and may make payments for or towards the insurance of any such persons as aforesaid， and subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public， general or useful object.The Board may do any of the matters aforesaid， either alone or in conjunction with any such other company as aforesaid. Any Director holding any such employment or office shall be entitled to participate in and retain for his own benefit any such donation， gratuity， pension， allowance or emolument.

Capitalisation of Reserves

Power to capitalise 138. The Company in general meeting may upon the ecommendation of the Board by ordinary resolution resolve that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts or funds or to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution （and not required for the payment or provision of dividend on any shares with a preferential right to dividend）and accordingly that such sums be set free for distribution amongst the members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportion on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held

by such members respectively or paying up in full unissued shares， debentures or other securities of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst such members in proportion aforesaid or partly in one way and partly in the other， and the Board shall give effect to such resolution， provided that a share premium account and a capital redemption reserve and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits may， for the purposes of this Article， only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be issued to members of the Company as fully paid up shares or paying up calls or instalments due or payable on partly paid securities of the Company subject always to the provisions of the ~~Companies Act~~Companies Act.

Effect of resolution to capitalise 139.（a） Wherever such a resolution as referred to in Article 138 shall have been passed the Board shall make all appropriations and applications of the undivided profits resolved to be capitalised thereby， and all allotments and issues of fully paid up shares， debentures or other securities， if any， and generally shall do all acts and things required to give effect thereto， with full power to the Board：

(i)to make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise （including provisions whereby， in whole or in part， fractional entitlements are aggregated and sold and the net proceeds distributed to those entitled， or are disregarded or rounded up or down OT whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned） as they think fit in cases where shares， debentures or other securities become distributable in fractions；

（ii）to exclude the right of participation or entitlement of any member with a registered address outside any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special or onerous formalities the circulation of an offer of such right or entitlement would or might be unlawful or where the Board consider the costs， expense or possible delays in ascertaining the existence or extent of the legal and other requirements applicable to such offer or the acceptance of such offer out of proportion to the benefits of the Company； and

（iii） to authorise any person to enter on behalf of all members entitled thereto into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively， credited as fully paid up， of any further shares， debentures or other securities to which they may be entitled upon such capitalisation， Or， as the case may require， for the payment up by the Company on their behalf， by the application thereto of their respective proportions ofthe profits resolved to be capitalised， of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares， and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all such members.

（b） The Board may， in relation to any capitalisation sanctioned under this Article in its absolute discretion specify that， and in such circumstances and if directed so to do by a member or members entitled to an allotment and distribution credited as fully paid up ofunissued shares or debentures in the Company pursuant to such capitalisation， shall allot and distribute credited as fully paid up the unissued shares， debentures OI other securities to which that member is entitled to such person or persons as that member may nominate by notice in writing to the Company， such notice to be received not later than the day for which the general meeting of the Company to sanction the capitalisation is convened.

Dividends and Reserves

Power to declare Articles， the dividends 140.（a） Subject to the ~~Companies Act~~Companies Act and these Company in general meeting may declare dividends in any currency but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.

（b） The dividends， interest and bonuses and any other benefits and advantages in the nature of income receivable in respect of the Company's investments， and any commissions， trusteeship， agency， transfer and other fees and current receipts of the Company shall, subject to the payment

thereout of the expenses of management， interest upon borrowed money and other expenses which in the opinion of the Board are of a revenue nature， constitute the profits of the Company available for distribution.

Board's power to pay interim dividends l4l.（a）The Board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the profits ofthe Company and，in particular （but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing），if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes，the Board may pay such interim dividends in respect of those shares in the capital of the Company which confer on the holders thereof deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of those shares which confer on the holders thereof preferential rights with regard to dividend and provided that the Board acts bona fide，the Board shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring any preferential rights.

（b） The Board may also pay half-yearly or at other intervals to be selected by it any dividend which may be payable at a fixed rate if the Board is of the opinion that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

Powers of Directors to declare and pay special dividends （c） The Board may in addition from time to time declare and pay special dividends on shares of any class of such amounts and on such dates as they think fit，and the provisions of paragraph（a）as regards the powers and the exemption from liability of the Board as relate to declaration and payment of interim dividends shall apply，mutatis mutandis，to the declaration and payment of any such special dividends.

Dividends not to be paid out of capital l42.No dividend shall be declared or payable except out of the profits and reserves ofthe Company lawfully available for distribution including share premium. No dividend shall carry interest against the Company.

Scrip dividends l43.（a）Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on the share capital of the Company，the Board may further resolve：

either

As to cash（i）that such dividend be satisfied wholly or election in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up，provided that the shareholders entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend（or part thereof） in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case， the following provisions shall apply：

（aa） the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board；

（bb） the Board，after determining the basis of allotment，shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly
completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective；

（cc） the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded；

（dd） the dividend （or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid） shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised （the non-elected shares"） and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the holders ofthe non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits ofthe Company or any part of any of the Company's reserve accounts （including any special account， share premium account and capital redemption reserve（if there be any such reserve））or profit or loss account or amounts otherwise available for distribution as the Board may

determine， a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders ofthe non-elected shares on such basis；

Or

As to scrip election （ii） that shareholders entitled to such dividend shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Board may think fit. In such case， the following provisions shall apply：

（aa） the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board；

（bb） the Board， after determining the basis of allotment， shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective；

（cc） the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded；

（dd） the dividend（or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded）shall not be payable on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised （the elected shares"） and in lieu thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits ofthe Company's reserve accounts （including any special account， share premium account and capital redemption reserve （if there be any such reserve）） profit and loss account or amounts otherwise available for distribution as the Board may determine， a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders ofthe elected shares on such basis.

（b）The shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph（a）of this Article shall be of the same class as the class of，and shall rank pari passu in all respects with the shares then held by the respective allottees save only as regards participation：

(i) in the relevant dividend（or share or cash election in lieu thereof as aforesaid）； or

（ii）in any other distributions， bonuses or rights paid， made， declared or announced prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of the relevant dividend， unless contemporaneously with the announcement by the Board of its proposal to apply the provisions of paragraph（i）or（ii）of paragraph（a）in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with its announcement of the distribution， bonus or rights in question， the Board shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph（a）shall rank for participation in such distributions， bonuses or rights.

（c）The Board may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any capitalisation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph（a） with full power to the Board to make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions（including provisions whereby， in whole or in part， fractional entitlements are aggregated and sold and the net proceeds distributed to those entitled， or are disregarded or rounded up or down or whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned）. The Board may authorise any person to enter into on behalf of all members interested， an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made pursuant to such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

（d）The Company may upon the recommendation of the Board by ordinary resolution resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph （a）a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid without offering any right to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash in Iieu of such

allotment.

（e） The Board may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph （a）shall not be made available or made to any shareholders with registered addresses in any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities the circulation of an offer of such rights of election or the allotment of shares would or might be unlawful， or where the Board considers the costs， expenses or possible delays in ascertaining the existence or extent of the legal and other requirements applicable to such offer or the acceptance of such offer out of proportion to the benefit of the Company， and in any such case the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

Share Premium Reserves 144.（a） The Board shall establish an account to be called and the share premium account and shall carry to the credit of such account from time to time a sum equal to the amount or value of the premium paid on the issue of any share in the Company. The Company may apply the share premium account in any manner permitted by the Companies Act. The Company shall at all times comply with the provisions of theCompanies Act in relation to the share premium account.

（b） The Board may， before recommending any dividend， set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit as a reserve or reserves which shall， at the discretion of the Board， be applicable for meeting claims on or liabilities of the Company or contingencies or for paying off any loan capital or for equalising dividends or for any other purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied， and pending such application may， at the like discretion， either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments（including shares， warrants and other securities of the Company） as the Board may from time to time think fit， and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any reserves separate or distinct from any other investments of the Company. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute by way of dividend.

Dividends to be paid in proportion to paid up capital 145.Unless and to the extent that the rights attached to any shares or the terms of issue thereof otherwise provide， all dividends shall （as regards any shares not fully paid throughout the period in respect of which the dividend is paid） be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.For the purpose of this Article no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated as paid up on the share.

Retention of dividends， ete. 146.（a）The Board may retain any dividends or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share upon which the Company has a lien， and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts， liabilities or engagements in respect of which the lien exists.

（b） The Board may retain any dividends or other monies payable upon shares in respect of which any person is， under the provisions as to the transmission of shares hereinbefore contained, entitled to become a member， or in respect of which any person is under those provisions entitled to transfer， until such person shall become a member in respect of such shares or shall transfer the same.

Deduction of debts （c）The Board may deduct from any dividend or other monies payable to any member all sums of money（if any）presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.

Dividend and call together 147.Any general meeting sanctioning a dividend may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting resolves， but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend payable to him， and so that the call be made payable at the same time as the dividend， and the dividend may， if so arranged between the Company and the member， be set off against the call.

Dividend in specie 148.The Board， with the sanction of the members in general meeting， may direct that any dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and

in particular of paid up shares， debentures warrants to subscribe securities of any other company， or in any one or more of such ways， and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient， and in particular may disregard fractional entitlements， round the same up or down or provide that the same shall accrue to the benefit of the Company， and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets， or any part thereof， and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. Where required， a contract shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and the Board may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

Effect of transfer 149. （a）A transfer of shares shall not pass therewith the right to any dividend or bonus declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.

（b） Any resolution declaring or resolving upon the payment of a dividend or other distribution on shares of any class， whether a resolution of the Company in general meeting or a resolution of the Board， may specify that the same shall be payable or made to the persons registered as the holders of such shares at the close of business on a particular date， notwithstanding that it may be a date prior to that on which the resolution is passed， and thereupon the dividend or other distribution shall be payable or made to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered， but without prejudice to the rights inter *se* in respect of such dividend of transferors and transferees of any such shares.

Receipt for dividends by joint holders of share 150.If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any shares， any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividends， interim and special dividends or bonuses and other moneys payable or rights or property distributable in respect of such shares.

Payment by post 151.（a）Unless otherwise directed by the Board， any dividend， interest or other sum payable in cash to a holder of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member entitled， or， in case of joint holders， to the registered address of the person whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant so sent shall be made payable to the order of the holder or， in the case of joint holders， to the order of the holder whose name stands first on the register in respect of such shares and shall be sent at his or their risk， and the payment of any such cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the dividend and/or bonus represented thereby， notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged.

（b） The Company may cease sending such cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants by post if such cheques or warrants have been left uncashed on two consecutive occasions. However， the Company may exercise its power to cease sending cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants after the first occasion on which such a cheque or warrant is returned undelivered.

Unclaimed 152. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one year after dividend having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the exclusive benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof or be required to account for any money earned thereon. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Board and shall revert to the Company and after such forfeiture no member or other person shall have any right to or claim in respect of such dividends or bonuses.

Untraceable Shareholders

Sale of shares of untraceable shareholders 153.（a）The Company shall be entitled to sell any shares of a member or the shares to which a person is entitled by virtue of transmission on death or

bankruptcy or operation of law if and provided that：

（i）all cheques or warrants， not being less than three in number， for any sums payable in cash to the holder of such shares have remained uncashed for a period of l2 years；

（ii） the Company has not during that time or before the expiry of the three month period referred to in paragraph （iv）below received any indication of the whereabouts or existence of the member or person entitled to such shares by death， bankruptcy or operation of law；

（iii） during the l2-year period， at least three dividends in respect of the shares in question have become payable and no dividend during that period has been claimed by the member and

（iv） upon expiry ofthe l2-year period， the Company has caused an advertisement to be published in the newspapers or， subject to the Listing Rules， by electronic communication in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company by electronic means as herein provided, giving notice of its intention to sell such shares， and a period of three months has elapsed since such advertisement and the Exchange has been notified of such intention. The net proceeds of any such sale shall belong to the Company and upon receipt by the Company of such net proceeds it shall become indebted to the former member for an amount equal to such net proceeds.

（b） To give effect to any sale contemplated by paragraph（a） the Company may appoint any person to execute as transferor an instrument of transfer of the said shares and such other documents as are necessary to effect the transfer， and such documents shall be as effective as ifit had been executed by the registered holder of or person entitled by transmission to such shares and the title of the transferee shall not be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating thereto. The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the Company which shall be obliged to account to the former member or other person previously entitled as aforesaid for an amount equal to such proceeds and shall enter the name of such former member or other person in the books ofthe Company as a creditor for such amount. No trust shall be created in respect of the debt， no interest shall be payable in respect of the same and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on the net proceeds， which may be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments（other than shares or other securities in or of the Company or its holding company if any）or as the Board may from time to time think fit.

Document Destruction

Destruction of registrable documents， etc. l54.The Company shall be entitled to destroy all instruments of transfer， probate， letters of administration， stop notices， powers of attorney， certificates of marriage or death and other documents relating to or affecting title to securities in or of the Company （Registrable Documents"）which have been registered at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration thereof and all dividend mandates and notifications of change of address at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording thereof and all share certificates which have been cancelled at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of the cancellation thereof and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the register if purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or Registrable Document destroyed was duly and properly made and every instrument of transfer or Registrable Document so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument or document duly and properly registered and every share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled and every other document hereinbefore mentioned destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company， provided always that：

（a） the provisions aforesaid shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice of the Company of any claim（regardless of the parties thereto） to which the document might be relevant；

（b） nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any other circumstances which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article； and

（c） references herein to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal thereof in any manner. Notwithstanding any provision contained in these Articles，the Directors may，if permitted by applicable law，authorise the destruction of any documents referred to in this Article or any other documents in relation to share registration which have been microfilmed or electronically stored by the Company or by the share registrar on its behalf provided always that this Article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document might be relevant to a claim.

Annual Returns and Filings

Annual returns and filings 155.The Board shall make the requisite annual returns and any other requisite filings in accordance with theCompanies Act.

Accounts

Accounts to be kept 156. The Board shall cause to be kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to show and explain its transactions and otherwise in accordance with the Companies Act.

Where accounts kept 157.The books of account shall be kept at the Company's are to be principal place of business in Hong Kong or，subject to the provisions of the Companies Act，at such other place or places as the Board thinks fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors.

Inspection by members 158.The Board shall from time to time determine whether，to what extent，at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations，the accounts and books of the Company，or any of them，shall be open to the inspection of the members（other than officers of the Company）and no member shall have any right of inspecting any accounts or books or documents of the Company except as conferred by theCompanies Act or any other relevant law or regulation or as authorised by the Board or by the Company in general meeting.

Annual profit and loss account and balance sheet 159.（a）The Board shall，commencing with the first annual general meeting cause to be prepared and to be laid before the members of the Company at every annual general meeting a profit and loss account for the period，in the case of the first account，sinee the ineorporation of the Company and，in any other case，since the preceding account，together with a balanee sheet as at the date to which the profit and loss account is made up and a Directors' report with respect to the profit or loss of the Company for the period covered by the profit and loss account and the state of the Company's affairs as at the end of such period, an Auditors' report on such accounts prepared pursuant to Article 160 and such other reports and accounts as may be required by law.

Annual report of Directors and balance sheet to be sent to members etc.（b）Copies of those documents to be laid before the members of the Company at an annual general meeting shall not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting be sent in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company as provided herein to every member of the Company and every holder of debentures of the Company，provided that the Company shall not be required to send copies of those documents to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures.

（c） To the extent permitted by and subject to due compliance with these Articles，the Companies Act and all applicable rules and regulations，including，without limitation，the rules of the Exchange，and to obtaining all necessary consents，if any，required thereunder，the requirements of Article 159（b）shall be deemed satisfied in relation to any member or any holder of debentures of the Company by sending to such person instead of such copies，not less than 21 days before the date of the annual general meeting，in any manner not prohibited by these Articles and the Companies Act，a summary financial statement derived from the Company's annual

accounts， together with the Directors' report and the Auditor's report on such accounts， which shall be in the form and containing the information required by these Articles， the Companies Act and all applicable laws and regulations， provided that any person who is otherwise entitled to the annual accounts of the Company， together with the Director's report and the Auditor's report thereon may， if he requires， by notice in writing served on the Company， demand that the Company sends to him， in addition to the summary financial statement， a complete printed copy of the Company's annual accounts， together with the Directors' report and the Auditor's report thereon.

Audit

Auditors 160. The Auditors shall audit the profit and loss account and balance sheet of the Company in each year and shall prepare a report thereon to be annexed thereto. Such report shall be laid before the Company at its annual general meeting in each year and shall be open to inspection by any member. The Auditors shall at the next annual general meeting following their appointment and at any other time during their term of office， upon request of the Board or any general meeting of the members， make a report on the accounts of the Company in general meeting during their tenure of office.

Appointment and remuneration of Auditors 161. (a)The members may by Ordinary Resolution appoint one or more firms of auditors to hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting on such terms and with such duties as may be agreed with the Board, but if an appointment is not made, the Auditors in office shall continue in office until a successor is appointed. A Director, officer or employee of any such Director, officer or employee shall not be appointed Auditors of the Company. The Board may fill any casual vacancy in the office of Auditors, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing Auditors (if any) may act. The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the members in a general meeting by Ordinary Resolution in such manner as the members may determine.

(b) The members may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these Articles, remove the Auditors by Ordinary Resolution at any time before the expiration of the term of office and shall, by Ordinary Resolution, at that meeting appoint new auditors in its place for the remainder of the term.

When accounts to be deemed settled 162. Every statement of accounts audited by the Auditors and presented by the Board at an annual general meeting shall after approval at such meeting be conclusive except as regards any error discovered therein within three months of the approval thereof. Whenever any such error is discovered within that period， it shall forthwith be corrected， and the statement of account amended in respect of the error shall be conclusive.

Notices

Service of notices 163.（a）Except as otherwise provided in these Articles， any notice or document may be served by the Company and any notices may be served by the Board on any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to such member at his registered address as appearing in the register or， to the extent permitted by the Listing Rules and all applicable laws and regulations， by electronic means by transmitting it to any electronic number or address or

website supplied by the member to the Company or by placing it on the Company's Website provided that the Company has obtained the member's prior express positive confirmation in writing to receive or otherwise have made available to him notices and documents to be given or issued to him by the Company by such electronic means, or（in the case of notice）by advertisement published in the newspapers. In the case of joint holders of a share， all notices shall be given to that holder for the time being whose name stands first in the register and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

（b） Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner hereinbefore authorised to：

(i) every person shown as a member in the register of members as of the record date for such meeting except that in the case of joint holders the notice shall be sufficient if given to the joint holder first named in the register of members；

（ii） every person upon whom the ownership of a share devolves by reason of his being a legal personal representative or a trustee in bankruptcy of a member of record where the member of record but for his death or bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting；

（iii） the Auditors；

（iv） each Director and alternate Director，

（v） the Exchange；and

（vi） such other person to whom such notice is required to be given in accordance with the Listing Rules.

No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

Members out Hong Kong 164.A member shall be entitled to have notice served on him of at any address within Hong Kong. Any member who has not given an express positive confirmation in writing to the Company to receive or otherwise have made available to him notices and documents to be given or issued to him by the Company by electronic means and whose registered address is outside Hong Kong may notify the Company in writing of an address in Hong Kong which for the purpose of service of notice shall be deemed to be his registered address.A member who has no registered address in Hong Kong shall be deemed to have received any notice which shall have been displayed at the transfer office and shall have remained there for a period of 24 hours and such notice shall be deemed to have been received by such member on the day following that on which it shall have been first so displayed， provided that， without prejudice to the other provisions of these Articles， nothing in this Article 164 shall be construed as prohibiting the Company from sending， or entitling the Company not to send， notices or other documents of the Company to any member whose registered address is outside Hong Kong.

When notice by post deemed to be served 165.（a）Any notice or document sent by post shall be deemed to have been served on the day following that on which it is put into a post office situated within Hong Kong and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly prepaid， addressed and put into such post office and a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other person appointed by the Board that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was addressed and put into such post office shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

（b）Any notice or other document delivered or left at a registered address otherwise than by post shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so delivered or left.

（c）Any notice served by advertisement shall be deemed to have been served on the day of issue of the official publication and/or newspaper（s） in which the advertisement is published（or on the last day of issue if the publication and/or newspaper（s） are published on different dates).

（d）Any notice given by electronic means as provided herein shall be deemed to have been served and delivered on the day following that on which it is successfully transmitted or at such later time as

may be prescribed by the Listing Rules or any applicable laws regulations.

Service of notice death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member 166.A notice may be given by the Company to the person or to persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death， mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to him or them by name， or by the title of representative of the deceased， or trustee of the bankrupt， or by any like description， at the address， if any， within Hong Kong supplied for the purpose by the person claiming to be so entitled， or（until such an address has been so supplied） by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death， mental disorder or bankruptcy had not occurred.

Transferee bound notices 167.Any person who by operation of law， transfer or other by prior means whatsoever shall become entitled to any share shall be bound by every notice in respect of such share which prior to his name and address being entered on the register shall have been duly given to the person from whom he derives his title to such share.

Notice valid though member deceased 168.Any notice or document delivered or sent to any member in pursuance of these Articles， shall notwithstanding that such member be then deceased and whether or not the Company has notice of his death be deemed to have been duly served in respect of any registered shares whether held solely or jointly with other persons by such member until some other person be registered in his stead as the holder or joint holder thereof, and such service shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed a sufficient service of such notice or document on his personal representatives and all persons（if any）jointly interested wit**h him in any such shares.**

How notice to be signed 169.The signature to any notice to be given by the Company may be written or printed by means of facsimile or, where relevant， by Electronic Signature.

Information

Member not entitled to information 170. No member shall be entitled to require discovery of or any information in respect of any detail of the Company's trading or any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret or secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which in the opinion of the Board would not be in the interests ofthe members or the Company to communicate to the public.

Directors entitled to disclose information 171.The Board shall be entitled to release or disclose any information in its possession, custody or control regarding the Company or its affairs to any of its members including， without limitation， information contained in the register of members and transfer books of the Company.

Winding Up

Power to distribute assets in specie following liquidation 172.If the Company shall be wound up（whether the liquidation is voluntary， under supervision or by the court）the liquidator may， with the authority of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Companies Act divide among the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company （whethe r the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds ）and may for such purpose set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may， with the like authority or sanction vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as the liquidator， with the like authority or sanction and subject to the Companies Act ， shall think fit， and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved， but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any assets， shares or other securities in respect of which there is a liability.

Distribution of assets in liquidation 173.If the Company shall be wound up， and the assets available for distribution amongst the members as such shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid-up
capital， such assets shall be distributed so that， as nearly as may be， the losses shall be borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid up， or which ought to have been paid up， at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them respectively. And if in a winding up the assets available for distribution amongst the members shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up， the excess shall be distributed amongst the members in proportion to the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them respectively. This Article is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

Service of process 174.In the event of a winding-up of the Company in Hong Kong， every member of the Company who is not for the time being in Hong Kong shall be bound， within 14 days after the passing of an effective resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily， or the making of an order for the winding-up of the Company， to serve notice in writing on the Company appointing some person resident in Hong Kong and stating that person's full name， address and occupation upon whom all summonses， notices， process， orders and judgments in relation to or under the winding-up of the Company may be served， and in default of such nomination the liquidator of the Company shall be at liberty on behalf of such member to appoint some such person, and service upon any such appointee，
whether appointed by the member or the liquidator， shall be deemed to be good personal service on such member for all purposes， and， where the liquidator makes any such appointment， he shall with all convenient speed give notice thereof to such member by advertisement as he shall deem appropriate or by a registered letter sent through the post and addressed to such member at his address as appearing in the register， and such notice shall be deemed to be service on the day following that on which the
advertisement first appears or the letter is posted.

Indemnities

Indemnities of Directors and officers 175.（a） Every Director， Auditor or other officer of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities incurred or sustained by him as a Director， Auditor or other officer of the Company in defending any proceedings， whether civil or criminal， in which judgment is given in his favour， or in which he is acquitted.

（b） Subject to the Companies Act， if any Director or other person shall
become personally liable for the payment of any sum primarily due from the Company， the Board may execute or cause to be executed any mortgage， charge， or security over or affecting the whole or any part of the assets of the Company by way of indemnity to secure the Director or person so becoming
liable as aforesaid from any loss in respect of such liability.

Financial Year

Financial year 176.The financial year end of the Company shall be 31 December in each calendar year or as otherwise determined by the Board

Amendment of Memorandum and Articles

Amendment of Memorandum and Articles 177. Subject to the Companies Act, the
Company may at any time and from time to time by special resolution alter or amend its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association in whole or in part.