

## COMPANY INFORMATION SHEET

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Company Name (stock code): Kenergy Corporation Ltd. (光控精技有限公司\*) (3302)

Stock Short Name: KINERGY

This information sheet is provided for the purpose of giving information to the public about Kenergy Corporation Ltd. (the “**Company**”) as at the date hereof. It does not purport to be a complete summary of the information relevant to the Company and/or its securities.

Unless otherwise indicated, the capitalised terms have the same meanings as ascribed in the Company’s prospectus dated 30 June 2018 (the “**Prospectus**”).

### **Responsibility statement**

The directors of the Company as at the date hereof hereby collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this information sheet and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of their knowledge and belief the information is accurate and complete in all material respects and not misleading or deceptive and that there are no other matters the omission of which would make any information inaccurate or misleading herein.

The directors of the Company also collectively and individually undertake to publish on a yearly basis, when the Company publishes its annual report, this information sheet reflecting, if applicable, the changes made to the last publication.

### **Summary Content**

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Upload Date</b>
<b>A. Summary of Waivers</b> Latest version	17 July 2018
<b>B. Summary of Foreign Laws and Regulations</b> Latest version	17 July 2018
<b>C. Constitution</b> Latest version	17 July 2018

Date of this information sheet: 17 July 2018

\* *For identification purposes only*

*If there is any inconsistency between the English version and the Chinese version, the English version shall prevail.*

## A. SUMMARY OF WAIVERS

In preparation for the Listing, the Company has applied for, and been granted by the Stock Exchange, a number of waivers from strict compliance with certain provisions under the Listing Rules.

Set out below are the waivers granted to the Company by the Stock Exchange in light of the specific facts and circumstances applicable to the Company:

<b>Relevant Rule(s) waived</b>	<b>Subject matter</b>
Rule 8.12 of the Listing Rules	Sufficient management presence in Hong Kong
Rules 3.28 and 8.17 of the Listing Rules	Qualification of joint company secretaries
Rule 1.01 of the Listing Rules	Waiver in relation to the definition of “controlling shareholder” and as a result CIC and Huijin will not be subject to the requirements applicable to controlling shareholders under the Listing Rules

### 1. WAIVER IN RELATION TO MANAGEMENT PRESENCE IN HONG KONG

The headquarters and most of the business operations of the Group are based, managed and conducted in Singapore and the PRC. In addition, substantially all of the Group’s assets are based in Singapore and the PRC. Currently, all of the executive Directors are ordinarily resident in Singapore. As each of the executive Directors has a vital role in the Group’s business and operations, it is of paramount importance for them to remain to be based in Singapore and/or the PRC and physically close to the Group’s operation. The Directors consider that the appointment of executive Directors who will be ordinarily resident in Hong Kong would not be beneficial to, or appropriate for, the Group and therefore would not be in the best interests of the Company and the Shareholders as a whole. Therefore, the Company currently does not, and in the foreseeable future will not, have sufficient management presence in Hong Kong for the purpose of satisfying the requirements under Rule 8.12 of the Listing Rules. Accordingly, the Company has applied to the Stock Exchange for, and the Stock Exchange has granted the Company, a waiver from strict compliance with Rule 8.12 of the Listing Rules on the following conditions:

- (a) the Company has appointed two authorised representatives pursuant to Rule 3.05 of the Listing Rules, who will act as the Company’s principal channel of communication between the Stock Exchange and the Company. The two authorised representatives appointed are Mr. Lim, the executive Director, and Ms. Wan Kim Ying Kasina, the joint company secretary. Ms. Wan Kim Ying Kasina is ordinarily

resident in Hong Kong. Although Mr. Lim resides in Singapore, he possesses valid travel documents and is able to renew such documents when it expires in order to visit Hong Kong. Each of the authorised representatives will be available to meet with the Stock Exchange in Hong Kong within a reasonable time frame upon the request of the Stock Exchange and will be readily contactable by telephone, facsimile and email (if applicable). Each of the authorised representatives will be authorised to communicate on behalf of the Company with the Stock Exchange;

- (b) each of the authorised representatives has means to contact all of the Directors (including the independent non-executive Directors) promptly at all times as and when the Stock Exchange wishes to contact the Directors for any matters. To enhance communication between the Stock Exchange, the authorised representatives and the Directors, the Company will implement a policy that (i) each Director will have to provide his or her mobile telephone number, office telephone number, facsimile number and email address to the authorised representatives; (ii) in the event that a Director expects to travel, he or she will endeavor to provide the telephone number of the place of his or her accommodation to the authorised representatives or maintain an open line of communication via his or her mobile telephone; and (iii) each of the Directors and authorised representatives will provide their respective mobile telephone numbers, office telephone numbers, facsimile numbers and email addresses to the Stock Exchange;
- (c) in compliance with Rule 3A.19 of the Listing Rules, the Company has appointed China Everbright Capital Limited and Guoyuan Capital (Hong Kong) Limited as its joint compliance advisers, which have access at all times to the authorised representatives and Directors and will act as an additional channel of communication between the Stock Exchange and the Company;
- (d) the Company will inform the Stock Exchange as soon as practicable in respect of any change of its authorised representatives under the Listing Rules and/or its joint compliance advisers; and
- (e) all Directors who are not Hong Kong residents have confirmed that they possess or can apply for valid travel documents to visit Hong Kong and will be able to meet with the Stock Exchange within a reasonable period of time, when required.

## **2. WAIVER IN RELATION TO JOINT COMPANY SECRETARIES**

Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn has been appointed as the company secretary of the Company since 15 January 2010. She is currently a partner of Shook Lin & Bok LLP and specialises in the areas of corporate finance, capital markets, corporate and commercial law, as well as mergers and acquisitions. She has been responsible for the Company's compliance with all relevant statutory and regulatory requirements in Singapore since her appointment. Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn joined Shook Lin & Bok LLP in October 2006 and has been active in acting for both listed and unlisted corporations in regional mergers and acquisitions, takeovers and reverse takeovers. She also regularly advises clients and financial institutions on corporate governance, regulatory and corporate compliance issues. Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn was admitted as an Advocate & Solicitor, Singapore in April 1995 and obtained an LLB (Hons) from the National University of Singapore in July 1994.

The Board acknowledges that Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn does not possess the academic or professional qualifications as set out in Note 1 to Rule 3.28 of the Listing Rules. Accordingly, the Company has applied to the Stock Exchange for, and the Stock Exchange has granted the Company, a waiver from strict compliance with the requirements under Rules 3.28 and 8.17 of the Listing Rules in relation to the appointment of Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn as the Company's joint company secretary.

Nevertheless, the Directors believe that Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn, by virtue of the length of acting as a company secretary of the Company and her experience in capital markets and international corporate finance practice and serving as company secretary of SGX-ST listed companies and as a joint company secretary of companies listed on the Stock Exchange, should be able to discharge her function as a company secretary of the Company. Furthermore, the Company has appointed Ms. Wan Kim Ying Kasina to act as a joint company secretary and to provide assistance to Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn. Ms. Wan Kim Ying Kasina is a fellow member of the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries and the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators and meets the requirements under Rules 3.28 and 8.17 of the Listing Rules. Ms. Wan Kim Ying Kasina has been appointed for a three-year period from the Listing Date so as to enable Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn to acquire the relevant experience (as required under Note 2 to Rule 3.28 of the Listing Rules) to duly discharge her duties. The Company will liaise with the Stock Exchange before the end of the three-year period to enable it to assess whether Ms. Gn Jong Yuh Gwendolyn, having had the benefit of Ms. Wan Kim Ying Kasina's assistance for three years, will have acquired relevant experience within the meaning of Rule 3.28 of the Listing Rules so that a further waiver will not be necessary.

### **3. WAIVER AND CONFIRMATION IN RESPECT OF CIC AND HUIJIN**

The Company has applied to the Stock Exchange for, and the Stock Exchange has granted the Company, a waiver from strict compliance with Rule 1.01 of the Listing Rules so that CIC and Huijin (or any PRC Governmental Body as defined in Rule 19A.04 of the Listing Rules) shall not be regarded as a controlling shareholder of the Company for the purpose of the Listing Rules, and as a result:

- (a) the Prospectus does not have to disclose information regarding CIC's and Huijin's interest in a business, apart from the Company's business, which competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Company's business in accordance with Rule 8.10 of the Listing Rules;
- (b) CIC and Huijin are not subject to the restrictions on disposal of Shares by controlling shareholders following the Listing in accordance with Rule 10.07 of the Listing Rules; and
- (c) CIC and Huijin are not subject to any other requirements that are generally applicable to controlling shareholders of an issuer under the Listing Rules.

This waiver has been granted on the basis that CIC and Huijin are a PRC Governmental Body within the definition of Rule 19A.04 of the Listing Rules, and if the Company were incorporated in the PRC, CIC and Huijin (or any other PRC Governmental Body) would have been automatically excluded from the definition of controlling shareholder under Rule 1.01 of the Listing Rules.

## **B SUMMARY OF FOREIGN LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

### **1. SALIENT PROVISIONS OF THE CORPORATE LAWS OF SINGAPORE**

The following summarises the salient provisions of the corporate laws of Singapore as at the date hereof. The summaries below are for general guidance only and do not constitute legal advice, nor shall they be used as a substitute for specific legal advice on the corporate laws of Singapore. The summaries below are not meant to be a comprehensive or exhaustive description of all the obligations, rights and privileges of Shareholders imposed or conferred by the corporate laws of Singapore. In addition, prospective investors and/or Shareholders should also note that the laws applicable to Shareholders may change, whether as a result of proposed legislative reforms to the laws of Singapore or otherwise. Prospective investors and/or Shareholders should consult their own legal advisors for specific legal advice concerning their legal obligations under the relevant laws of Singapore.

#### **REPORTING OBLIGATIONS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

##### **(1) Obligation to notify Company of substantial shareholding and change in substantial shareholding**

###### ***Section 81(1) of the Singapore Companies Act***

A person has a substantial shareholding in a company if he has an interest or interests in one or more voting shares in the company, and the total votes attached to that share, or those shares, is not less than 5.0% of the total votes attached to all the voting shares in the company.

###### ***Section 82 of the Singapore Companies Act***

A person who is a substantial shareholder in a company shall give notice in writing to the company stating his name and address and full particulars of the voting shares in the company in which he has an interest or interests and full particulars of each such interest and of the circumstances by reason of which he has that interest within two business days after becoming a substantial shareholder.

###### ***Section 83 of the Singapore Companies Act***

Where there is a change in the percentage level of the interest or interests of a substantial shareholder in a company in voting shares in the company, the substantial shareholder shall give notice in writing to the company stating the name and address of the substantial shareholder, the date of change and the circumstances leading to that change, and such other particulars as may be pressurized within two business days after he becomes aware of such a change.

The reference to changes in “percentage level” means any changes in a substantial shareholder’s interest or interests in the company which results in his interest or interests, following such change, increasing or decreasing to the next discrete 1.0% threshold. For example, an increase in interests in the company from 5.1% to 5.9% need not be notified, but an increase from 5.9% to 6.1% will have to be notified.

### ***Section 84 of the Singapore Companies Act***

A person who ceases to be a substantial shareholder in a company shall give notice in writing to the company stating his name and date on which he ceased to be a substantial shareholder and full particulars of the circumstances by reason of which he ceased to be a substantial shareholder within two business days after the person ceased to be a substantial shareholder.

### ***Consequence of non-compliance***

Section 89 of the Singapore Companies Act provides for the consequences of non-compliance with Sections 82, 83 and 84 of the Singapore Companies Act. Under Section 89 of the Singapore Companies Act, a person who fails to comply shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding S\$5,000 and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine of S\$500 for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

Section 90 of the Singapore Companies Act provides for a defence to a prosecution for failing to comply with Sections 82, 83 or 84 of the Singapore Companies Act. It is a defence if the defendant proves that his failure was due to his not being aware of a fact or occurrence the existence of which was necessary to constitute the offence and that:

- (a) he was not so aware on the date of the summons; or
- (b) he became so aware less than seven days before the date of the summons.

However, a person will conclusively be presumed to have been aware of a fact or occurrence at a particular time:

- (a) of which he would, if he had acted with reasonable diligence in the conduct of his affairs, have been aware at that time; or
- (b) of which an employee or agent of the person, being an employee or agent having duties or acting in relation to his master’s or principal’s interest or interests in a share or shares in the

company concerned, was aware or would, if he had acted with reasonable diligence in the conduct of his master's or principal's affairs, have been aware at that time.

**(2) Powers of the court with respect to defaulting substantial shareholders**

***Section 91 of the Singapore Companies Act***

Under Section 91 of the Singapore Companies Act, where a substantial shareholder fails to comply with Sections 82, 83 or 84 of the Singapore Companies Act, the Singapore courts may, on the application of the Minister of Finance of Singapore, whether or not the failure still continues, make one of the following orders:

- (a) an order restraining the substantial shareholder from disposing of any interest in shares in the company in which he is or has been a substantial shareholder;
- (b) an order restraining a person who is, or is entitled to be registered as, the holder of shares referred to in paragraph (a) above from disposing of any interest in those shares;
- (c) an order restraining the exercise of any voting or other rights attached to any share in the company in which the substantial shareholder has or has had an interest;
- (d) an order directing the company not to make payment, or to defer making payment, of any sum due from the company in respect of any share in which the substantial shareholder has or has had an interest;
- (e) an order directing the sale of all or any of the shares in the company in which the substantial shareholder has or has had an interest;
- (f) an order directing the company not to register the transfer or transmission of specified shares;
- (g) an order that any exercise of the voting or other rights attached to specified shares in the company in which the substantial shareholder has or has had an interest be disregarded;
- (h) for the purposes of securing compliance with any other order made under Section 91 of the Singapore Companies Act, an order directing the company or any other person to do or refrain from doing a specified act.



Any order made under Section 91 of the Singapore Companies Act may include such ancillary or consequential provisions as the Singapore courts think just.

The Singapore courts shall not make an order under Section 91 of the Singapore Companies Act, other than an order restraining the exercise of voting rights, if it is satisfied that:

- (a) the failure of the substantial shareholder to comply with Sections 82, 83 or 84 of the Singapore Companies Act was due to his inadvertence or mistake or to his not being aware of a relevant fact or occurrence; and
- (b) that in all the circumstances, the failure ought to be excused.

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with an order made under Section 91 of the Singapore Companies Act that is applicable to him shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding S\$5,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of S\$500 for every day during which the offence continues after conviction.

## **PROHIBITED CONDUCT IN RELATION TO TRADING IN THE SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY**

### **(1) Prohibition against false trading and market manipulation**

*Sections 197 and 202 of the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289 of the laws Singapore) (“SFA”)*

Section 197 of the SFA prohibits a person from:

- (a) doing any thing, causing any thing to be done or engaging in any cause of conduct for the purpose of creating a false or misleading appearance:
  - (i) of active trading in any securities on a securities market; or
  - (ii) with respect to the market for, or price of, such securities;
- (b) doing any thing, causing any thing to be done or engaging in any cause of conduct that creates, or is likely to create, a false or misleading appearance of active trading in any securities on a securities market, or with respect to the market for, or the price of, such securities, if:

- (i) he knows that doing that thing, causing that thing to be done or engaging in that course of conduct, as the case may be, will create, or will be likely to create, that false or misleading appearance; or
- (ii) he is reckless as to whether doing that thing, causing that thing to be done or engaging in that course of conduct, as the case may be, will create, or will be likely to create, that false or misleading appearance; or
- (c) the purchase or sale of any securities that do not involve a change in the beneficial ownership of those securities, or by any fictitious transaction or device, maintain, inflate, depress, or cause fluctuations in, the market price of any securities.

Under Section 197(3) of the SFA, it shall be presumed that a person's purpose, or are of his purposes, is to create a false or misleading appearance of active trading in securities on a securities market if he:

- (a) effects, takes part in, is concerned in or carries out, directly or indirectly, any transaction of purchase or sale of any securities, being a transaction that does not involve any change in the beneficial ownership of the securities;
- (b) makes or causes to be made an offer to sell any securities at a specified price where he has made or caused to be made or proposes to make or to cause to be made, or knows that a person associated with him has made or caused to be made or proposes to make or to cause to be made, an offer to purchase the same number, or substantially the same number, of securities at a price that is substantially the same as the first-mentioned price; or
- (c) makes or causes to be made an offer to purchase any securities at a specified price where he has made or caused to be made or proposes to make or to cause to be made, or knows that a person associated with him has made or caused to be made or proposes to make or to cause to be made, an offer to sell the same number, or substantially the same number, of securities at a price that is substantially the same as the first-mentioned price,

unless he establishes that the purpose or purposes for which he did the act was not, or did not include, the purpose of creating a false or misleading appearance of active trading in securities on a securities market.

Section 197(5) of the SFA provides that a purchase or sale of securities does not involve a change in the beneficial ownership if a person who had an interest in the securities before the purchase or sale, or a person associated with the first-mentioned person in relation to those securities, has an interest in the securities after the purchase or sale.

Section 197(6) of the SFA provides a defence in proceedings against a person in relation to a purchase or sale of securities that did not involve a change in the beneficial ownership of those securities. It is a defence if the person establishes that the purpose or purposes for which he purchased or sold the securities was not, or did not include, the purpose of creating a false or misleading appearance with respect to the market for, or the price of, securities.

## **(2) Prohibition against securities market manipulation**

### ***Section 198 of the SFA***

Under Section 198(1) of the SFA, no person shall effect, take part in, be concerned in or carry out, directly or indirectly, two or more transactions in securities of a corporation, being transactions that have, or are likely to have, the effect of raising, lowering, maintaining or stabilising the price of the securities on a securities market with intent to induce other persons to subscribe for, sell or purchase them or the securities of a related corporation.

Section 198(2) of the SFA provides that transactions in securities of a corporation includes the making of:

- (a) an offer to purchase or sell such securities of the corporation; and
- (b) an invitation, however expressed, that directly or indirectly invites a person to offer to purchase or sell such securities of the corporation.

## **(3) Prohibition against the manipulation of the market price of securities by the dissemination of misleading information and the dissemination of information about illegal transactions**

### ***Sections 199 and 202 of the SFA***

Section 199 of the SFA prohibits the making of false or misleading statements. Under Section 199 of the SFA, a person shall not make a statement, or disseminate information, that is false or misleading in a material particular and is likely:

- (a) to induce other persons to subscribe for securities;
- (b) to induce the sale or purchase of securities by other persons; or
- (c) to have the effect of raising, lowering, maintaining or stabilising the market price of securities,

if, when he makes the statement or disseminates the information, he either does not care whether the statement or information is true or false, or knows or ought reasonably to have known that the statement or information is false or misleading in a material particular.

Section 202 of the SFA prohibits the circulation or dissemination of information about illegal transactions. Section 202 of the SFA prohibits the circulation or dissemination (or authorising or being concerned in the circulation or dissemination) of any statement or information to the effect that the price of any securities of a corporation will, or is likely, to rise or fall or be maintained by reason of transactions entered into or to be entered into or other act or thing done or to be done in relation to securities of that corporation, or of a corporation that is related to that corporation, as the case may be, which to the person's knowledge, was entered into or done in contravention of Sections 197, 198, 199, 200 or 201 of the SFA or it entered into or done would be in contravention of Sections 197, 198, 199, 200 or 201 of the SFA. This prohibition applies where the person who is circulating or disseminating the statements or information:

- (a) is the person, or associated with the person, who has entered into or purports to enter into any such transaction or has done as purports to do any such act or thing; or
- (b) is the person, or associated with the person, who has received or expects to receive (whether directly or indirectly) any consideration or benefit for circulating or disseminating, or authorising or being concerned in the circulation or dissemination of, the statement or information.

#### **(4) Prohibition against fraudulently inducing persons to deal in securities**

##### ***Section 200 of the SFA***

Section 200 of the SFA prohibits a person from inducing or attempting to induce another person to deal in securities, by:

- (a) making or publishing any statement, promise or forecast that he knows or ought reasonably to have known to be misleading, false or deceptive;
- (b) any dishonest concealment of material facts;
- (c) the reckless making or publishing of any statement, promise or forecast that is misleading, false or deceptive; or
- (d) recording or storing in, or by means of, any mechanical, electronic or other device information that he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular,

unless it is established that, at the time when the person so recorded or stored the information, he had no reasonable grounds for expecting that the information would be available to any other person.

**(5) Prohibition against employment of manipulative and deceptive devices**

***Section 201 of the SFA***

Section 201 of the SFA prohibits a person from, directly or indirectly, in connection with the subscription, purchase or sale of any securities:

- (a) employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud;
- (b) engaging in any act, practice or course of business which operates as a fraud or deception, or is likely to operate as a fraud or deception, upon any person;
- (c) making any statement he knows to be false in a material particular; or
- (d) omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

**(6) Prohibition against insider trading**

***Section 218 and 219 of the SFA***

Sections 218 and 219 of the SFA prohibit persons, whether as principal or agent, from dealing in or procuring another person to deal in securities of a corporation if the person knows or reasonably ought to know that he is in possession of information that is not generally available, and if it were generally available, might have a material effect on the price or value of securities of that corporation. Such persons include

officers and substantial shareholders of a corporation or a related corporation, and persons who occupy a position reasonably expected to give him access to inside information by virtue of any professional or business relationship between himself (or his employer or a corporation of which he is an officer) with the corporation or a related corporation, or by being an officer of a substantial shareholder in that corporation or in a related corporation.

When trading in such securities is permitted on the securities market of a securities exchange or futures market of a futures exchange, the person must not, directly or indirectly, communicate the information or cause the information to be communicated if the insider knows, or reasonably ought to know, that the other person would or would be likely to deal in (or procure a third person to deal in) such securities.

For an alleged contravention of Section 218 or 219, Section 220 makes it clear that it is not necessary for the prosecution or the plaintiff to prove that the accused person or defendant intended to use the information referred to in Section 218(1)(a) or (1A)(a) or 219(1)(a) in contravention of Section 218 or 219, as the case may be.

### ***Section 216 of the SFA***

Section 216 sets out when a reasonable person would be taken to expect information to have a material effect on the price or value of securities. Section 216 provides that a reasonable person would be taken to expect information to have a material effect on the price or value of securities if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities in deciding whether or not to subscribe for, buy or sell the first-mentioned securities.

## **(7) Penalties**

### ***Section 232 of the SFA***

Section 232 of the SFA provides that the Monetary Authority of Singapore may, with the consent of the Public Prosecutor, bring an action in a court against the offender to seek an order for a civil penalty in respect of any contravention. If the court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the contravention resulted in the gain of a profit or avoidance of a loss by the offender, the court may make an order against him for the payment of a civil penalty of a sum:

- (a) not exceeding 3 times the amount of the profit that the person gained; or the amount of the loss that he avoided, as a result of the contravention; or

- (b) equal to S\$50,000 if the person is not a corporation, or S\$100,000 if the person is a corporation,

whichever is the greater.

If the court is satisfied on a balance of probabilities that the contravention did not result in the gain of a profit or avoidance of a loss by the offender, the court may make an order against him for the payment of a civil penalty of a sum not less than S\$50,000 and not more than S\$2 million.

***Section 204 of the SFA***

Any person who contravenes Sections 197 to 203 of the SFA is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding S\$250,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven (7) years or to both under Section 204 of the SFA.

Section 204 further provides that no proceedings shall be instituted against a person for the offence after a court has made an order against him for the payment of a civil penalty under Section 232 of the SFA, or if the person has entered into an agreement with the Monetary Authority of Singapore to pay, with or without admission of liability, a civil penalty under Section 232(5) in respect of that contravention.

***Section 221 of the SFA***

Any person who contravenes Sections 218 or 219 of the SFA, is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding S\$250,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven (7) years or to both under Section 221 of the SFA.

Section 221 further provides that no proceedings shall be instituted against a person for an offence in respect of a contravention of Section 218 or 219 after a court has made an order against him for the payment of a civil penalty under Section 232 of the SFA, or if the person has entered into an agreement with the Monetary Authority of Singapore to pay, with or without admission of liability, a civil penalty under Section 232(5) in respect of that contravention.

## **TAKE-OVER OBLIGATIONS**

Pursuant to written confirmation obtained by the Company from the Securities Industry Council of Singapore, in light of the protections afforded to shareholders under the Takeovers Code, the Singapore Code on Take-overs and Mergers will cease to apply to the Company upon the Listing and the Company will thereafter be subject to the Takeovers Code.

## **COMPULSORY ACQUISITION**

### **Section 215 of the Singapore Companies Act**

Under Section 215(1) of the Singapore Companies Act, where a scheme or contract involving the transfer of all of the shares in a company to a person (“**Offer**”) has, within four (4) months after the making of the Offer by the transferee (“**Offeror**”), been approved by the holders of not less than 90% of the total number of those shares (excluding treasury shares) (other than the shares already held at the date of the Offer by the Offeror (which shall include its nominees and related corporations), the Offeror may at any time within two (2) months, after the approval of the offer give notice to any dissenting shareholder (“**Dissenting Shareholder**”) that it desires to acquire his shares.

When such a notice is given, the Offeror shall, unless the Court otherwise orders on an application made by the Dissenting Shareholder within the stipulated time period, be entitled and bound to acquire those shares on the terms of the original Offer (unless otherwise specified in the Offer as being applicable to Dissenting Shareholders).

Under and subject to section 215(3) of the Singapore Companies Act, where pursuant to an Offer, shares in the company are being transferred to the Offeror or its nominee and those shares together with any other shares held by the Offeror (which shall include its nominees and related corporations) as at the date of transfer comprise or include 90% of the total number of shares in the company, the Offeror shall, within one month from the date of the transfer (unless on a previous transfer in pursuance of the scheme or contract it has already complied with this requirement), give notice to the holders of the remaining shares, who may within 3 months from the notice require the Offeror to acquire their shares.

## **SHARE CAPITAL**

### **Section 161 of the Singapore Companies Act**

Under Section 161 of the Singapore Companies Act, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the constitution of a company, prior approval of a company at a general meeting is required to authorise the directors to exercise any power of the company to issue shares, or otherwise the share issue is void.



Such approval may be confined to a particular exercise of that power or may apply to the exercise of that power generally; and any such approval may be unconditional or subject to conditions. Any approval, once given, will only continue in force until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting or the expiration of the period within which the next annual general meeting is required by law to be held, whichever is the earlier, provided that such approval has not been previously revoked or varied by the company in a general meeting.

### **Section 64A of the Singapore Companies Act**

Pursuant to Section 64A of the Singapore Companies Act, and subject to the approval of the shareholders of a public company incorporated in Singapore by Special Resolution, different classes of shares in the public company may be issued if the issue of the class(es) of shares is provided for in the constitution of the company, and the constitution of the company sets out in respect of each class of shares the rights attached to that class of shares. Such class(es) of shares may confer special, limited or conditional voting rights, or not confer any voting rights.

### **MINORITY RIGHTS**

#### **Section 216 of the Singapore Companies Act**

The rights of minority shareholders of Singapore-incorporated companies are protected under Section 216 of the Singapore Companies Act, which gives the Singapore courts a general power to make any order, upon application by any shareholder of the Company, as they think fit to remedy any of the following situations:

- (a) the affairs of the Company are being conducted or the powers of the Board are being exercised in a manner oppressive to, or in disregard of the interests of, one or more of the shareholders; or
- (b) the Company has taken an action, or threatens to take an action, or the shareholders pass a resolution, or propose to pass a resolution, which unfairly discriminates against, or is otherwise prejudicial to, one or more of the shareholders, including the applicant.

Singapore courts have wide discretion as to the reliefs they may grant and may make such order as the court thinks fit with the view to bringing an end or remedying the matters complained of. Without prejudice to the foregoing, Singapore courts may:

- (a) direct or prohibit any act or cancel or vary any transaction or resolution;
- (b) regulate the conduct of the affairs of the company in the future;

- (c) authorise civil proceedings to be brought in the name of, or on behalf of, the company by a person or persons and on such terms as the court may direct;
- (d) provide for the purchase of the shares of the company by other members of the company or by the company itself;
- (e) in the case of a purchase of shares by the company provide for a reduction accordingly of the company's capital;
- (f) order the amendment of the company's constitution; or
- (g) provide that the company be wound up.

## **EXCHANGE CONTROLS**

Apart from anti-money laundering and tax legislation, there are no Singapore governmental laws, decrees, regulations or other legislation that may affect the following:

- (a) the import or export of capital, including the availability of cash and cash equivalents for use by the Group; and
- (b) the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of a company's securities.

## **MEMBERS' REQUISITION TO CONVENE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS**

### **Section 176 of the Singapore Companies Act**

Section 176 of the Singapore Companies Act provides that notwithstanding anything in the constitution, the directors shall, on the requisition of members holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition not less than 10% of the total number of paid-up shares as at the date of the deposit carries the right of voting at general meetings or, in the case of a company not having a share capital, of members representing not less than 10% of the total voting rights of all members having at that date a right to vote at general meetings, immediately proceed duly to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held as soon as practicable but in any case not later than two (2) months after the receipt by the company of the requisition.

For the purpose of section 176 of the Singapore Companies Act, any of the Company's paid-up shares as treasury shares shall be disregarded.

## **Section 183 of the Singapore Companies Act**

Section 183 of the Singapore Companies Act provides that a company is under a duty, on the requisition in writing of such number of members, to:

- (a) give to members of such company entitled to receive notice of the next annual general meeting notice of any resolution which may properly be moved and is intended to be moved at that meeting; and
- (b) circulate to such members any statement of not more than 1,000 words with respect to the matter referred to in any proposed resolution or the business to be dealt with at that meeting.

The number of members required for such a requisition shall be any number of members representing not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all members having at the date of the requisition a right to vote at the meeting to which the requisition relates; or not less than 100 members holding shares in the company on which there has been paid up an average sum, per member, of not less than S\$500.

## **2. SINGAPORE TAXATION**

### **Estate duty**

Singapore estate duty was abolished with effect from 15 February 2008.

### **Goods and Services Tax (“GST”)**

GST is a consumption tax that is levied on the import of goods into Singapore, as well as nearly all supplies of goods and services in Singapore. GST on the import of goods into Singapore is collected by the Singapore Customs while GST on local supplies of goods and services is collected by GST-registered persons. The prevailing rate of GST is 7%. Certain supplies are exempt from GST. Broadly, these include the provision of certain financial services, and the sale and lease of residential properties. The provision of international services and the export of goods are generally zero-rated (i.e. subject to GST at a rate of 0%).

### **Stamp Duty**

There is no stamp duty payable on the subscription and issuance of the Shares.

Where the Shares evidenced in certificate form are acquired in Singapore and where the Company maintains a share registry in Singapore, stamp duty is payable on the instrument of transfer of such Shares at the rate of 0.2% of the consideration for, or the net asset value of, such Shares, whichever is higher. The purchaser has an obligation to pay stamp duty, unless there is an agreement to the contrary. No stamp duty is payable if no instrument of transfer is executed or the

instrument of transfer is executed outside Singapore. However, stamp duty may be payable if the instrument of transfer which is executed outside Singapore, is subsequently received in Singapore.

The Stamp Duties Act (Chapter 312 of the laws of Singapore) was amended by the Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2017 of Singapore with effect from 11 March 2017 to, among other things, introduce the additional conveyance duty to be levied on acquisitions and disposals of equity interests in residential property-holding entities, and imposed the obligation to pay stamp duty once the agreement for the sale and purchase of shares was executed. However, pursuant to the Stamp Duties (Agreements for Sale of Equity Interests) (Remission) Rules 2018 of Singapore which came into operation on 11 April 2018, the position on stamp duty for the sale and purchase of shares before the enactment of the Stamp Duties (Amendment) Act 2017 of Singapore was reinstated. Stamp duties for agreements for the sale and purchase of shares were remitted with effect from 11 April 2018 except where the shares to be transferred are in property-holding entities. Accordingly, stamp duty in respect of the sale and purchase of shares remains payable on the instrument of transfer.

Shareholders are not liable to pay Singapore stamp duty if the relevant instrument of transfer is not executed in Singapore and is lodged with the Hong Kong Share Registrar.

### **Dividend distributions**

All Singapore tax resident companies are under the one-tier corporate taxation system of Singapore (“**One-Tier System**”). Under the One-Tier System, the tax collected from corporate profits is a final tax and the after-tax profits of the company resident in Singapore can be distributed to the shareholders as tax-exempt (one-tier) dividends. Such dividends are tax-exempt in the hands of the shareholders, regardless of whether the shareholder is a company or an individual and whether or not the shareholder is a Singapore tax resident.

### **Withholding tax**

Singapore currently does not impose withholding tax on dividends paid to resident or non-resident shareholders. Foreign shareholders are advised to consult their own tax advisers to take into account the tax laws of their respective home countries or countries of residence and the applicability of any double taxation agreement which the relevant tax jurisdiction may have with Singapore.

## **C. CONSTITUTION OF THE COMPANY**

THE COMPANIES ACT (CAP. 50)

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PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

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CONSTITUTION

OF

**KINERGY CORPORATION LTD.**

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Incorporated on 4 January 1988

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ISSUE OF SHARES .....	5
VARIATION OF RIGHTS .....	8
ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL .....	9
SHARE CERTIFICATES .....	10
CALLS ON SHARES .....	12
FORFEITURE AND LIEN .....	13
TRANSFER OF SHARES .....	15
TRANSMISSION OF SHARES .....	17
REFERENCE TO MEMBER .....	18
EXCLUSION OF EQUITIES .....	18
STOCK .....	19
GENERAL MEETINGS .....	19
NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS .....	19
PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS .....	21
VOTES OF MEMBERS .....	24
CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES .....	28
DIRECTORS .....	29
MANAGING DIRECTORS .....	31
APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS .....	32
ALTERNATE DIRECTORS .....	34
MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS .....	35
AUDIT COMMITTEE .....	39
BORROWING POWERS .....	39
GENERAL POWERS OF DIRECTORS .....	39
SECRETARY .....	41
KEEPING OF STATUTORY RECORDS .....	41
AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS .....	42
RESERVES .....	42
DIVIDENDS .....	43
BONUS ISSUES AND CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES .....	48
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS .....	49
AUDITORS .....	50
NOTICES .....	50
MEMBERS WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN .....	52
WINDING UP .....	53
INSURANCE .....	53
INDEMNITY .....	54
PERSONAL DATA OF MEMBERS .....	54

**THE COMPANIES ACT (CAP.50)**  
**PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**  
**CONSTITUTION**  
**OF**  
**KINERGY CORPORATION LTD.**

**(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on 19 August 2016 and amended by Special Resolution passed on 5 February 2018 and Special Resolution passed on 27 June 2018)**

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- A. The name of the Company is “KINERGY CORPORATION LTD.”.
- B. The registered office of the Company is to be situated in the Republic of Singapore.
- C. The liability of the members is limited.

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- 1. The regulations in the model constitution prescribed under Section 36(1) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 shall not apply to the Company, except in so far as the same are repeated or contained in this Constitution.
- 2. In this Constitution (if not inconsistent with the subject or context) the words and expressions set out in the first column below shall bear the meanings set opposite to them respectively.

“Act”	The Companies Act, Chapter 50 or any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force or any and every other act for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company and any reference to any provision as so modified, amended or re-enacted or contained in any such subsequent Companies Act.
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“address” or “registered address”	In respect of any Member, his physical address for service or delivery of notices or documents personally or by post, unless otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution.
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“business day”	A day on which the Designated Stock Exchange generally is open for the business of dealing in securities in Hong Kong. For the avoidance of doubt, where the Designated Stock Exchange is closed for the business of dealing in securities in Hong Kong on a business day by reason of a Number 8 or higher typhoon signal, black rainstorm warning or other similar event, such day shall for the purposes of this Constitution be counted as a business day.
“Chairman”	The chairman of the Directors or the chairman of the General Meeting as the case may be.
“Chief Executive Officer”	The chief executive officer of the Company for the time being.
“close associate(s)”	Shall have the meaning attributed to it in the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.
“Company”	The abovenamed Company by whatever name from time to time called.
“Constitution”	This Constitution or other regulations of the Company for the time being in force.
“current address”	Shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Act.
“Designated Stock Exchange”	A stock exchange in respect of which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted and where such stock exchange deems such listing or quotation to be the primary listing or quotation of the shares of the Company.
“Director”	Includes any person acting as director of the Company and includes any person duly appointed and acting for the time being as an alternate Director.
“Directors”	The directors of the Company for the time being, as a body or as a quorum present at a meeting of directors.
“Dividend”	Includes bonus and payment by way of bonus.



“electronic communication”	Shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Act.
“General Meeting”	A general meeting of the Company.
“in writing” or “written”	Written or produced by any substitute for writing or partly one and partly the other, and includes (except where otherwise expressly specified in this Constitution or the context otherwise requires, and subject to any limitations, conditions or restrictions contained in the Act) printing, lithography, typewriting and any other mode of representing or reproducing words, symbols or other information which may be displayed in visible form, whether in a physical document or in an electronic communication or form or otherwise howsoever.
“Managing Director”	Any person appointed by the Directors to be managing director.
“Member”	A member of the Company, save that references in these Regulations to “Member(s)” shall where the Act requires, exclude the Company where it is a member by reason of its holding of its shares as treasury shares.
“month”	Calendar month.
“Office”	The registered office of the Company for the time being.
“Ordinary Resolution”	Shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Act.
“paid-up”	Paid-up or credited as paid-up.
“Register of Members”	The Company’s register of Members.
“Register of Transfers”	The Company’s register of transfers.
“Regulations”	The regulations of this Constitution as from time to time amended.
“relevant intermediary”	Shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Act.
“Seal”	The common seal of the Company.

“Secretary”	Any person appointed by the Directors to perform any of the duties of the Secretary or where two or more persons are appointed to act as Joint Secretaries any one of those persons.
“SFA”	The Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 or any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force or any and every other act for the time being in force affecting the Company and any reference to any provision as so modified, amended or re-enacted or contained in any such subsequent SFA.
“shares”	Shares in the capital of the Company.
“Special Resolution”	Shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Act.
“Statutes”	The Act, SFA and every other written law or regulations for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company.
“treasury share”	Shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Act.
“year”	Calendar year.

All such of the provisions of these Regulations as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and the words “share” and “shareholder” shall be construed accordingly.

References in the Regulations to “holder” or “holder(s)” of shares or a class of shares shall except where expressly provided in these Regulations, exclude the Company in relation to shares held by it as treasury shares, and “holding” and “held” shall be construed accordingly.

Words denoting the singular shall include the plural and vice versa. Words denoting the masculine shall include the feminine. Words denoting persons shall include corporations.

Save as aforesaid, any words or expression defined in the Act or the Interpretation Act, Chapter 1, shall (if not inconsistent with the subject or context) bear the same meanings in these Regulations.

Any reference in these Regulations to any enactment is a reference to that enactment as for the time being amended or re-enacted.

A Special Resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an Ordinary Resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of these Regulations.

The headnotes herein are inserted for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the construction of this Constitution.

### ISSUE OF SHARES

3. (A) Subject to the Act and to these Regulations and, where applicable, the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, no shares may be issued by the Directors without the prior approval of the Company in General Meeting pursuant to Section 161 of the Act, but subject thereto and the terms of such approval, and to Regulation 5, and to any special rights attached to any shares for the time being issued, the Directors may allot and issue shares or grant options over or otherwise dispose of the same to such persons on such terms and conditions and for such consideration (if any) and at such time and whether or not subject to the payment of any part of the amount (if any) thereof in cash or otherwise as the Directors may think fit, and any shares may, subject to compliance with the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, be issued with such preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges, conditions or restrictions, whether as regards Dividend, return of capital, participation in surplus assets and profits, voting, conversion or otherwise, or which confer special, limited or conditional voting rights, or which do not confer voting rights, as the Directors may think fit, and preference shares may be issued which are or at the option of the Company are liable to be redeemed, the terms and manner of redemption being determined by the Directors in accordance with the Act, Provided Always that no options shall be granted over unissued shares except in accordance with the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange. Where the Company issues shares which do not carry voting rights, the words “non-voting” shall appear in the designation of such shares and where the equity capital includes shares with different voting rights, the designation of each class of shares, other than those with the most favourable voting rights, must include the words “restricted voting” or “limited voting”.
- (B) The Directors may, at any time after the allotment of any share but before any person has been entered in the Register of Members as the holder, recognise a renunciation thereof by the allottee in favour of some other person and may accord to any allottee of a share a right to effect such renunciation upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Directors may think fit to impose.
- (C) Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these Regulations, all new shares shall be issued subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Regulations with reference to allotment, payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture or otherwise.

- (D) Except as herein provided, no person shall exercise any rights or privileges of a Member until he is registered in the Register of Members and shall have paid all calls and other monies due for the time being on every share held by him.
4. The Company shall not exercise any right in respect of treasury shares other than as provided by the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange. Subject thereto, the Company may hold or deal with its treasury shares in the manner authorised by, or prescribed pursuant to, the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange.
5. (A) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Company in General Meeting, all new shares shall before issue be offered to such persons who as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the Company of General Meetings in proportion, as far as the circumstances admit, to the number of the existing shares to which they are entitled. In offering such new shares in the first instance to all the then holders of any class of shares, the offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and, after the expiration of the aforesaid time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors may dispose of those shares in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company. The Directors may likewise so dispose of any new shares which (by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares or by reason of any other difficulty in apportioning the same) cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be conveniently offered under this Regulation.
- (B) Notwithstanding Regulation 5(A) above but subject to Regulation 8(E), the Company may by Ordinary Resolution in General Meeting give to the Directors a general authority, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as may be specified in the Ordinary Resolution, to:
- (a) (i) issue shares in the capital of the Company whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or
- (ii) make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "Instruments") that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares; and
- (b) (notwithstanding the authority conferred by the Ordinary Resolution may have ceased to be in force) issue shares in pursuance of any Instrument made or granted by the Directors while the Ordinary Resolution was in force,

Provided that:—

- (1) the aggregate number of shares to be issued pursuant to the Ordinary Resolution (including shares to be issued in pursuance of Instruments made or granted pursuant to the Ordinary Resolution) shall be subject to such limits and manner of calculation as may be prescribed by the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange;
  - (2) in exercising the authority conferred by the Ordinary Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the Act and these Regulations and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange; and
  - (3) (unless revoked or varied by the Company in General Meeting) the authority conferred by the Ordinary Resolution shall not continue in force beyond the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company next following the passing of the Ordinary Resolution, or the date by which such Annual General Meeting of the Company is required by law to be held, or the expiration of such other period as may be prescribed by the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange (whichever is the earliest).
- (C) The Company may, notwithstanding Regulations 5(A) and 5(B) above, authorise the Directors not to offer new shares to Members to whom by reason of foreign securities laws, such offers may not be made without registration of the shares or a prospectus or other document, but to sell the entitlements to the new shares on behalf of such Members on such terms and conditions as the Company may direct.
6. The Company may pay commission or brokerage on any issue of shares at such rate or amount and in such manner as the Directors may deem fit. Such commission or brokerage may be satisfied by the payment of cash or the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.
  7. Where any shares are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the provision of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a long period, the Company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and charge the same to capital as part of the cost of the construction of the works or buildings or the provision of the plant, subject to the conditions and restrictions mentioned in the Act.
  8. (A) Preference shares may be issued subject to these Regulations and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange. Preference shareholders shall have the same rights as ordinary shareholders as regards receiving of notices, reports and balance-sheets and attending General Meetings of the Company, and preference

shareholders shall also have the right to vote at any General Meeting convened for the purpose of reducing capital or winding-up or sanctioning a sale of the undertaking of the Company or where the proposal to be submitted to the General Meeting directly affects their rights and privileges or when the Dividend on the preference shares is more than six months in arrear.

- (B) Subject to the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Company has power to issue further preference capital ranking equally with, or in priority to, preference shares already issued.
- (C) Subject to the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Company has power to issue different classes of shares, including shares which confer special, limited or conditional voting rights, or which do not confer voting rights.
- (D) The rights attaching to shares of a class other than ordinary shares shall be expressed in this Constitution.
- (E) Notwithstanding anything in Regulation 8(C) and Regulation 8(D), the Company shall not undertake any issuance of shares that confer special, limited or conditional voting rights, or that confer no voting rights, except in accordance with the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, and unless it is approved by the Members by Special Resolution.
- (F) The Company may issue shares for which no consideration is payable to the Company.

8A. No share shall be issued to bearer.

#### VARIATION OF RIGHTS

9. (A) Whenever the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to any class may, subject to the provisions of the Act, only be made either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters of the total number of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a separate General Meeting of the holders of the shares of the class (but not otherwise) and may be so made either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up. To every such separate General Meeting all the provisions of these Regulations relating to General Meetings of the Company and to the proceedings thereat shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, except that the necessary quorum shall be two or more persons holding at least one-third of the total number of the issued shares of the class present in person or by proxy or attorney and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy or attorney may demand a poll, Provided Always that where the necessary majority for such a Special Resolution is not obtained at such General Meeting, the consent in writing, if obtained from the holders of

three-quarters of the total number of the issued shares of the class concerned within two months of such General Meeting, shall be as valid and effectual as a Special Resolution carried at such General Meeting.

- (B) The provisions in Regulation 9(A) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any repayment of preference capital (other than redeemable preference capital) and any variation or abrogation of the rights attached to preference shares or any class thereof.
- (C) The rights attached to any class of shares having preferential or other rights shall not unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue thereof be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking as regards participation in the profits or assets of the Company in some or all respects *pari passu* therewith but in no respect in priority thereto.

#### **ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL**

- 10. (A) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution:
  - (a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital;
  - (b) sub-divide its shares, or any of them (subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Act and this Constitution), Provided Always that in such subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount (if any) unpaid on each reduced share shall be same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived;
  - (c) subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the Act, convert its share capital or any class of shares from one currency to another currency; and/  
or
  - (d) cancel the number of shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution in that behalf have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person or which have been forfeited and diminish the amount of its share capital by the number of the shares so cancelled.
- (B) The Company may by Special Resolution, subject to and in accordance with the Act, convert one class of shares into another class of shares.
- 11. (A) The Company may reduce its share capital or any other undistributable reserve in any manner permitted, and with, and subject to, any incident authorised, and consent or confirmation required, by law.

- (B) The Company may purchase or otherwise acquire its issued shares subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes (including the Act) and any other relevant rule, law or regulation enacted or promulgated by any relevant competent authority from time to time (including the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange) (hereafter, the “Relevant Laws”), on such terms and in such manner as it may from time to time think fit, and subject to such conditions as the Company may in General Meeting prescribe in accordance with the Relevant Laws. Any shares purchased or acquired by the Company as aforesaid shall, unless held as treasury shares in accordance with the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange and other Relevant Laws, be deemed to be cancelled immediately on purchase or acquisition by the Company. On the cancellation of any share as aforesaid, the rights and privileges attached to that share shall expire. In any other instance, the Company may hold or deal with any such share which is so purchased or acquired by it in such manner as may be permitted by, and in accordance with the Relevant Laws. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, upon cancellation of any share purchased or otherwise acquired by the Company pursuant to these Regulations and the Statutes, the number of issued shares of the Company shall be diminished by the number of shares so cancelled, and, where any such cancelled share was purchased or acquired out of the capital of the Company, the amount of share capital of the Company shall be reduced accordingly. Where the Company purchases for redemption a redeemable share, purchases not made through the market or by tender shall be limited to a maximum price as may from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting, either generally or with regard to specific purchases. If purchases are by tender, tenders shall be available to all Members alike.

#### **SHARE CERTIFICATES**

12. (A) Every certificate shall be issued under the Seal and shall bear the facsimile signatures or the autographic signatures at least of any two Directors or one of the Director and the Secretary or such other person as may be authorised by the Directors, and shall specify the number and class of shares to which it relates, whether the shares are fully or partly paid up, and the amount (if any) unpaid thereon. The facsimile signatures may be reproduced by mechanical or other means provided the method or system of reproducing signatures has first been approved by the Directors of the Company. No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class.
13. (A) The Company shall not be bound to register more than four persons as joint holders of a share except in the case of executors, trustees or administrators of the estate of a deceased Member.
- (B) Only one certificate shall be issued in respect of any share.



- (C) In the case of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate therefor and delivery of a certificate to any one of the joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all. Only the person whose name stands first in the Register of Members as one of the joint holders of any share shall be entitled to delivery of the certificate relating to such share.
14. Every person whose name is entered as a Member in the Register of Members shall be entitled, within ten business days (or such period as the Directors may determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed under Relevant Laws and/or the Designated Stock Exchange) after the closing date of any application for shares or the date of lodgement of a registrable transfer or on a transmission of shares (as the case may be), to receive one certificate for all his shares of any one class or to several certificates in reasonable denominations each for a part of the shares so allotted or transferred.
15. (A) Where a Member transfers part only of the shares comprised in a certificate or where a Member requires the Company to cancel any certificate or certificates and issue new certificates for the purpose of subdividing his holding in a different manner, the old certificate or certificates shall be cancelled and a new certificate or certificates for the balance of such shares (in the case of transfer) and the whole of such shares (in the case of sub-division) shall be issued in lieu thereof and the Member shall pay (in the case of sub-division) a maximum fee of S\$2.00 (or such other fee as the Directors may determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed by the Relevant Laws and/or the Designated Stock Exchange from time to time) for each new certificate. Where some only of the shares comprised in a share certificate are transferred, the new certificate for the balance of such shares shall be issued in lieu thereof without charge.
- (B) Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any Member may at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu thereof without charge.
16. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, if any share certificate shall be defaced, worn out, destroyed, lost or stolen, it may be renewed on such evidence being produced and a letter of indemnity (if required) being given by the shareholder, transferee, person entitled or purchaser, as the Directors shall require, and in case of defacement or wearing out on delivery of the old certificate, and in any case on payment of such sum not exceeding S\$2.00 (or such other fee as the Directors may determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed by the Relevant Laws and/or the Designated Stock Exchange from time to time) as the Directors may from time to time require. In the case of destruction, loss or theft, a

shareholder or person entitled to, and to whom such renewed certificate is given shall also bear the loss and pay to the Company all expenses incidental to the investigations by the Company of the evidence of such destruction or loss.

#### **CALLS ON SHARES**

17. The Directors may from time to time make calls upon the Members in respect of any monies unpaid on their shares but subject always to the terms of issue of such shares. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call was passed and may be made payable by instalments.
18. Each Member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment) pay to the Company at the time or times and place so specified the amount called on his shares. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Directors may determine.
19. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the sum from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at such rate (not exceeding eight per cent. per annum) as the Directors may determine but the Directors shall be at liberty in any case or cases to waive payment of such interest in whole or in part.
20. Any sum which by the terms of issue of a share becomes payable upon allotment or at any fixed date shall for all the purposes of these Regulations be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which by the terms of issue the same becomes payable. In the case of non-payment, all the relevant provisions of these Regulations as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
21. The Directors may on the issue of shares differentiate between the holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.
22. The Directors may if they think fit receive from any Member willing to advance the same all or any part of the monies uncalled and unpaid upon the shares held by him and such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish, so far as the same shall extend, the liability upon the shares in respect of which it is made and upon the monies so received (until and to the extent that the same would but for such advance become payable) the Company may pay interest at such rate (not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, unless the Company in general meeting otherwise directs) as the Member paying such sum and the Directors may agree.

Capital paid on shares in advance of calls shall not, whilst bearing interest, confer a right to participate in a dividend and any other distribution subsequently declared.

#### **FORFEITURE AND LIEN**

23. If a Member fails to pay in full any call or instalment of a call on the due date for payment thereof, the Directors may at any time thereafter 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 thereon and any expenses incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.
24. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen 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 in accordance therewith the shares on which the call has been made will be liable to be forfeited.
25. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls and interest and expenses due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all Dividends declared in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before forfeiture. The Directors may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder.
26. A share so forfeited or surrendered shall become the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of either to the person who was before such forfeiture or surrender the holder thereof or entitled thereto or to any other person upon such terms and in such manner as the Directors shall think fit, and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposal, the forfeiture or surrender may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors shall think fit. The Directors may, if necessary, authorise some person to transfer a share so forfeited or surrendered to any such other person as aforesaid.
27. A Member whose shares have been forfeited or surrendered shall cease to be a Member in respect of such shares but shall notwithstanding the forfeiture or surrender remain liable to pay to the Company all monies which at the date of forfeiture or surrender were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of such shares with interest thereon at eight per cent. per annum (or such lower rate as the Directors may determine) from the date of forfeiture or surrender until payment and the Directors may at their absolute discretion enforce payment without any allowance for the value of such shares at that time of forfeiture or surrender or waive payment in whole or in part.

28. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) and Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such shares. Such lien shall be restricted to unpaid calls and instalments upon the specific shares in respect of which such monies are due and unpaid, and to such amounts as the Company may be called upon by law to pay in respect of the shares of the Member or deceased Member. The Directors may waive any lien which has arisen and may resolve that any share shall for some limited period be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this Regulation 28.
29. (A) The Company may sell in such manner as the Directors think fit any share 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 nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable and giving notice of intention to sell in default shall have been given to the holder for the time being of the share or the person entitled thereto (if any) entitled to effect a transmission of the shares and who shall have produced to the Company satisfactory evidence of such capacity and default in payment shall have been made by him or them for fourteen days after such notice. Provided Always that if a Member shall have died or become mentally disordered and incapable of managing himself or his affairs or bankrupt and no person shall have given to the Company satisfactory proof of his right to effect a transmission of the shares held by such Member the Directors may exercise such power of sale without serving any such notice.
- (B) In the event of a forfeiture of shares or a sale of shares to satisfy the Company's lien thereon the Member or other person who prior to such forfeiture or sale was entitled thereto shall be bound to deliver and shall forthwith deliver to the Company the certificate or certificates held by him for the shares so forfeited or sold.
30. The net proceeds of such sale after payment of the costs of such sale shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debts or liabilities (including unpaid calls and accrued interest and expenses) and any residue shall be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the time of the sale or to his executors, administrators or assignees, as he may direct. For the purpose of giving effect to any such sale, the Directors may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser.
31. A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary of the Company and that a share has been duly forfeited or surrendered or sold to satisfy a lien of the Company 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. Such declaration and the receipt by the Company of the consideration (if any) given for the share on the sale, re-allotment or disposal thereof together with the share certificate delivered to a purchaser or allottee thereof shall (subject to the execution of a transfer if the same be required) constitute a good title to the share

and the person to whom the share is sold, re-allotted or disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share. Such person shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

#### **TRANSFER OF SHARES**

32. (A) All transfers of shares shall be effected by written instruments of transfer in the usual or common form in a form prescribed by the Designated Stock Exchange or in the form for the time being approved by the Directors.  
  
(B) The instrument of transfer of any share shall be signed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee and be witnessed and may be signed under hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a clearing house or its nominee(s), by hand or by machine imprinted signature or by such other manner of execution as the Directors may approve from time to time. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the shares concerned until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members in respect thereof. Notwithstanding the above, transfers of shares which are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange may be effected by any method of transferring or dealing in securities permitted by the rules and regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange and which has been approved by the Directors for such purpose.
33. The Registers of Members and of Transfers may be closed, and the registration of transfers may be suspended, at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine, Provided Always that such Registers shall not be closed for more than thirty days in any year.
34. (A) There shall be no restriction on the transfer of fully paid up shares (except where required by law or the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange) but the Directors may in their discretion decline to register any transfer of shares upon which the Company has a lien, and in the case of shares not fully paid up, may refuse to register a transfer to a transferee of whom they do not approve, Provided Always that in the event of the Directors refusing to register a transfer of shares, the Company shall within ten business days (or such period as the Directors may determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed by the Relevant Laws and/or the Designated Stock Exchange from time to time) after the date on which the application for a transfer of shares was made, serve a notice in writing to the applicant, transferor and/or the transferee stating the facts which are considered to justify the refusal as required by the Statutes.

- (B) The Directors may decline to register any instrument of transfer unless:
- (a) such fee not exceeding S\$2.00 (or such other fee as the Directors may determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed by the Relevant Laws and/or the Designated Stock Exchange from time to time) as the Directors may from time to time require is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
  - (b) the amount of proper duty (if any) with which each instrument of transfer is chargeable under any law for the time being in force relating to stamps is paid;
  - (c) the instrument of transfer is deposited at the Office or at such other place (if any) as the Directors may appoint accompanied by a certificate of payment of stamp duty (if stamp duty is payable on such instrument of transfer in accordance with any law for the time being in force relating to stamp duty), the certificates of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer and, if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of the person so to do; and
  - (d) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares.
35. All instruments of transfer shall be registered and retained by the Company, but any instrument of transfer which the Directors may decline to register shall be returned to the person depositing the same except in the case of fraud.
36. The Company shall be entitled to destroy all instruments of transfer 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 six years from the date of recording thereof and all share certificates which have been cancelled at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of the cancellation thereof and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the Register of Members purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made and every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument 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 so 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 notice 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 Regulation; and
- (c) references herein to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal thereof in any manner.

### **TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

- 37. (A) In case of the death of a Member whose name is registered in the Register of Members, the survivors or survivor, where the deceased was a joint holder, and the executors or administrators of the deceased, where he was a sole or only surviving holder, shall be the only person(s) recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares.
  - (B) Nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased holder (whether sole or joint) from any liability in respect of any share held by him.
- 38. (A) Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member whose name is entered in the Register of Members, and any guardian of an infant becoming entitled to the legal title in a share and whose name is entered in the Register of Members, and any person as properly has the management of the estate of a Member whose name is entered in the Register of Members and who is mentally disordered and incapable of managing himself or his affairs may (subject as hereinafter provided) upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share, elect either to be registered himself as holder of the share or to have another person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof. The Directors shall, in any case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by a Member.
  - (B) If the person so becoming entitled elects to be registered himself, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing (in a form as may be approved by the Directors from time to time) signed by him stating that he so elects. If he elects to have another person registered he shall testify his election by executing to that person a transfer of the share. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these Regulations 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 event upon which transmission took place had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer executed by such Member.

39. (A) Save as otherwise provided by or in accordance with these Regulations, a person becoming entitled to a share by transmission (and upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share) shall be entitled to the same Dividends and other advantages as those to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share except that he shall not be entitled in respect thereof (except with the authority of the Directors) to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to General Meetings of the Company until he shall have been registered as a Member in respect of the share.
- (B) The Directors may at any time give notice requiring any person entitled to a share by transmission to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share, and if the notice is not complied with within ninety days the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, or other monies payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.
40. There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the registration of any probate or letters of administration or certificate of death or stop notice or power of attorney or other document relating to or affecting the title to any shares or otherwise for making any entry in the Register of Members affecting the title to any shares such fee not exceeding S\$2.00 (or such other fee as the Directors may determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed by the Relevant Laws from time to time) as the Directors may from time to time require.

#### **REFERENCE TO MEMBER**

41. A reference to a Member shall be a reference to a registered holder of shares in the Company.

#### **EXCLUSION OF EQUITIES**

42. Except as required by the Statutes or law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company shall not be bound by or compelled in any way to recognise (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share, or any interest in any fractional part of a share, or (except only as by these Regulations or by the Statutes or law otherwise provided) any other right in respect of any share, except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the person entered in the Register of Members as the registered holder thereof in respect of that share.



## **STOCK**

43. The Company may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution convert any paid-up shares into stock and may from time to time by like resolution reconvert any stock into paid-up shares of any denomination.
44. The holders of stock may transfer the same or any part thereof in the same manner and subject to the same Regulations as and subject to which the shares from which the stock arose might previously to conversion have been transferred (or as near thereto as circumstances admit) but no stock shall be transferable except in such units as the Directors may from time to time determine.
45. The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages with regards to Dividends, return of capital, voting and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose; but no such privilege or advantage (except as regards participation in the profits or assets of the Company) shall be conferred by an amount of stock which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privilege or advantage, and no such conversion shall affect or prejudice any preference or other special privileges attached to the shares so converted.

## **GENERAL MEETINGS**

46. Save as otherwise permitted under the Act and the rules and regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange, an Annual General Meeting shall be held once in every year, at such time (within a period of not more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding Annual General Meeting) and place as may be determined by the Directors. All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings. The interval between the close of a financial year of the Company and the date of the Company's Annual General Meeting shall not such period as prescribed by the Act and/or other legislation applicable to the Company from time to time.
47. The Directors may whenever they think fit, and shall on requisition in accordance with the Statutes, proceed with proper expedition to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting.

## **NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

48. Save as otherwise permitted under the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, an Annual General Meeting shall be called by notice of not less than twenty-one clear days or twenty clear Business Days (whichever is longer) and any Extraordinary General Meeting at which the passing of a Special Resolution is to be considered shall be called by notice of not less than twenty-one clear days or ten clear Business Days (whichever is longer). All other Extraordinary General Meetings may be called by notice of not less than fourteen clear days or

ten clear Business Days (whichever is longer). The period of notice shall in each case be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day on which the General Meeting is to be held and shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned to all Members other than those who are not under the provisions of these Regulations entitled to receive such notices from the Company, provided that if permitted by the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, a General Meeting notwithstanding that it has been called by a shorter notice than that specified above shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:

- (a) in the case of an Annual General Meeting by all the Members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) in the case of an Extraordinary General Meeting by a majority in number of the Members having a right to attend and vote thereat, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. of the total voting rights of all the Members having a right to vote at thereat,

provided also that the accidental omission to give notice to or the non-receipt of notice by any person entitled thereto shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting. At least fourteen days' notice (excluding the date of notice and the date of meeting) of any General Meeting shall be given to shareholders by advertisement in the daily press, Provided Always that in the case of any Extraordinary General Meeting at which it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution, at least twenty-one days' notice in writing (excluding the date of notice and the date of meeting) of such Extraordinary General Meeting shall be given to shareholders by advertisement in the daily press.

- 49. (A) Every notice calling a General Meeting shall specify the place, day and hour of the meeting, and there shall appear with reasonable prominence in every such notice a statement that a Member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and vote instead of him and that a proxy need not be a Member of the Company. Where the Company has one or more classes of shares that confer special, limited or conditional voting rights, or that confer no voting rights, the notice calling a General Meeting shall also specify the special, limited or conditional voting rights, or the absence of voting rights, in respect of each such class of shares.
- (B) In the case of an Annual General Meeting, the notice shall also specify the meeting as such.
- (C) In the case of any General Meeting at which business other than routine business ("special business") is to be transacted, the notice shall specify the general nature of such business, and if any resolution is to be proposed as a Special Resolution, the notice shall contain a statement to that effect.

50. Routine business shall mean and include only business transacted at an Annual General Meeting of the following classes, that is to say:
- (a) declaring Dividends;
  - (b) receiving and adopting the financial statements, the Directors' statement, and the Auditors' reports and other documents required to be attached or annexed to the financial statements;
  - (c) appointing or re-appointing Directors to fill vacancies arising at the meeting on retirement whether by rotation or otherwise;
  - (d) appointing Auditors or re-appointing the retiring Auditors (unless they were last appointed otherwise than by the Company in General Meeting);
  - (e) fixing the remuneration of the Auditors or determining the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed; and
  - (f) fixing the Directors fees.
51. Any notice of a General Meeting to consider special business shall be accompanied by a statement regarding the effect of any proposed resolution on the Company in respect of such special business.

#### **PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

52. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, failing whom the Deputy Chairman, shall preside as chairman at a General Meeting. If there be no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or if at any General Meeting neither be present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the Directors present shall choose one of their number (or, if no Director be present or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair, the Members present shall choose one of their number) to be chairman of the General Meeting.
53. No business other than the appointment of a Chairman shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Save as herein otherwise provided, the quorum at any General Meeting shall be two Members present in person or by proxy, provided that (i) a proxy representing more than one Member shall only count as one Member for purpose of determining if the quorum aforesaid is present; and (ii) where a Member is represented by more than one proxy, such proxies of such Member shall only count as one Member for purposes of determining if the quorum aforesaid is present. In addition, for the purposes of a quorum, joint holders of any share shall be treated as one Member.

54. If within thirty minutes from the time appointed for a General Meeting (or such longer interval as the chairman of the meeting may think fit to allow) a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of Members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week (or if that day is a public holiday then to the next business day following that public holiday) at the same time and place or such other day, time or place as the Directors may by not less than ten days' notice appoint.
55. The chairman of any General Meeting at which a quorum is present may with the consent of the meeting (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting from time to time (or *sine die*) and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Where a General Meeting is adjourned *sine die*, the time and place for the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the Directors. When a General Meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more or *sine die*, not less than seven days' notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in like manner as in the case of the original meeting.
56. Save as hereinbefore expressly provided, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned General Meeting.
57. If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall in good faith be ruled out of order by the chairman of the General Meeting, the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a Special Resolution, no amendment thereto (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon.
58. (A) At any general meeting, all resolutions put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by way of a poll save that the chairman of the meeting may in good faith, allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands. For purposes of this Regulation, procedural and administrative matters are those that (i) are not on the agenda of the general meeting or in any supplementary circular that may be issued by the Company to its Members; and (ii) relate to the chairman's duties to maintain the orderly conduct of the meeting and/or allow the business of the meeting to be properly and effectively dealt with, whilst allowing all Members a reasonable opportunity to express their views.  
  
(B) Where a show of hands is allowed, before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll may be demanded by:
  - (a) the chairman of the meeting; or

- (b) not less than two Members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote; or
- (c) any Member present in person or by proxy, or where such a Member has appointed two or more proxies any one of such proxies, or any number or combination of such Members or proxies, holding or representing as the case may be not less than 5 per cent. of the total voting rights of all the Members having the right to vote at the General Meeting; or
- (d) any Member present in person or by proxy, or where such a Member has appointed two or more proxies any one of such proxies, or any number or combination of such Members or proxies, holding shares conferring a right to vote at the General Meeting, of which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

A demand for a poll made pursuant to this Regulation 58(B) may be withdrawn only with the approval of the meeting.

- (C) If any votes be counted which ought not to have been counted or might have been rejected, the error shall not vitiate the result of the voting unless it be pointed out at the same General Meeting or at any adjournment thereof and not in any case unless it shall in the opinion of the Chairman be of sufficient magnitude.
59. Unless a poll is required, a declaration by the chairman of the General Meeting that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against such resolution. If a poll is required, it shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets or electronic means) as the chairman of the General Meeting may direct, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was required. The chairman of the General Meeting may appoint scrutineers and may adjourn the meeting to some place and time fixed by him for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll.
60. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the General Meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is required shall not be entitled to a casting vote.
61. (A) A poll on the choice of a chairman of the meeting or on a question of adjournment shall be taken immediately. A poll required on any other question shall be taken either immediately or at such subsequent time (not being more than thirty days from the date of the Meeting) and place as the chairman of

the Meeting may direct. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The demand for a poll pursuant to Regulation 58(B) shall not prevent the continuance of the General Meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded.

- (B) After the Chairman of any meeting shall have declared the General Meeting to be over and shall have left the chair no business or question shall under any pretext whatsoever be brought forward or discussed.

#### **VOTES OF MEMBERS**

- 62. (A) Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting attached by or in accordance with these Regulations to any class of shares, and to Regulation 4, each Member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy or by attorney, and in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative.
  - (B) On a show of hands every Member who is present in person or by proxy or by attorney, and in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative shall have one vote, provided that:
    - (a) in the case of a Member who is not a clearing house or its nominee(s) or a relevant intermediary and who is represented by two proxies, only one of the two proxies as determined by that Member or, failing such determination, by the Chairman of the meeting (or by a person authorised by him) in his sole discretion shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands; and
    - (b) in the case of a Member who is a clearing house or its nominee(s) or a relevant intermediary and who is represented by two or more proxies, each proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands.
  - (C) On a poll every Member who is present in person or by proxy or by attorney, and in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative shall have one vote for every share of which he holds or represents.
63. In the case of joint holders of a share, any one of such persons may vote and be reckoned in a quorum at any General Meeting either personally or by proxy or by attorney, or in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorized representative as if he were solely entitled thereto, but if more than one of such persons is present at a meeting, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy or by attorney, or in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorized representative, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the name which

stands first in the Register of Members in respect of the joint holding. Several executors or administrators of a deceased Member in whose name any share stands shall for the purpose of this Regulation be deemed joint holders thereof.

64. Where in Singapore or elsewhere a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) has been appointed by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf to exercise powers with respect to the property or affairs of any Member on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder, the Directors may in their absolute discretion, upon or subject to production of such evidence of the appointment as the Directors may require, permit such receiver or other person on behalf of such Member, to vote in person or by proxy at any General Meeting, or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company.
65. No Member shall be entitled in respect of shares held by him to vote at a General Meeting either personally or by proxy or by attorney, or in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to General Meetings if any call or other sum payable by him to the Company in respect of such shares remains unpaid.
- 65A. Where the Company has knowledge that any Member is, under the rules and regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution of the Company or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution of the Company, any votes cast by or on behalf of such Member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.
66. No objection shall be raised as to the admissibility of any vote except at the General Meeting or adjourned General Meeting at which the vote objected to is or may be given or tendered and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection shall be referred to the chairman of the General Meeting whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
67. On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy or by attorney, and in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative and a person entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.
68. (A) Save as otherwise provided in the Act:
  - (a) a Member who is not a clearing house or its nominee(s) or a relevant intermediary may appoint not more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same General Meeting. Where such Member's form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy; and

- (b) a Member who is a clearing house or its nominee(s) or a relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same General Meeting, but each proxy must be appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by such Member. Where such Member's form of proxy appoints more than two proxies, the number and class of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed shall be specified in the form of proxy.
  - (B) Where a Member appoints more than one proxy, the Member shall specify the proportion of his shares to be represented by each such proxy, failing which the nomination shall be deemed to be alternative.
  - (C) A proxy need not be a Member of the Company.
69. (A) An instrument appointing a proxy for any Member shall be in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form which the Directors may approve (provided that this shall not preclude the use of the two-way form) and:
- (a) in the case of an individual Member:
    - (i) signed by the appointor or his attorney if the instrument of proxy is delivered personally or sent by post; or
    - (ii) authorised by that individual through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors, if the instrument is submitted by electronic communication; and
  - (b) in the case of a Member which is a corporation:
    - (i) either given under its common seal or signed on its behalf by an attorney or a duly authorised officer of the corporation if the instrument of proxy is delivered personally or sent by post; or
    - (ii) authorised by that corporation through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors, if the instrument is submitted by electronic communication.

The Directors may, for the purposes of this Regulation, designate procedures for authenticating any such instrument, and any such instrument not so authenticated by use of such procedures shall be deemed not to have been received by the Company.

- (B) The signatures on an instrument of proxy need not be witnessed. Where an instrument appointing a proxy is signed on behalf of a Member by an attorney, the letter or power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof shall (failing



previous registration with the Company) be lodged with the instrument of proxy pursuant to the next following Regulation, failing which the instrument of proxy may be treated as invalid.

(C) The Directors may, in their absolute discretion:

- (a) approve the method and manner for an instrument appointing a proxy to be authorised; and
- (b) designate the procedure for authenticating an instrument appointing a proxy,

as contemplated in Regulation 69(A)(a)(ii) and 69(A)(b)(ii) for application to such Members or class of Members as they may determine. Where the Directors do not so approve and designate in relation to a Member (whether of a class or otherwise), Regulation 69(A)(a)(i) and/or (as the case may be) Regulation 69(A)(b)(i) shall apply.

70. (A) An instrument appointing a proxy or the power of attorney or other authority, if any:

- (a) if sent personally or by post, must be left at the Office or such other place (if any) as is specified for the purpose in the notice convening the General Meeting; or
- (b) if submitted by electronic communication, must be received through such means as may be specified for that purpose in or by way of note to or in any document accompanying the notice convening the General Meeting,

and in either case not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the General Meeting or adjourned General Meeting (or in the case of a poll before the time appointed for the taking of the poll) to which it is to be used and in default shall not be treated as valid.

(B) The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, and in relation to such Members or class of Members as they may determine, specify the means through which instruments appointing a proxy may be submitted by electronic communications, as contemplated in Regulation 70(A)(b). Where the Directors do not so specify in relation to a Member (whether of a class or otherwise), Regulation 70(A)(a) shall apply.

(C) An instrument appointing a proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated thereon, be valid as well for any adjournment of the General Meeting as for the meeting to which it relates, Provided that an instrument of proxy relating to more than one meeting (including any adjournment thereof) having once been so delivered for the purposes of any meeting shall not require again to be delivered for the purposes of any subsequent meeting to which it relates.

71. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to include the right to demand or join in demanding a poll, to move any resolution or amendment thereto and to speak at the General Meeting.
72. A vote cast by proxy in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy (which for the purposes of this Constitution shall also include a power of attorney) shall not be invalidated by the previous death or mental disorder of the principal or by the revocation of the appointment of the proxy or of the authority under which the appointment was made or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, mental disorder, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company at the Office (or such other place as may be specified for the deposit of instruments appointing proxies) at least one hour before the commencement of the General Meeting or adjourned General Meeting or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for the taking of the poll at which the vote is cast.
73. Subject to these Regulations, the Statutes and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Directors may, at their sole discretion, approve and implement, subject to such security measures as may be deemed necessary or expedient, such voting methods to allow Members who are unable to vote in person at any General Meeting the option to vote in absentia, including but not limited to voting by mail, electronic mail or facsimile.

#### **CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES**

74. (A) Any corporation which is a Member of the Company may by resolution of its Directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any General Meeting or of any class of Members. The person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of such corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member of the Company and such corporation shall for the purposes of these Regulations (but subject to the Act) be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present thereat.
- (B) If a clearing house (or its nominee(s)), being a corporation, is a Member, it may authorise such persons as it thinks fit to act as its representatives at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such representative is so authorised. Each person so authorised under the provisions of this article shall be deemed to have been duly authorized without further evidence of the facts and be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of the clearing house (or its nominee(s)) as if such person was the registered holder of

the shares of the Company held by the clearing house (or its nominee(s)), including, where a show of hands is allowed, the right to vote individually on a show of hands.

- (C) Any reference in these Regulations to a duly authorised representative of a Member being a corporation shall mean a representative authorised under the provisions of this Regulation.

### **DIRECTORS**

75. Subject as hereinafter provided, the Directors, all of whom shall be natural persons, shall not be fewer than two. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution from time to time vary the maximum number of Directors.
76. A Director shall not be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification. A Director who is not a Member of the Company shall nevertheless be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and speak at General Meetings.
77. The ordinary remuneration of the Directors, which shall from time to time be determined by an Ordinary Resolution of the Company, shall not be increased except pursuant to an Ordinary Resolution passed at a General Meeting where notice of the proposed increase shall have been given in the notice convening the General Meeting and shall (unless such resolution otherwise provides) be divisible among the Directors as they may agree, or failing agreement, equally, except that any Director who shall hold office for part only of the period in respect of which such remuneration is payable shall be entitled only to rank in such division for a proportion of remuneration related to the period during which he has held office. The ordinary remuneration of an executive Director may not include a commission on or a percentage of turnover and the ordinary remuneration of a non-executive Director shall be a fixed sum, and not by a commission on or a percentage of profits or turnover.
78. Any Director who holds any executive office, or who serves on any committee of the Directors, or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director, may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or otherwise as the Directors may determine, Provided that such extra remuneration (in case of an executive Director) shall not be by way of commission on or a percentage of turnover and (in the case of a non-executive Director) shall be a fixed sum, and not by a commission on or a percentage of profits or turnover.
79. The Directors may repay to any Director all such reasonable expenses as he may incur in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or of any committee of the Directors or General Meetings or otherwise in or about the business of the Company.

80. Subject to the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Directors shall have power to pay and agree to pay pensions or other retirement, superannuation, death or disability benefits to (or to any person in respect of) any Director for the time being holding any executive office and for the purpose of providing any such pensions or other benefits to contribute to any scheme or fund or to pay premiums.
81. (A) Other than the office of Auditor, a Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company and he or any firm of which he is a member may act in a professional capacity for the Company in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and on such terms (as to remuneration and otherwise) as the Directors may determine. No Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting or entering into any arrangement or transaction with the Company either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise nor shall such contract, arrangement or transaction or any contract, arrangement or transaction entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director shall be in any way interested be avoided nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract, arrangement or transaction by reason only of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relation thereby established but every Director and Chief Executive Officer (or person(s) holding an equivalent position) shall observe the provisions of the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange relating to the disclosure of the interests of the Directors and Chief Executive Officers (or person(s) holding an equivalent position) in transactions or proposed transactions with the Company or of any office or property held by a Director or a Chief Executive Officer (or person(s) holding an equivalent position) which might create duties or interests in conflict with his duties or interests as a Director or a Chief Executive Officer (or an equivalent position), as the case may be.
- (B) A Director may be or become a director of or hold any office or place of profit (other than as Auditor) or be otherwise interested in any company in which the Company may be interested as vendor, purchaser, shareholder or otherwise and unless otherwise agreed shall not be accountable for any fees, remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director or officer of or by virtue of his interest in such other company.
- (C) The Directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any company held or owned by the Company in such manner and in all respects as the Directors think fit in the interests of the Company (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them to be directors of such company or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such company) and any such Director may

vote in favour of the exercise of such voting powers in the manner aforesaid notwithstanding that he may be or be about to be appointed a director of such other company.

82. (A) The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Company (whether such appointment is executive or non-executive in nature) or to be the holder of any executive office under the Company or under any other company in which the Company is in any way interested on such terms and for such period as they may (subject to the provisions of the Statutes and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange) determine and, without prejudice to the terms of any contract entered into in any particular case, may at any time revoke any such appointment.
- (B) The appointment of any Director to the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman or Managing or Joint Managing or Deputy or Assistant Managing Director shall automatically determine if he ceases to be a Director but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.
- (C) The appointment of any Director to any other executive office shall not automatically determine if he ceases from any cause to be a Director, unless the contract or resolution under which he holds office shall expressly state otherwise, in which event such determination shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.
83. The Directors may entrust to and confer upon any Directors holding any executive office under the Company or any other company as aforesaid any of the powers exercisable by them as Directors upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think fit, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers, and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

#### **MANAGING DIRECTORS**

84. The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be Managing Director or Managing Directors or such equivalent positions of the Company and may from time to time (subject to the provisions of any contract between him or them and the Company) remove or dismiss him or them from office and appoint another or others in his or their places. Where such an appointment is for a fixed term, such term shall not exceed three years.

85. A Managing Director or a person holding an equivalent position shall be subject to the control of the Directors but subject thereto the Directors may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director or a person holding an equivalent position for the time being such of the powers exercisable under these Regulations by the Directors as they may think fit and may confer such powers for such time and to be exercised on such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think expedient and they may confer such powers either collaterally with or to the exclusion of and in substitution for all or any of the powers of the Directors in that behalf and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.
86. A Managing Director shall be subject to the same provisions as to retirement by rotation, resignation and removal as the other Directors of the Company and if he ceases to hold the office of Director from any cause he shall *ipso facto* and immediately cease to be a Managing Director.
87. The remuneration of a Managing Director shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors and may subject to these Regulations and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange be by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or by any or all these modes but he shall not under any circumstances be remunerated by a commission on or a percentage of turnover.

#### **APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS**

88. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution appoint any person to be a Director either as an additional Director or to fill a casual vacancy. Without prejudice thereto the Directors shall also have power at any time so to do, but so that the total number of Directors shall not thereby exceed the maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these Regulations. Any person appointed by the Directors to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office until the first general meeting of Members after his appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting and any person appointed by the Directors as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the next Annual General Meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.
89. At each Annual General Meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation, Provided that each Director shall retire at least once every three years.
90. The Directors to retire by rotation shall include (so far as necessary to obtain the number required) any Director who wishes to retire and not to offer himself for re-election. Any further Directors so to retire shall be those of the other Directors subject to retirement by rotation who have been longest in office since their last re-

election or appointment and so that as between persons who became or were last re-elected Directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by ballot. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.

91. The Company at a General Meeting at which a Director retires under any provision of these Regulations may by Ordinary Resolution fill the office being vacated by electing thereto the retiring Director or some other person eligible for appointment.

The retirement shall not have effect until the conclusion of the meeting except where a resolution is passed to elect some other person in the place of the retiring Director or a resolution for his re-election is put to the meeting and lost and accordingly a retiring Director who is re-elected will continue in office without a break.

92. A resolution for the appointment of two or more persons as Directors by a single resolution shall not be moved at any General Meeting unless a resolution that it shall be so moved has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it, and any resolution moved in contravention of this provision shall be void.

93. No person, other than a Director retiring at the meeting, shall, unless recommended by the Directors for re-election, be eligible for appointment as a Director at any General Meeting unless there shall have been left at the Office or the Company's place of business in Hong Kong as registered under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) notice in writing signed by some Member duly qualified 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 duly signed by the nominee giving his consent to the nomination and signifying his candidature for the office or the intention of such Member to propose him, provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such notice(s) may be given, shall be at least seven days and that (if the notice(s) are submitted after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election) the period for lodgment of such notice(s) shall commence on the day after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven days prior to the date of such general meeting.

94. The office of a Director shall be vacated in any of the following events, namely:

- (a) if he shall cease to be a Director by virtue of the Act or become prohibited or disqualified by the Statutes or any other law from acting as a Director; or
- (b) if (not being a Director holding any executive office for a fixed term) he shall resign by writing under his hand left at the Office or if he shall in writing offer to resign and the Directors shall resolve to accept such offer; or

- (c) if he shall become bankrupt or have a receiving order made against him or shall make arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
  - (d) if he becomes of unsound mind or mentally disordered and incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or if in Singapore or elsewhere an order shall be made by any court claiming jurisdiction in that behalf on the ground (however formulated) of mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian or for the appointment of a receiver or other person (by whatever name called) to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
  - (e) is absent, for more than six months and without leave of the Directors, from meetings of the Directors held during that period; or
  - (f) if he is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds, he shall immediately resign from the Board of Directors; or
  - (g) if he is removed by the Company in General Meeting pursuant to these Regulations.
95. The Company may in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Statutes, by Ordinary Resolution of which special notice has been given, remove any Director (including a managing or other executive Director) from office at any time before the expiration of his period of office (notwithstanding any provision of these Regulations or of any agreement between the Company and such Director, but without prejudice to any claim he may have for damages for breach of any such agreement). A vacancy on the Board created by the removal of a Director under the provisions of this Regulation may be filled by the election or appointment by ordinary resolution the Members at the meeting at which such Director is removed.

#### **ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

96. (A) Any Director may at any time by writing under his hand and deposited at the Office, or delivered at a meeting of the Directors, appoint any person (other than another Director or a person who has already been appointed alternate for another Director) to be his alternate Director and may in like manner at any time terminate such appointment. Such appointment, unless previously approved by a majority of the Directors, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved.
- (B) The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which if he were a Director would cause him to vacate such office or if the Director concerned (below called "his principal") ceases to be a Director.



- (C) An alternate Director shall be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Directors and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which his principal is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all functions of his principal as a Director, and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these Regulations shall apply as if he (instead of his principal) were a Director. If his principal is for the time being absent from Singapore or temporarily unable to act through ill health or disability, his signature or any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his principal. To such extent as the Directors may from time to time determine in relation to any committees of the Directors, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to any meeting of any such committee of which his principal is a member. An alternate Director shall not (save as aforesaid) have any power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for any other purposes of these Regulations.
- (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 principal as such principal may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct provided that any fees payable to him shall be deducted from his principal's remuneration.
- (E) Any appointment or removal of an alternate Director shall be effected by notice in writing under the hand of the Director making the appointment or removal.
- (F) No Director shall act as an alternate Director of the Company. A person shall not act as alternate Director to more than one Director at the same time.

#### **MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS**

97. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. At any time, any Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, summon a meeting of Directors. Notice of a meeting of the Board shall be deemed to be duly given to a Director if it is given to such Director in writing or verbally (including in person or by telephone) or via electronic mail or by telephone or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine whenever he shall be required so to do by any Director. Any Director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be retroactive. Directors may participate in a meeting of the Directors by means of a conference telephone, video conferencing, audio visual, or other similar communications equipment by means of

which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, without a Director being in the physical presence of another Director or Directors, and participation in a meeting pursuant to this provision shall constitute presence in person at such meeting. A Director participating in a meeting in the manner aforesaid may also be taken into account in ascertaining the presence of a quorum at the meeting. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of Directors physically present for the purpose of the meeting is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the Chairman of the meeting is physically present. The minutes of the proceedings at such meeting by telephone or other means of communication shall be sufficient evidence of such proceedings and of the observance of all necessary formalities if certified as the correct minutes by the chairman of the meeting.

98. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Directors may be fixed from time to time by the Directors and unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two. A meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all powers and discretions for the time being exercisable by the Directors.
99. Questions arising at any meeting of the Directors shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall not have a casting vote.
100. A Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he or any of his close associates has a material interest, directly or indirectly, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following:
  - (a) any contract or arrangement or any other proposal for the giving to such Director or his close associate(s) any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or any of his close associate(s) or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of his close associate(s) at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
  - (b) any contract or arrangement or any other proposal for the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his close associate(s) has himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- (c) any contract or arrangement or any other 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 or his close associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub underwriting of the offer;
- (d) any contract or arrangement or any other proposal concerning any other company in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested only, whether directly or indirectly, as an officer or executive or shareholder or in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are beneficially interested in shares of that company, provided that the Director and any of his close associates are not in aggregate 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 or that of his close associates is derived) or of the voting rights; or
- (e) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries, including the following:
  - (i) the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or any share incentive or share option scheme under which the Director or his close associate(s) may benefit; or
  - (ii) the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to Directors or his close associate(s) and to employees of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director, or his close associate(s), as such any privilege or advantage not accorded generally to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; or
- (f) any contract or arrangement or any other proposal in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company by virtue only of his/their interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company.

100A. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting.

101. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancies, but if and so long as the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these Regulations, the continuing Directors or Director may, except in an emergency, act only for the purpose of filling up such vacancies or of summoning General Meetings, but not for any other purpose. If there be no Directors or Director able or willing to act, then any two Members may summon a General Meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors.

102. (A) The Directors may from time to time elect from their number a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman (or two or more Deputy Chairmen) and determine the period for which each is to hold office. The Deputy Chairman will perform the duties of the Chairman during the Chairman's absence for any reason. If no Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall have been appointed or if at any meeting of the Directors no Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall be present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
- (B) If at any time there is more than one Deputy Chairman, the right in the absence of the Chairman to preside at a meeting of the Directors or of the Company shall be determined as between the Deputy Chairmen present (if more than one) by seniority in length of appointment or otherwise as resolved by the Directors.
103. A resolution in writing signed by the majority of the Directors or their alternates (who are not prohibited by these Regulations from voting on such resolutions), being not less than are sufficient to form a quorum shall be as effective as a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the Directors and may consist of several documents in the like form, each signed by one or more Directors. The expressions "in writing" and "signed" include approval by any such Director by telefax, telex, cable or telegram or any form of electronic communication approved by the Directors for such purpose from time to time incorporating, if the Directors deem necessary, the use of security and/or identification procedures and devices approved by the Directors.
104. The Directors may delegate any of their powers or discretion to committees consisting of one or more members of their body and (if thought fit) one or more other persons co-opted as hereinafter provided. Any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations which may from time to time be imposed by the Directors. Any such regulations may provide for or authorise the co-option to the committee of persons other than Directors and for such co-opted members to have voting rights as members of the committee.
105. The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed *mutatis mutandis* by the provisions of these Regulations regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors, so far as the same are not superseded by any regulations made by the Directors under the last preceding Regulation.

106. All acts done by any meeting of Directors, or of any such committee, or by any person acting as a Director or as a member of any such committee, shall as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, notwithstanding that there was defect in the appointment of any of the persons acting as aforesaid, or that any such persons was at the time of his appointment not qualified for appointment or subsequently became disqualified or had vacated office, or was not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a Director or member of the committee and had been entitled to vote.

#### **AUDIT COMMITTEE**

107. An audit committee shall be appointed by the Directors in accordance with Section 201B of the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, if and where applicable to the Company.

#### **BORROWING POWERS**

108. Subject as hereinafter provided and to the provisions of the Statutes, the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital and to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

#### **GENERAL POWERS OF DIRECTORS**

109. The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by or under the direction or supervision of the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the Statutes or by these Regulations required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of this Constitution, to the provisions of the Statutes and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid regulations or provisions, as may be prescribed by Special Resolution of the Company, but no regulation so made by the Company shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made. The general powers given by this Regulation shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other Regulation.
110. The Directors shall not carry into effect any proposals for selling or disposing of the whole or substantially the whole of the Company's undertaking save in accordance with the Act.
111. The Directors may establish any local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in Singapore or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such local boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration, and may delegate to any local board, manager or agent any

of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Directors, with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local boards, or any of them, to fill any vacancies therein, and to act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit, and the Directors 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.

112. The Directors may from time to time and at any time by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, 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 Directors under these Regulations) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they 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 Directors 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.
113. The Company or the Directors on behalf of the Company may in exercise of the powers in that behalf conferred by the Statutes cause to be kept a Branch Register, or Branch Registers, of Members and the Directors may (subject to the provisions of the Statutes) make and vary such regulations as they may think fit in respect of the keeping of any such Register.
114. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other negotiable or transferable instruments, and all receipts for monies paid to the Company, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Directors shall from time to time by resolution determine.
115. The Directors shall cause minutes to be duly made and entered in books provided for such purpose:
  - (a) of all appointments of officers to be engaged in the management of the Company's affairs;
  - (b) of the names of the Directors present at all meetings of the Company, of the Directors and of any committee of Directors; and
  - (c) of all proceedings at all meetings of the Company, of the Directors and of any committee of Directors.

Such minutes shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting.

## **SECRETARY**

116. The Secretary shall be appointed by the Directors on such terms and for such period as they may think fit. Any Secretary so appointed may at any time be removed from office by the Directors, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company. If thought fit, two or more persons may be appointed as Joint Secretaries. The Directors may also appoint from time to time on such terms as they may think fit one or more Assistant Secretaries. The appointment and duties of the Secretary or Joint Secretaries shall not conflict with the provisions of the Act and in particular Section 171 of the Act.
117. (A) The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal which shall not be used without the authority of the Directors or of a committee authorised by the Directors in that behalf.
- (B) The general powers given by this Regulation shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other Regulation.
118. Every instrument to which the Seal shall be affixed shall be signed autographically or by facsimile by one Director and the Secretary or by two Directors or some other person appointed by the Directors, save that as regards any certificates for shares or debentures or other securities of the Company, the Directors may by resolution determine that such signatures or either of them shall be dispensed with or affixed by some method of mechanical electronic signature or other method approved by the Directors.
119. (A) The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having an official seal for use abroad and such powers shall be vested in the Directors.
- (B) The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Statutes with regard to having a duplicate Seal as referred to in Section 124 of the Act which shall be a facsimile of the Seal with the addition on its face of the words "Share Seal".

## **KEEPING OF STATUTORY RECORDS**

120. Any register, index, minute book, accounting record, minute or other book required to be kept by the Company under the Statutes may, subject to and in accordance with the Act, be kept either in hard copy or in electronic form, and arranged in the manner that the Directors think fit. If such records are kept in electronic form, the Directors shall ensure that they are capable of being reproduced in hard copy form, and shall provide for the manner in which the records are to be authenticated and verified. In any case where such records are kept otherwise than in hard copy form, the Directors shall take reasonable precautions for ensuring the proper maintenance

and authenticity of such records, guarding against falsification and facilitating the discovery of any falsifications. The Company shall cause true English translations of all accounts, minute books or other records required to be kept by the Company under the Statutes which are not kept in English to be made from time to time at intervals of not more than seven days, and shall keep the translations with the originals for so long as the originals are required under the Statutes to be kept. The Company shall also keep at the Office certified English translations of all instruments, certificates, contracts or documents not written in English which the Company is required under the Statutes to make available for public inspection.

#### **AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS**

121. Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Directors or any committee and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts, and where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the Office, the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Directors as aforesaid. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the Directors or any committee, which is certified as aforesaid, shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed, or as the case may be, that any minute so extracted is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting. Any authentication or certification made pursuant to this Regulation may be made by any electronic means approved by the Directors from time to time for such purpose incorporating, if the Directors deem necessary, the use of security procedures or devices approved by the Directors.

#### **RESERVES**

122. The Directors may from time to time set aside out of the profits of the Company and carry to reserve such sums as they think proper which, at the discretion of the Directors, shall be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may properly be applied and pending such application may either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested. The Directors may divide the reserve into such special funds as they think fit and may consolidate into one fund any special funds or any parts of any special funds into which the reserve may have been divided. The Directors may also, without placing the same to reserve, carry forward any profits. In carrying sums to reserve and in applying the same, the Directors shall comply with the provisions of the Statutes.



## DIVIDENDS

123. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution declare Dividends but no such Dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.
124. If and so far as in the opinion of the Directors, the profits of the Company justify such payments, the Directors may declare and pay the fixed Dividends on any class of shares carrying a fixed Dividend expressed to be payable on fixed dates on the half-yearly or other dates prescribed for the payment thereof and may also from time to time declare and pay interim Dividends on shares of any class of such amounts and on such dates and in respect of such periods as they think fit.
125. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares and except as otherwise permitted under the Act:
- (a) all Dividends in respect of shares must be paid in proportion to the number of shares held by a Member, but where shares are partly paid, all Dividends must be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the partly paid shares; and
  - (b) all Dividends must be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts so paid or credited as paid during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the Dividend is paid.

For the purposes of this Regulation, an amount paid or credited as paid on a share in advance of a call is to be ignored.

126. (A) No Dividend shall be paid otherwise than out of profits available for distribution under the provisions of the Statutes. The payment by the Directors of any unclaimed dividends or other monies payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof. All Dividends remaining unclaimed after one year from having been first payable may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company, and any Dividend or any such monies unclaimed after six (6) years from having been first payable shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company Provided Always that the Directors may at any time thereafter at their absolute discretion annul any such forfeiture and pay the Dividend so forfeited to the person entitled thereto prior to the forfeiture.
127. No Dividend or other monies payable on or in respect of a share shall bear interest as against the Company.
128. (A) The Directors may retain any Dividend or other monies payable on or in respect of a share on 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 Directors may retain the Dividends 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 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.
- (C) A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.
129. The waiver in whole or in part of any Dividend on any share by any document (whether or not under seal) shall be effective only if such document is signed by the Member (or the person entitled to the share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder) and delivered to the Company and if or to the extent that the same is accepted as such or acted upon by the Company.
130. The Company may upon the recommendation of the Directors by Ordinary Resolution direct payment of a Dividend in whole or in part by the distribution of specific assets (and in particular of paid-up shares or debentures of any other company or in any one or more of such ways) and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution. Where any difficulty arises with regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular, may issue fractional certificates, may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof, may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Member 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 Directors.
131. Any Dividend or other monies payable in cash on or in respect of a share may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address appearing in the Register of Members of the Member or person entitled thereto (or, if two or more persons are registered in the Register of Members as joint holders of the share or are entitled thereto in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to any one of such persons) or to such person and such address as such Member or person or persons may by writing direct.

Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent or to such person as the holder or joint holders or person or persons entitled to the share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder may direct and payment of the cheque or warrant by the banker upon whom it is drawn shall be a good discharge to the Company. Every such cheque or warrant shall be sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented thereby.

132. If two or more persons are registered in the Register of Members as joint holders of any share, or are entitled jointly to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any Dividend, return of capital or other monies payable or property distributable on or in respect of the share.
133. Any resolution declaring a Dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in General Meeting or a resolution of the Directors, may specify that the same shall be payable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares in the Register of Members at the close of business on a particular date and thereupon the Dividend shall be payable 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.
134. (A) Whenever the Directors or the Company in general meeting have resolved or proposed that a dividend (including an interim, final, special or other dividend) be paid or declared on the ordinary shares of the Company, the Directors may further resolve that Members entitled to such dividend be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of ordinary shares credited as fully paid in lieu of cash in respect of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Directors may think fit.

In such case, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Directors;
- (b) the Directors shall determine the manner in which Members shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of ordinary shares credited as fully paid in lieu of cash in respect of the whole or such part of any dividend in respect of which the Directors shall have passed such a resolution as aforesaid, and the Directors may make such arrangements as to the giving of notice to Members, providing for forms of election for completion by Members (whether in respect of a particular dividend or dividends or generally), determining the procedure for making such elections or revoking the same and the place at which and the latest date and time by which any forms of election or other documents by which elections are made or revoked must be lodged, and otherwise make all such arrangements and do all such things, as the Directors consider necessary or expedient in connection with the provisions of this Regulation;
- (c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded provided that the Directors may determine, either generally or in any specific case, that such right shall be exercisable in respect of the whole or any part of that portion; and

- (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable in cash on ordinary shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised (the “elected ordinary shares”) and in lieu and in satisfaction thereof ordinary shares shall be allotted and credited as fully paid to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose and (notwithstanding any provision of the Regulations to the contrary), the Directors shall be empowered to do all things necessary and convenient for the purpose of implementing the aforesaid including, without limitation, the making of each necessary allotment of shares and of each necessary appropriation, capitalisation, application, payment and distribution of funds which may be lawfully appropriated, capitalised, applied, paid or distributed for the purpose of the allotment and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing the Directors may (i) capitalise and apply the amount standing to the credit of any of the Company’s reserve accounts or any sum standing to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise for distribution as the Directors may determine, such sum as may be required to pay up in full the appropriate number of ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to and among the holders of the elected ordinary shares on such basis, or (ii) apply the sum which would otherwise have been payable in cash to the holders of the elected ordinary shares towards payment of the appropriate number of ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to and among the holders of the elected ordinary shares on such basis.
- (B) (a) The ordinary shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Regulation shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the ordinary shares then in issue save only as regards participation in the dividend which is the subject of the election referred to above (including the right to make the election referred to above) or any other distributions, bonuses or rights paid, made, declared or announced prior to or contemporaneous with the payment or declaration of the dividend which is the subject of the election referred to above, unless the Directors shall otherwise specify.
- (b) The Directors may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any appropriation, capitalisation, application, payment and distribution of funds pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Regulation, with full power to make such provisions as they think fit in the case of fractional entitlements to shares (including, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in these Regulations, provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are disregarded or rounded up or down), or whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than the Members) and to authorize any person to enter on behalf of all the Members interested into an agreement with the

Company providing for any such appropriation, capitalisation, application, payment and distribution of funds and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

- (c) the Directors shall determine the manner in which Members shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of ordinary shares credited as fully paid in lieu of cash in respect of the whole or such part of any dividend in respect of which the Directors shall have passed such a resolution as aforesaid, and the Directors may make such arrangements as to the giving of notice to Members, providing for forms of election for completion by Members (whether in respect of a particular Dividend or Dividends or generally), determining the procedure for making such elections or revoking the same and the place at which and the latest date and time by which any forms of election or other documents by which elections are made or revoked must be lodged, and otherwise make all such arrangements and do all such things, as the Directors consider necessary or expedient in connection with the provisions of this Regulation 134.
- (C) The Directors may, on any occasion when they resolve as provided in paragraph (A) of this Regulation 134, determine that the rights of election under that paragraph shall not be made available to the persons who are registered as holders of ordinary shares in the Register of Members, or in respect of ordinary shares the transfer of which is registered, after such date as the Directors may fix subject to such exceptions as the Directors think fit, and in such event the provisions of this Regulation 134 shall be read and construed subject to such determination.
- (D) The Directors may, on any occasion when they resolve as provided in paragraph (A) of this Regulation 134, further determine that no allotment of ordinary shares or rights of election for ordinary shares under that paragraph shall be made available or made to Members whose registered addresses entered the Register of Members is outside Singapore or to such other Members or class of Members as the Directors may in their sole discretion decide and in such event the only entitlements of the Members aforesaid shall be to receive in cash the relevant Dividend resolved or proposed to be paid or declared.
- (E) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Regulation 134, if at any time after the Directors' resolution to apply the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Regulation 134 in relation to any Dividend but prior to the allotment of ordinary shares pursuant thereto, the Directors shall consider that by reason of any event or circumstance (whether arising before or after such resolution) or by reason of any matter whatsoever it is no longer expedient or appropriate to

implement that proposal, the Directors may at their absolute discretion and as they deem fit in the interest of the Company, cancel the proposed application of paragraph (A) of this Regulation 134.

#### **BONUS ISSUES AND CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES**

135. (A) The Directors may, with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company (including any Ordinary Resolution passed pursuant to Regulation 5(B) but subject to Regulation 8(E)):
- (a) issue bonus shares for which no consideration is payable to the Company to the persons registered as holders of shares in the Register of Members at the close of business on:
    - (i) the date of the Ordinary Resolution (or such other date as may be specified therein or determined as therein provided); or
    - (ii) (in the case of an Ordinary Resolution passed pursuant to Regulation 5(B)) such other date as may be determined by the Directors, in proportion to their then holdings of shares; and/or
  - (b) capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts or other undistributable reserve or any sum standing to the credit of profit and loss account by appropriating such sum to the persons registered as holders of shares in the Register of Members at the close of business on:
    - (i) the date of the Ordinary Resolution (or such other date as may be specified therein or determined as therein provided); or
    - (ii) (in the case of an Ordinary Resolution passed pursuant to Regulation 5(B)) such other date as may be determined by the Directors,  
  
in proportion to their then holdings of shares and applying such sum on their behalf in paying up in full unissued shares (or, subject to any special rights previously conferred on any shares or class of shares for the time being issued, unissued shares of any other class not being redeemable shares) for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid up to and amongst them as bonus shares in the proportion aforesaid.
- (B) The Directors may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any such bonus issue or capitalisation under this Regulation 135, with full power to the Directors to make such provisions as they think fit for any fractional entitlements which would arise on the basis aforesaid (including provisions whereby fractional entitlements are disregarded or the benefit thereof accrues to the Company rather than to the Members concerned). The

Directors may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the Members interested into an agreement with the Company providing for any such bonus issue or capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

- (C) In addition and without prejudice to the powers provided for by this Regulation 135, the Directors shall have power to issue shares for which no consideration is payable and to capitalise any undivided profits or other monies of the Company not required for the payment or provision of any Dividend on any shares entitled to cumulative or non-cumulative preferential Dividends (including profits or other monies carried and standing to any reserve or reserves) and to apply such profits or other monies in paying up in full, in each case on terms that such shares shall, upon issue, be held by or for the benefit of participants of any share incentive or option scheme or plan implemented by the Company and approved by Members in General Meeting and on such terms as the Directors shall think fit.
- (D) The Directors may do all such acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any of the foregoing.

#### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

- 136. (A) The Directors shall cause to be kept such accounting and other records as are necessary to comply with the provisions of the Act and shall cause those records to be kept in such manner as to enable them to be conveniently and properly audited.
  - (B) Accounting records sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and otherwise complying with the Statutes, shall be kept at the Office or at such other place as the Directors think fit. No Member of the Company or other person shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or authorised by the Directors.
137. The Directors shall from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, cause to be prepared and to be laid before a General Meeting of the Company financial statements, balance sheets, reports, statements and other documents as may be prescribed by the said Act.
138. A copy of the financial statements and, if required, balance-sheet (including every document required by law to be attached or thereto), which is duly audited and which is laid before the Company in General Meetings accompanied by a copy of the Auditor's report thereon and the Directors' report, shall not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting be sent to every Member of the Company and to every other person who is entitled to receive notices of General Meetings under the

provisions of the Statutes or of these Regulations, Provided Always that (a) these documents may be sent less than 21 days before the date of the General Meeting if all persons entitled to receive notices of General Meetings from the Company so agree; and (b) this Regulation shall not require a copy of these documents to be sent to more than one of any joint holders or to any person of whose address the Company is not aware, but any Member to whom a copy of these documents has not been sent shall be entitled to receive a copy free of charge on application at the Office.

### **AUDITORS**

139. (A) An Auditor shall be appointed and his duties regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Every Auditor of the Company shall have a right of access at all times to the accounting and other records of the Company and shall make his report as required by the Act.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, all acts done by any person acting as an Auditor shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid, notwithstanding that there was some defect in his appointment or that he was at the time of his appointment not qualified for appointment or subsequently became disqualified.
140. An Auditor shall be entitled to attend any General Meeting and to receive all notices of and other communications relating to any General Meeting which any Member is entitled to receive and to be heard at any General Meeting on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns him as Auditor.

### **NOTICES**

141. (A) Any notice or document (including a share certificate) may be served on or delivered to any Member by the Company either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid cover addressed to such Member at his registered address appearing in the Register of Members, or any other address, if any, supplied by him to the Company, as his address for the service of notices, or by delivering it to such address as aforesaid. Where any notice or other document is served or delivered by post, service or delivery shall be deemed to have been served at the time the envelope or cover containing the same is posted, and in proving such service or delivery, it shall be sufficient to prove that such envelope or cover was properly addressed, stamped and posted.
- (B) Any notice of meeting or other document (including any “corporate communication” within the meaning ascribed thereto under the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange) required or permitted to be given, sent or served under the Act or these Regulations or the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange may be given, sent or served by the Company using electronic



communications to the current address of that person or by making it available on a website prescribed by the Company from time to time in accordance with this Constitution, the Act, the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange and/or any other applicable regulations or procedures. Where a notice or document is given, sent or served by electronic communications:

- (a) to the current address of a person pursuant to this Regulation, it shall be deemed to have been duly given, sent or served at the time of transmission of the electronic communication by the email server or facility operated by the Company or its service provider to the current address of such person (notwithstanding any delayed receipt, non-delivery or “returned mail” reply message or any other error message indicating that the electronic communication was delayed or not successfully sent), unless otherwise provided under the Act, the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange and/or any other applicable regulations or procedures; and
- (b) by making it available on a website pursuant to this Regulation and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, it shall be deemed to have been duly given, sent or served on the date on which the notice or document is first made available on the website, or unless otherwise provided under the Act, the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange and/or any other applicable regulations or procedures.

(C) The Directors may, at their discretion, at any time give a Member an opportunity to elect within a specified period of time whether to receive such notice or document by way of electronic communications or as a physical copy, and a Member shall be deemed to have consented to receive such notice or document by way of electronic communications if he was given such an opportunity and he failed to make an election within the specified time, and he shall not in such an event have a right to receive a physical copy of such notice or document.

142. Any notice given to that one of the joint holders of a share whose name stands first in the Register of Members in respect of the share shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders in their capacity as such.

143. A person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member upon supplying to the Company such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show his title to the share, and upon supplying also to the Company an address for the service of notices, shall be entitled to have served upon or delivered to him at such address any notice or document to which the Member but for his death or bankruptcy would have been entitled, and such service or delivery shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service or delivery of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share. Save as aforesaid, any notice or document delivered or sent by post to or left at the registered address or given, sent or served by electronic

communication to the current address (as the case may be) of any Member in pursuance of these Regulations shall, notwithstanding that such Member be then dead or bankrupt or in liquidation, and whether or not the Company have notice of his death or bankruptcy or liquidation, be deemed to have been duly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of such Member in the Register of Members as sole or first-named joint holder.

#### **MEMBERS WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN**

144. (A) Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under Regulation 144(B), the Company may cease sending 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 the 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.
- (B) The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Directors think fit and in accordance with the requirements of any applicable law, any shares of a Member who is untraceable, but no such sale shall be made unless:
- (a) all cheques or warrants in respect of dividends of the shares in question, being not less than three in total number, for any sum payable in cash to the holder of such shares in respect of them sent during the relevant period in the manner authorised by this Constitution have remained uncashed;
  - (b) so far as it is aware at the end of the relevant period, the Company has not at any time during the relevant period received any indication of the existence of the Member who is the holder of such shares or of a person entitled to such shares by death, bankruptcy or operation of law; and
  - (c) the Company, if so required by the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, has given notice to the Designated Stock Exchange, and caused advertisement to be made in newspapers in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange, of its intention to sell such shares in the manner required by the Designated Stock Exchange, and a period of three months or such shorter period as may be allowed by the Designated Stock Exchange has elapsed since the date of such advertisement.

For the purpose of the foregoing, the “relevant period” means the period commencing 12 years before the date of publication of the advertisement referred to in Regulation 144(B)(c) and ending at the expiry of the period referred to in Regulation 144(B)(c).

- (C) To give effect to any such sale the Directors may authorise some person to transfer the said shares and an instrument of transfer signed or otherwise executed by or on behalf of such person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the registered holder or the person entitled by transmission to such 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 relating to the sale. The net proceeds of the sale will 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. No trust shall be created in respect of such debt and no interest shall be payable in respect of it and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned from the net proceeds which may be employed in the business of the Company or as it thinks fit. Any sale under this Regulation shall be valid and effective notwithstanding that the Member holding the shares sold is dead, bankrupt or otherwise under any legal disability or incapacity.

#### **WINDING UP**

145. The Directors shall have power in the name and on behalf of the Company to present a petition to the court for the Company to be wound up.
146. 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, divide among the Members *in specie* or in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether or not 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 one or more class or classes of property and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the Members of different classes of Members. The Liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of Members as the Liquidator with the like authority shall think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no contributory shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property in respect of which there is a liability.

#### **INSURANCE**

147. Subject to the Statutes and Regulation 149, to the maximum extent permitted by law, the Company may pay, or agree to pay, a premium for a contract insuring a person who is Director, Auditor, Secretary or other officer of the Company, including a person who is, at the request of the Company, a director or secretary of another company, or a director, secretary or other officer of a subsidiary of the Company, against costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by the person in the execution and discharge of his duties or in relation thereto including any liability by

him in defending any proceedings, civil or criminal, which relate to anything done or omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted by him as an officer or employee of the Company, unless the liability arises out of conduct involving any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company.

#### **INDEMNITY**

148. Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Statutes, every Director and other officer of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company against all losses or liabilities incurred or to be incurred by him in the execution and discharge of his duties or in relation thereto including any liability by him in defending any proceedings, civil or criminal, which relate to anything done or omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted by him as an officer or employee of the Company. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, no Director or other officer of the Company shall be liable for any loss or expense which may have happened to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto unless the same shall happen through his own negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust.
149. The Company must not indemnify any person in respect of any costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities pursuant to Regulation 148, or pay any premium for a contract pursuant to Regulation 147, if and to the extent that the Company is prohibited by law from doing so.

#### **PERSONAL DATA OF MEMBERS**

150. (A) A Member who is a natural person is deemed to have consented to the collection, use and disclosure of his personal data (whether such personal data is provided by that Member or is collected through a third party) by the Company (or its agents or service providers) from time to time for any of the following purposes:
- (a) implementation and administration of any corporate action by the Company (or its agents or service providers);
  - (b) internal analysis and/or market research by the Company (or its agents or service providers);
  - (c) investor relations communications by the Company (or its agents or service providers);
  - (d) administration by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of that Member's holding of shares in the capital of the Company;

- (e) implementation and administration of any service provided by the Company (or its agents or service providers) to its Members to receive notices of meetings, annual reports and other shareholder communications and/or for proxy appointment, whether by electronic means or otherwise;
  - (f) processing, administration and analysis by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of proxies and representatives appointed for any General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to any General Meeting (including any adjournment thereof);
  - (g) implementation and administration of, and compliance with, any provision of these Regulations;
  - (h) compliance with any applicable laws, listing rules, take-over rules, regulations and/or guidelines; and
  - (i) purposes which are reasonably related to any of the above purpose;
- (B) Any Member who appoints a proxy and/or representative for any General Meeting and/or any adjournment thereof is deemed to have warranted that where such Member discloses the personal data of such proxy and/or representative to the Company (or its agents or service providers), that Member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy and/or representative for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents or service providers) of the personal data of such proxy and/or representative for the purposes specified in Regulation 150(A)(f), and is deemed to have agreed to indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of such Member's breach of warranty.