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CHINA XLX FERTILISER LTD.

中國心連心化肥有限公司*

(Incorporated in Singapore with limited liability)

(Hong Kong Stock Code: 1866)

COMPANY INFORMATION SHEET

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Company Name (stock code): China XLX Fertiliser Ltd. (中國心連心化肥有限公司*) (1866)

Stock Short Name: CHINA XLX FERT

This information sheet is provided for the purpose of giving information to the public about China XLX Fertiliser 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 27 November 2009 (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.

** For identification purposes only*

Summary Content

Document Type	Upload Date
A. Summary of Novel Waivers Latest version	30 June 2022
B. Summary of Foreign Laws and Regulations Latest version	30 June 2022
C. Constitution Latest version	29 March 2012

Date of this information sheet: 30 June 2022

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

A. SUMMARY OF NOVEL WAIVERS

The Company has not applied for nor been granted by the Stock Exchange any novel waivers from strict compliance with certain provisions under 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 under the Singapore Companies Act

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 prescribed 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 with Sections 82, 83 and 84 of the Singapore Companies Act 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 under the Singapore Companies Act

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 thinks 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.

(3) Reporting Obligations under the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (“SFA”)

As the shares of the Company (the “**Shares**”) are not listed for quotation on the official list of an “approved exchange” (as such term is defined under the Part VII of the SFA) and which term does not include the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited), the Company is not subject to the provisions of Division 1 to Part VII of the SFA regulating disclosure obligations of directors and chief executive officers and substantial shareholding reporting obligations.

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

(1) Prohibition against false trading and market manipulation

Section 197 of the SFA

Under the SFA, “capital markets products” includes, inter alia, any securities, derivatives contracts, and such other products as the Monetary Authority of Singapore (the “**MAS**”) may prescribe as capital markets products.

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 capital markets products on an organised market; or
 - (ii) with respect to the market for, or price of, any capital markets products traded on an organised market;

- (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 capital markets products on an organised market, or with respect to the market for, or the price of, any capital markets products on an organised market, 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) maintaining, inflating, depressing, or causing fluctuations in, the market price of any capital markets products by means of any purchase or sale of any capital markets products that does not involve a change in the beneficial ownership of the capital markets products, or by any fictitious transaction or device.

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

- (a) effects, takes part in, is concerned in or carries out, directly or indirectly, any transaction of purchase or sale¹ of the capital markets products, being a transaction that does not involve any change in the beneficial ownership of the capital markets products;

¹ For the purpose of this paragraph, the reference to a transaction of purchase or sale of the capital markets products includes (a) a reference to the making of an offer to purchase or sell the capital markets products; and (b) a reference to the making of an invitation, however expressed, that expressly or impliedly invites a person to offer to purchase or sell the capital markets products.

- (b) makes or causes to be made an offer to sell the capital markets products 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 the capital markets products 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 the capital markets products 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 the capital markets products 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 the capital markets products on the organised market.

Section 197(5) of the SFA provides that a purchase or sale of capital markets products does not involve a change in the beneficial ownership if (a) a person who had an interest in the capital markets products before the purchase or sale, or (b) a person associated with the first-mentioned person, has an interest in the capital markets products 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 capital markets products that did not involve a change in the beneficial ownership of the capital markets products. It is a defence if the person establishes that the purpose or purposes for which he purchased or sold the capital markets products 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, capital markets products.

(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 or securities based derivatives contracts 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 or securities based derivatives contracts (as the case may be) of the corporation on an organised market, with the intent to induce other persons to subscribe for, sell or purchase securities or securities based derivatives contracts of the corporation or of a related corporation.

Section 198(3) of the SFA provides that transactions in securities or securities based derivatives contracts of a corporation includes the making of:

- (a) an offer to purchase or sell such securities or securities based derivatives contracts (as the case may be); and
- (b) an invitation, however expressed, that directly or indirectly invites a person to offer to purchase or sell such securities or securities based derivatives contracts (as the case may be).

(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 or securities-based derivatives contracts;

- (b) to induce the sale or purchase of securities or securities-based derivatives contracts by other persons; or
- (c) to have the effect (whether significant or otherwise) of raising, lowering, maintaining or stabilising the market price of securities or securities-based derivatives contracts, 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 or securities-based derivatives contract 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 or securities-based derivatives contracts 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 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 or 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 capital markets products, 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 capital markets products:

- (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 (including subscribing for, purchasing, selling, or entering into an agreement to subscribe for, purchase or sell) or procuring another person to deal in securities or securities-based derivative contracts 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. The person must not, directly or indirectly, communicate the information or cause the information to be communicated if the person 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 or securities-based derivative contracts.

For an alleged contravention of Section 218 or 219 of the SFA, Section 220 of the SFA makes it clear that it is not necessary for the prosecution or claimant 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) of the SFA in contravention of Section 218 or 219 of the SFA, as the case may be. In addition, it is not necessary for the prosecution or claimant to prove the absence of facts or circumstances which if they existed would, by virtue of Sections 222 to 230 of the SFA or any regulations made under Section 341 of the SFA, preclude the act from constituting a contravention of Section 218 or 219 of the SFA, as the case may be.

Section 216 of the SFA

Section 216 of the SFA 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 or securities-based derivatives contracts if the information would, or would be likely to, influence persons who commonly invest in securities or securities-based derivatives contracts in deciding whether or not to subscribe for, buy or sell the first-mentioned securities or securities-based derivatives contracts.

(7) Penalties

Section 232 of the SFA

Section 232 of the SFA provides that the MAS 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 person has contravened the provisions of Part 12 of the SFA (which includes, inter alia, Sections 197 to 203 of the SFA), the court may make an order against him for the payment of a civil penalty of a sum not exceeding the greater of the following:

- (a) 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) S\$2,000,000.

The civil penalty ordered must not be less than S\$100,000 in the case where the person is a corporation and S\$50,000 in any other case.

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 of the SFA 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 MAS to pay, with or without admission of liability, a civil penalty under Section 232(5) of the SFA 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 of the SFA further provides that no proceedings shall be instituted against a person for an offence in respect of a contravention of Section 218 or 219 of the SFA 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 MAS to pay, with or without admission of liability, a civil penalty under Section 232(5) in respect of that contravention.

(8) Civil Liability

Section 234 of the SFA

Section 234 of the SFA provides that a person who has contravened any of the provisions relating to prohibited conduct in relation to trading in the securities of the Company and insider trading (as described above) shall, if he had gained a profit or avoided a loss as a result of that contravention, whether or not he had been convicted or had a civil penalty imposed on him in respect of that contravention, be liable to pay compensation to any person who:

- (a) had been dealing in capital markets products of the same description contemporaneously with the contravention; and

- (b) had suffered loss by reason of the difference between:
 - (i) the price at which the capital markets products were dealt in or traded contemporaneously with the contravention; and
 - (ii) the price at which the capital markets products would have been likely to have been so dealt in at the time of the contemporaneous dealing if:
 - (A) in the case where the contravening person had acted in contravention of Section 218 or 219 of the SFA, the information mentioned had been generally available; or
 - (B) in any other case, the contravention had not occurred.

(9) Extra-territoriality of the SFA

Section 339(1) of the SFA provides that where a person does an act partly in and partly outside Singapore, which, if done wholly in Singapore, would constitute an offence against any provision of the SFA (which would include the provisions relating to prohibited conduct in relation to trading in the securities of the Company and insider trading (as described above)), that person shall be guilty of that offence as if the act were carried out by that person wholly in Singapore, and may be dealt with as if the offence were committed wholly in Singapore.

Section 339(2) of the SFA provides that where:

- (a) a person does an act outside Singapore which has a substantial and reasonably foreseeable effect in Singapore; and
- (b) that act would, if carried out in Singapore, constitute an offence under the provisions relating to prohibited conduct in relation to trading in the securities of the Company and insider trading (as described above),

that person may be guilty of an offence as if the act were carried out by that person in Singapore, and may be dealt with as if the offence were committed in Singapore.

In addition, for the purposes of an action under Section 232 or 234 of the SFA, where a person:

- (i) does an act partly in and partly outside Singapore which, if done wholly in Singapore, would constitute a contravention of any of the provisions relating to prohibited conduct in relation to trading in the securities of the Company and insider trading (as described above); or
- (ii) does an act outside Singapore which has a substantial and reasonably foreseeable effect in Singapore and that act, if carried out in Singapore, would constitute a contravention of any of the provisions relating to prohibited conduct in relation to trading in the securities of the Company and insider trading (as described above),

the act shall be treated as being carried out by that person in Singapore.

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 1967 (“Singapore Companies Act”)

Under Section 215(1) of the Singapore Companies Act, where a scheme or contract involving the transfer of the shares or 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, related corporations and nominees of related corporations), the Offeror may at any time within two (2) months after the approval of the offer give notice in the prescribed form 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, related corporations, and nominees of 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 in the prescribed form to the holders of the remaining shares who have not assented to the Offer, and any such holder 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, failing which 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.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Section 403 of the Singapore Companies Act provides that no dividends may be paid to shareholders of a company except out of the company's profits. Section 76J of the Singapore Companies Act provides that no dividend may be paid, and no other distribution (whether in cash or otherwise) of a company's assets may be made to the company in respect of shares held by a company as treasury shares.

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 holders of debentures of the Company; or
- (b) the Company has taken an action, or threatens to take an action, or the shareholders or holders of debentures of the Company pass a resolution, or propose to pass a resolution, which unfairly discriminates against, or is otherwise prejudicial to, one or more of the shareholders or holders of debentures, 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; or
- (f) provide that the company be wound up.

DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

Under Section 160 of the Singapore Companies Act, prior approval of the company at a general meeting is required before the directors can carry into effect any proposals for disposing of the whole or substantially the whole of the company's undertaking or property, notwithstanding anything in a company's constitution.

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 held 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 or for which written agreement is sought; and
- (b) circulate to such members entitled to have notice of any general meeting sent to them 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.

SINGAPORE TAXATION

Where Singapore tax laws are discussed, these are merely an outline of the implications of such laws. The summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the shares and does not purport to apply to all categories of prospective investors, some of whom may be subject to special rules.

Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers concerning the application of Singapore tax laws to their particular situation as well as any consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the shares arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Gains on disposal of the Shares

Singapore does not impose tax on capital gains and the determination of whether gains from share disposals are income or capital in nature is based on consideration of the facts and circumstances of each case. There are no specific laws or regulations which deal with the characterisation of whether a gain is income or capital in nature. In general, gains or profits derived from the disposal of the Shares acquired for long-term investment purposes should be considered as capital gains and not subject to Singapore tax. On the other hand, gains arising from the disposal of the Shares may be construed to be of an income nature and subject to Singapore income tax, especially if they arise from activities which are regarded as the carrying on of a trade or business in Singapore.

In addition, holders of the Shares who apply, or who are required to apply, the Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (“**FRS**”) 39, FRS 109 or Singapore Financial Reporting Standard (International) 9 (“**SFRS(I) 9**”) (as the case may be) for Singapore income tax purposes may be required to recognise gains or losses (not being gains or losses in the nature of capital) on the Shares, in accordance with the provisions of FRS 39, FRS 109 or SFRS(I) 9 (as the case may be) (as modified by the applicable provisions of Singapore income tax law) even though no sale or disposal of Shares is made.

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%).

The sale of the Shares by a GST-registered investor belonging in Singapore for GST purposes to another person belonging in Singapore is an exempt supply not subject to GST. Any input GST incurred by the GST-registered investor in making an exempt supply is generally not recoverable from the Singapore Comptroller of GST.

Where the Shares are sold by a GST-registered investor in the course of or furtherance of a business carried on by such investor contractually to and for the direct benefit of a person belonging outside Singapore (and who is outside Singapore at the time of supply), the sale should generally, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, be considered a taxable supply subject to GST at 0%. Any input GST incurred by the GST-registered investor (for example, GST on brokerage) in making such a supply in the course of or furtherance of business may, subject to the provisions of the GST legislation, be recoverable from the Singapore Comptroller of GST.

Investors should seek their own tax advice on the recoverability of GST incurred on expenses in connection with the purchase and sale of the Shares.

Services consisting of arranging, brokering, underwriting or advising on the issue, allotment or transfer of ownership of the Shares rendered by a GST-registered person to an investor belonging in Singapore for GST purposes in connection with the investor’s purchase, sale or holding of the Shares will be subject to GST at the prevailing rate (currently 7%). Similar services rendered by a GST-registered person contractually to and for the direct benefit of an investor belonging outside Singapore should generally, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, be subject to GST at 0% provided that the investor is not physical present in Singapore at the time the services are performed and the services do not directly benefit a person who belongs in Singapore.

Tax Treaties between Hong Kong and Singapore

There is no comprehensive double tax treaty entered into between Hong Kong and Singapore.

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 1929 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)

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

CHINA XLX FERTILISER LTD.

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THE COMPANIES ACT (CAP.50)
PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION*
OF
CHINA XLX FERTILISER LTD.

1. The regulations in Table A in the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act, Chapter 50 (as amended) shall not apply to the Company.
2. In these Articles (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.

“these Articles”	These Articles of Association as from time to time amended.
“the 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.
“associate”	has the meaning attributed to it in the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange.
“Board”	the board of Directors of the Company.
“book-entry securities”	Listed securities:– <ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) documents of title to which are deposited by a Depositor with the CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) and are registered in the name of the CDP, a clearing house or their respective nominee; and(b) which are transferable by way of book-entry in the Depository Register and not by way of an instrument of transfer.
“CDP”	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited established by the Designated Stock Exchange or any other corporation appointed by the Minister as a depository company or corporation for the purpose of the Act, which as bare trustee operates the Central Depository System for the holding and transfer of book-entry securities.

App. 3
4(1)

* Adopted, to take effect from the date of conversion of the Company into a public company, by a Special Resolution passed on 11 May 2007 and further amended by a Special Resolution passed in 2009.

“Chairman”	the chairman of the Directors or the chairman of the General Meeting as the case may be.
“clearing house”	a clearing house recognised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such jurisdiction.
“clear days”	in relation to the period of a notice, that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect.
“Company”	The abovenamed Company by whatever name from time to time called.
“Depositor”	A Depository Agent or a Direct Account Holder to the balance of whose Securities Account any shares are credited, but excluding a sub-account holder.
“Depository Agent”	<p>A member company of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, a trust company (registered under the Trust Companies Act, Chapter 336), a banking corporation or merchant bank (approved by the Monetary Authority of Singapore under the Monetary Authority of Singapore Act, Chapter 186), or any other person or body approved by CDP who or which:–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) performs services as a depository agent for sub-account holders in accordance with the terms of a depository agent agreement entered into between CDP and the Depository Agent; (b) deposits book-entry securities with CDP on behalf of the sub-account holders; and (c) establishes an account in its name with CDP.
“Depository Register”	A register maintained by CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) in respect of book-entry securities.
“Designated Stock Exchange”	The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited for so long as the shares of the Company are listed and quoted on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “SEHK”) for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the SEHK and/or such other stock exchange in respect of which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted.
“Direct Account Holder”	A person who has a securities account directly with CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) and not through a Depository Agent.

“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.
“General Meeting”	A general meeting of the Company.
“in writing”	Written or produced by any substitute for writing or partly one and partly the other.
“market day”	A day on which the Designated Stock Exchange is open for trading in securities.
“Managing Director”	Any person appointed by the Directors to be managing director or executive chairman of the Company and the expression “Managing Director” shall include any equivalent appointment(s) howsoever described.
“Member”	A member of the Company, save that references in these Articles 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”	Paid or credited as paid.
“Register of Members”	The Company’s principal register of Members and any branch register of Members to be maintained at such place within or outside Singapore as the Board shall determine from time to time.
“Register of Transfers”	The Company’s register of transfers.
“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.
“Securities Account”	The securities account maintained by a depositor with CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be).

“shares”	Shares in the capital of the Company.
“Special Resolution”	Shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Act.
“Statutes”	The Act and every other written law for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company including but not limited to the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong).
“treasury shares”	means shares of the Company which are purchased or otherwise acquired by a company in accordance with sections 76B to 76G of the Act.
“year”	Calendar year.

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

References in the Articles to “holder” or “holder(s)” of shares or a class of shares shall:–

- (a) exclude CDP or its nominee (as the case may be), except where otherwise expressly provided in these Articles, or where the term “registered holders” or “registered holder” is used in these Articles;
- (b) where the context so requires, be deemed to include references to Depositors whose names are entered in the Depository Register in respect of those shares; and
- (c) except where expressly provided in these Articles, exclude the Company in relation to shares held by it as treasury shares.

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.

Subject 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 Articles.

References in these Articles 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 Articles.

ISSUE OF SHARES

3. (A) Subject to the Act and to these Articles, 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 Article 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 and at such time and whether or not subject to the payment of any part of the amount thereof in cash or otherwise as the Directors may think fit, and any shares may, subject to compliance with Sections 70 and 75 of the Act, 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, 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 Designated Stock Exchange's listing rules. 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.
- (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, recognize 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 Articles, all new shares shall be issued subject to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Articles with reference to allotment, payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture or otherwise.
4. The Company shall not exercise any right in respect of treasury shares other than as provided by the Act. Subject thereto, the Company may hold or deal with its treasury shares in the manner authorised by, or prescribed pursuant to, the Act.
5. (A) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Company in General Meeting or except as permitted by the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, all new shares shall before issue be offered to such persons who as at the date (as determined by the Directors) 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. 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 that 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) cannot, in the opinion of the Directors, be conveniently offered under this Article 5(A).

App. 3
8(1) and
(2)

(B) Notwithstanding Article 5(A) above, 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 (“shares”) 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 Designated Stock Exchange;
- (2) in exercising the authority conferred by the Ordinary Resolution, the Company shall comply with the provisions of the listing rules of the Designated Stock Exchange for the time being in force (unless such compliance is waived by the Designated Stock Exchange) and these Articles; 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 (whichever is the earliest).

(C) The Company may, notwithstanding Articles 5(A) and 5(B) above, authorize 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 commissions or brokerage on any issue of shares at such rate or amount and in such manner as the Directors may deem fit. Such commissions 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 lengthened 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 such limitation thereof as may be prescribed by 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. App. 3
6(1)
- (B) The Company has power to issue further preference capital ranking equally with, or in priority to, preference shares already issued.
- 8A. Except as allowed by the Statutes and subject further to compliance with the rules and regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange and any other relevant regulatory authority the Company shall not give financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company.
- 8B. The Board, subject to what is allowed by the Statutes, may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of Shares or other securities of the Company and such warrants may be issued on such terms as the Board may from time to time determine. Where warrants are issued to bearer, no certificate thereof shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Board is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original certificate thereof has been destroyed and the Company has received an indemnity in such form as the Board shall think fit with regard to the issue of any such replacement certificate. App. 3
2(2)
- 8C. No shares 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, 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 Articles 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 and that every such holder shall on a poll have one vote for every share of the class held by him where the class is a class of equity shares within the meaning of Section 64(1) of the Act or at least one vote for every share of the class where the class is a class of preference shares within the meaning of Section 180(2) of the Act, 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. App. 3
6(2)

(B) The provisions in Article 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 special rights attached to any class of shares having preferential 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. App. 3
9

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

10. 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, 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) convert or exchange any class of shares into or for any other class of shares;

(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; and/or

(e) divide its shares into several classes and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares, attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges, conditions or such restrictions which in the absence of any such determination by the Company in General Meeting, as the Directors may determine provided always that 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”. App. 3
10(1)
App. 3
10(2)

11. (A) Subject to a special resolution being passed by the shareholders of the Company in general meeting and court approval being obtained, the Company may reduce its share capital or any other undistributable reserve in any manner permitted, and with, and subject to, any incident authorized, and consent or confirmation required, by law and by way of special resolution with approval from the court in reducing its share capital.

(B) The Company may purchase or otherwise acquire its issued shares (which expression as used in this Article includes redeemable Shares) out of distributable profits of the Company or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purposes of such purchase or acquisition subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes and any applicable rules of the Designated Stock Exchange hereafter, the “Relevant Laws”), on such terms 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 in treasury in accordance with the Act, 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 Articles 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.

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 and the amount 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. App. 3
2(1)
- (B) The provisions in this Article and in Articles 13 to 16 (so far as they are applicable) shall not apply to transfer of book-entry securities. App. 3
1(3)
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) 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.
14. Every person whose name is entered as a Member in the Register of Members shall be entitled, within ten market days (or such period as the Directors may determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed by the Designated Stock Exchange from time to time) after the closing date of any application for shares or (as the case may be) the date of lodgement of a registrable transfer, to 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

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 written indemnity (if required) being given by the shareholder, transferee, person entitled, purchaser, member firm or member company of the Designated Stock Exchange or on behalf of its or their client or clients as the Directors shall require, and (in case of defacement or wearing out) on delivery up 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 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 moneys 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 authorizing 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 ten 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 Articles 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 Articles 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 moneys uncalled and unpaid upon the shares held by him and such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish pro tanto the liability upon the shares in respect of which it is made and upon the moneys 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) as the Member paying such sum and the Directors may agree. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such Member not less than one month's notice of its intention in that regard, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced. Capital paid on shares in advance of calls shall not, whilst bearing interest, confer a right to participate in profits.

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 being less than 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 made forfeit.
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 made forfeit by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all Dividends declared in respect of the forfeit share and not actually paid before forfeiture. The Directors may accept a surrender of any share liable to be made forfeit hereunder.
26. A share so made forfeit 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, authorize some person to transfer a share so made forfeit or surrendered to any such other person as aforesaid.
27. A Member whose shares have been made forfeit 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 moneys 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 moneys 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 Article 28.
29. 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 by reason of his death or bankruptcy.
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 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 assigns, as he may direct. For the purpose of giving effect to any such sale, the Directors may authorize 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 made forfeit 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 where the purchaser is a Depositor, the Depository Register) 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, or where such person is a Depositor, the Company shall procure that his name be entered in the Depository Register in respect of the share so sold, re-allotted or disposed of. 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. All transfers of shares shall be effected by written instruments of transfer in the form for the time being approved by the Directors and the Designated Stock Exchange. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be signed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee and be witnessed, provided always that an instrument of transfer in respect of which the transferee is the CDP shall be effective although not signed or witnessed by or on behalf of the CDP, 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.

- 32A. Unless the Board otherwise agrees (which agreement may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board in its absolute discretion may from time to time determine, and which agreement the Board shall, without giving any reason therefor, be entitled in its absolute discretion to give or withhold), no shares upon the Register of Members shall be transferred to any branch Register of Members nor shall shares on any branch Register of Members be transferred to the Register of Members or any other branch Register of Members and all transfers and other documents of title shall be lodged for registration, and registered, in the case of any shares on a branch register, at the relevant registration office, and, in the case of any shares on the Register of Members, at the office or such other place at which the Register of Members is kept in accordance with the Statutes. App. 3
1(1)
33. The Registers of Members and of Transfers may be closed 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, and that the Company shall give prior notice of each such closure, as may be required, to the Designated Stock Exchange, stating the period and purpose or purposes for which such closure is made.
34. (A) There shall be no restriction on the transfer of fully paid up shares (except where required by law or by the rules, bye-laws or listing 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 market days (or such period as the Directors may determine having regard to any limitation thereof as may be prescribed by 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 stating the facts which are considered to justify the refusal as required by the Statutes. App. 3
1(2)
- (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 Designated Stock Exchange from time to time) as the Directors may from time to time require is paid to the Company in respect thereof; App. 3
1(1)
 - (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 which are registered may be retained by the Company.
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 Article; and
- (c) references herein to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal thereof in any manner.

App. 3
3(2)

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) In the case of the death of a Member who is a Depositor, the survivors or survivor, where the deceased is a joint holder, and the executors or administrators of the deceased, where he was a sole or only surviving holder and where such executors or administrators are entered into the Depository Register in respect of any shares to the deceased Member, shall be the only person(s) recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares.
- (C) 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. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member 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. If the person so becoming entitled elects to be registered himself, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him stating that he so elects. If he 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 Articles relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of shares shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death or bankruptcy of the Member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer executed by such Member.
39. Save as otherwise provided by or in accordance with these Articles, a person becoming 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) 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.
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 Designated Stock Exchange from time to time) as the Directors may from time to time require.

CENTRAL DEPOSITORY SYSTEM

41. A reference to a Member shall be a reference to a registered holder of shares in the Company, or where such registered holder is CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be), the Depositors on behalf of whom CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) holds the shares, Provided that:—
 - (a) a Depositor shall only be entitled to attend any General Meeting and to speak and vote thereat if his name appears on the Depository Register maintained by CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) forty-eight (48) hours before the General Meeting as a Depositor on whose behalf CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) holds shares in the Company, the Company being entitled to deem each such Depositor, or each proxy of a Depositor who is to represent the entire balance standing to the Securities Account of the Depositor, to represent such number of shares as is actually credited to the Securities Account of the Depositor as at such time, according to the records of CDP or the clearing house (as the case may be) as supplied by CDP or the clearing house (as the case may be) to the Company, and where a Depositor has apportioned the balance standing to his Securities Account between two proxies, to apportion the said number of shares between the two proxies in the same proportion as previously specified by the Depositor in appointing the proxies; and accordingly no instrument appointing a proxy of a Depositor shall be rendered invalid merely by reason of any discrepancy between

the proportion of Depositor's shareholding specified in the instrument of proxy, or where the balance standing to a Depositor's Securities Account has been apportioned between two proxies the aggregate of the proportions of the Depositor's shareholding they are specified to represent, and the true balance standing to the Securities Account of a Depositor as at the time of the General Meeting, if the instrument is dealt with in such manner as is provided above;

- (b) the payment by the Company to CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) of any Dividend payable to a Depositor shall to the extent of the payment discharge the Company from any further liability in respect of the payment;
- (c) the delivery by the Company to CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) of provisional allotments or share certificates in respect of the aggregate entitlements of Depositors to new shares offered by way of rights issue or other preferential offering or bonus issue shall to the extent of the delivery discharge the Company from any further liability to each such Depositor in respect of his individual entitlement; and
- (d) the provisions in these Articles relating to the transfers, transmissions or certification of shares shall not apply to the transfer of book-entry securities (as defined in the Statutes).

EXCLUSION OF EQUITIES

42. Except as required by the Statutes or law, no person shall be recognized by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company shall not be bound by or compelled in any way to recognize (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 Articles 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 registered holder and nothing in these Articles contained relating to CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) or to Depositors or in any depository agreement made by the Company with any common depository for shares shall in any circumstances be deemed to limit, restrict or qualify the above.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS

- 42A. (1) The Company shall keep in one or more books a Register of Members and shall enter therein the following particulars, that is to say:
- (a) the name and address of each Member, the number and class of shares held by him and the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on such shares;
 - (b) the date on which each person was entered in the Register of Members; and
 - (c) the date on which any person ceased to be a Member.
- (2) The Company may keep an overseas or local or other branch Register of Members resident in any place, and the Board may make and vary such regulations as it determines necessary, desirable or expedient in respect of the keeping of any such register and maintaining a registration office (the "Registration Office") in connection therewith.

42B. The Register of Members and branch Register of Members, as the case may be, shall be open to inspection for at least two (2) hours on every business day by Members without charge or by any other person, upon a maximum payment of S\$2.50 or such lesser sum specified by the Board, at the Office or such other place at which the Register of Members is kept in accordance with the Law or, if appropriate, upon a maximum payment of S\$1.00 or such lesser sum specified by the Board at the Registration Office. The Register of Members including any overseas or local or other branch Register of Members may, after notice has been given by advertisement in an appointed newspaper or any other newspapers in accordance with the requirements of any Designated Stock Exchange or by any electronic means in such manner as may be accepted by the Designated Stock Exchange to that effect, be closed at such times or for such periods not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in each year as the Board may determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares.

RECORD DATES

42C. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, but subject to the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Company or the Directors may fix any date as the record date for:

- (a) determining the Members entitled to receive any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue; and
- (b) determining the Members entitled to receive notice of and to vote at any general meeting of the Company.

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 Articles as and subject to which the shares from which the stock arose might previous 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 as regards Dividend, 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. 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 exceed four months or such other period as prescribed by the Act 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. Any Annual General Meeting shall be called by twenty-one clear business days' notice in writing at the least and any Extraordinary General Meeting at which it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution or (save as provided by the Statutes) a resolution of which special notice has been given to the Company, shall be also called by twenty-one clear business days' notice in writing at the least. All other Extraordinary General Meetings, shall be called by fourteen clear business days' notice in writing at the least. 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 such as are not under the provisions of these Articles entitled to receive such notices from the Company, Provided that 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 clear business days' notice of any General Meeting shall be given by advertisement in the daily press and in writing to the Designated Stock Exchange, and in the case of any Annual General Meeting or any Extraordinary General Meeting at which it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution, at least twenty-one clear business days' notice in writing of such Annual General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting shall be given to the Designated Stock Exchange. For the avoidance of doubt, "business day" shall mean any day on which the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited is open for business of dealing in securities.

49. (A) Every notice calling a General Meeting shall specify the place and the 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 more than one proxy to attend and vote instead of him and that a proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

- (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.
 - (D) The notice shall disclose any material interests of any director in the matter dealt with by the resolution insofar as the resolution affects that interest differently from the interests of other Members of the Company.
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 accounts, the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be attached or annexed to the accounts;
 - (c) appointing or re-appointing Directors to fill vacancies arising at the meeting on retirement whether by rotation or otherwise;
 - (d) 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.

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(30) 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. At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a poll.
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) 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 demanded. The chairman of the General Meeting may (and if so directed by the meeting shall) 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, the chairman of the General Meeting at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a casting vote.
61. A poll demanded on any 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 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.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

62. Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached by or in accordance with these Articles to any class of shares, and to Article 4, each Member entitled to vote may vote in person or by proxy. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a poll by every Member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he holds or represents. For the purposes of determining the number of votes which a Member, being a Depositor, or his proxy may cast at any General Meeting on a poll, the references to shares held or represented shall, in relation to shares of that Depositor, be the number of shares entered against his name in the Depository Register as at 48 hours before the time of the relevant General Meeting as certified by CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) to the Company. A Member who is bankrupt shall not, while his bankruptcy continues, be entitled to exercise his rights as a Member, or attend, vote or act at any General Meeting.
63. In the case of joint holders of a share, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members or, as the case may be, the order in which the names appear in the Depository Register in respect of the joint holding.
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. (1) No Member shall be entitled in respect of shares held by him to vote at a General Meeting either personally or by proxy 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.
- (2) Where the Company has knowledge that any Member is, under the rules 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.
- 65A. Where the Company has knowledge that any Member is, under the rules 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.

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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 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) A Member shall be entitled to appoint more than one proxy to attend and vote at the same General Meeting. However, if the Member is a Depositor, the Company shall be entitled and bound:–
- (a) to reject any instrument of proxy lodged by the Depositor if it is not shown in the Depository Register as certified by CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) to the Company that there are any shares entered against such Depositor's name, as at 48 hours before the time of the relevant General Meeting; and
 - (b) to accept the number of shares entered against the name of that Depositor in the Depository Register as certified by CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) to the Company as at 48 hours before the time of the relevant General Meeting as the maximum number of votes which in aggregate the proxy or proxies appointed by the Depositor is or are able to cast on a poll, regardless of whether such number is greater or smaller than the number specified in the instrument of proxy lodged by that Depositor.
- (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, shall be signed by the Member or his attorney duly authorised in writing; and
 - (b) in the case of a Member which is a corporation shall be either given under its common seal or signed on its behalf by an attorney duly authorised in writing or a duly authorized officer of the corporation.
- (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 Article, failing which the instrument of proxy may be treated as invalid.

App. 3
11(1)

App. 3
11(2)

70. An instrument appointing a proxy must be left at such place or one of such places (if any) 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 (or, if no place is so specified, at the Office) not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) for the taking of the poll at which it is to be used, and in default shall not be treated as valid. The instrument 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 and to speak at the General Meeting.
72. A vote cast by proxy shall not be invalidated by the previous death or insanity of the principal or by the revocation of the appointment of the proxy or of the authority under which the appointment was made provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity or revocation shall have been received by the Company at the Office 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 Articles and the Statutes, 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. Any corporation which is a Member of the Company may by resolution of its Directors or other governing body authorize such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any General Meeting. The person so authorized 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 Articles (but subject to the Act) be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorized is present thereat.
- 74A. 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 or proxies 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 or proxy form 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 authorised without the need to produce any further documents of title, notarised authorisation and/or other evidence of fact to substantiate that such person is duly authorised, and shall 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)).

DIRECTORS

75. Subject as hereinafter provided, the Directors, all of whom shall be natural persons, shall not be less than two or more than fifteen in number. 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. 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 Director may be party to or be in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in any contract or arrangement or transaction or proposed contract or arrangement or transaction to which the Company is a party or in which the Company is in any way interested and he may hold and be remunerated in respect of any office or place of profit (other than the office of Auditor of the Company or any subsidiary thereof) under the Company or any other company in which the Company is in any way interested and he (or any firm of which he is a member) may act in a professional capacity for the Company or any such other company and be remunerated therefor and in any such case as aforesaid (save as otherwise agreed) he may retain for his own absolute use and benefit all profits and advantages accruing to him thereunder or in consequence thereof, provided that he shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first considered, if he knows his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he is or has become so interested. For the purposes of this Article 81, a general notice to the Board by a Director to the effect that:

- (a) he is a member or officer of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may after the date of the notice be made with that company or firm; or
- (b) he is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him;

shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest under this Article 81 in relation to any such contract or arrangement, provided that no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the Board or the Director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next Board meeting after it is given.

- 81A. There is no power to freeze or otherwise impair any of the rights attaching to any share by reason that the person or persons who are interested directly or indirectly therein have failed to disclose their interests to the Company. App. 3
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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) 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.
- 83A. The Board shall obtain the approval of the Company in General Meeting before making any payment to any Director or past Director of the Company by way of compensation for loss of office, or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office (not being payment to which the Director is contractually entitled).

MANAGING DIRECTORS

84. The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to be Managing Director or Managing Directors 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 five years.
85. A Managing Director shall be subject to the provisions of any contract between him and the Company, be subject to the same provisions as to 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.
86. The remuneration of a Managing Director shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors and may subject to these Articles 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.
87. A Managing Director shall at all times 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 for the time being such of the powers exercisable under these Articles 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.

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 Articles. Any person so appointed by the Directors 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. App. 3
4(2)
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. For the avoidance of doubt, 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 is due to retire at an General Meeting by reason of age or 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 an General Meeting at which a Director retires under any provision of these Articles may by Ordinary Resolution fill the office being vacated by electing thereto the retiring Director or some other person eligible for appointment. In default, the retiring Director shall be deemed to have been re-elected except in any of the following cases:—
- (a) where at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such office or a resolution for the re-election of such Director is put to the meeting and lost; or
 - (b) where such Director has given notice in writing to the Company that he is unwilling to be re-elected; or
 - (c) where the default is due to the moving of a resolution in contravention of the next following Article; or
 - (d) where such Director has attained any retiring age applicable to him as Director.

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 or deemed to have been 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 a General Meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for appointment as a Director at any General Meeting unless not less than eleven clear days (i.e. exclusive of the date on which the notice is given as well as the date of the meeting) and not more than forty-two days (inclusive of the date on which the notice is given) before the date appointed for the meeting there shall have been lodged at the Office, a notice in writing signed by some Member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election or notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed giving his consent to the nomination and signifying his candidature for the office, Provided that in the case of a person recommended by the Directors for election, not less than nine clear days' notice (i.e. exclusive of the date on which the notice is given as well as the date of the meeting) shall be necessary, and notice of each and every such person proposed shall be served on the Members at least seven days prior to the meeting at which the election is to take place.

App. 3
4(4)

App. 3
4(5)

94. The office of a Director shall be vacated in any of the following events, namely:—
- (a) if he shall 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 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 removed by the Company in General Meeting pursuant to these Articles.
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 from office (notwithstanding any provision of these Articles 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) and appoint another person in place of a Director so removed from office, and any person so appointed shall be treated for the purpose of determining the time at which he or any other Director is to retire by rotation as if he had become a Director on the day on which the Director in whose place he is appointed was last appointed a Director.

App. 3
4(3)

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 (except when absent from Singapore) 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 Articles 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 to 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 Articles.

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

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

97. Subject to the provisions of these Articles, 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. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of Directors to any Director for the time being absent from Singapore. 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.
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 (except where only two Directors are present and form the quorum or when only two Directors are competent to vote on the question in issue), the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
100. A Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any personal material interest, directly or indirectly. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters namely:
- (i) any contract or arrangement for the giving to such Director or his associate(s) any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or any of his associates or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of his associates at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
 - (ii) any contract or arrangement 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 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;

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4(1)

- (iii) any contract or arrangement 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 associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;
 - (iv) any contract or arrangement in which the Director or his 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;
 - (v) any contract or arrangement concerning any other company in which the Director or his associate(s) is/are interested only, whether directly or indirectly, as an officer or executive or a shareholder or in which the Director and any of his associates are not in aggregate beneficially interested in five (5) per cent or more of the issued shares or of the voting rights of any class of shares of such company (or of any third company through which his interest or that of any of his associate is derived); or
 - (vi) any proposal or arrangement concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a share option scheme, a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme or other arrangement which relates both to Directors, his associates and employees of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director, or his associate(s), as such any privilege or advantage not accorded generally to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates.
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 Articles, the continuing Directors or Director may, except in an emergency, act 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 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. 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 Articles 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 authorize 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 Articles 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 Article.
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. (A) An audit committee shall be appointed by the Directors in accordance with Section 201B of the Act.

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 of the Directors, who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the Statutes or by these Articles required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject nevertheless to any regulations of these Articles, 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 Article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other Article.
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 authorize 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 Articles) 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 authorize 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 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 moneys 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.

115A. Except as would, as if the Company were a company incorporated in Hong Kong, be permitted by Section 157H of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong) as in force at the date of adoption of these Articles, and except as permitted under the Act, if it is were a company incorporated in Hong Kong, the Company shall not directly or indirectly:

- (i) make a loan to a Director or a director of any holding company of the Company or to any of their respective associates (as defined by the rules, where applicable, of the Designated Stock Exchange);
- (ii) enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to a Director or such a director; or
- (iii) if any one or more of the Directors hold (jointly or severally or directly or indirectly) a controlling interest in another company, make a loan to that other company or enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to that other company.

115B. A company that is a member of a group of companies of which the Company is a member, shall not directly or indirectly:

- (i) make a quasi-loan to a Director or a director of any holding company of the Company or to any of their respective associates (as defined by the rules, where applicable, of the Designated Stock Exchange);
- (ii) enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to a Director or such a director; or
- (iii) if any one or more of the Directors hold (jointly or severally or directly or indirectly) a controlling interest in another company, make a loan to that other company or enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to that other company.

115C. A company that is a member of a group of companies of which the Company is a member, shall not directly or indirectly:

- (a) enter into a credit transaction as creditor for a director of the Company or of its holding company;
- (b) enter into a guarantee or provide any security in connection with a credit transaction entered into by any other person as creditor for such a director; or
- (c) if any one or more of the directors of the Company holds (jointly or severally or directly or indirectly) a controlling interest in another company:–
 - (i) enter into a credit transaction as creditor for that other company; or
 - (ii) enter into a guarantee or provide any security in connection with a credit transaction entered into by any other person as creditor for that other company.

For the purpose of determining the interest of the Director in making a loan to any Director or to any other company as above or under Sections 162 and 163 of the Act, references to a director therein shall also include references to:–

- (a) a person acting in his capacity as the trustee (other than as trustee under an employees' share scheme or a pension scheme) of any trust the beneficiaries of which include the director, his spouse, or any of his children or step-children, or
- (b) a person acting in his capacity as partner of that director or of his spouse, child or step-child, or of any trustee referred to in paragraph (a).

Article 115A shall only have effect for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

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 authorized by the Directors in that behalf.

(B) The general powers given by this Article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other Article.

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.

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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 or book of account required to be kept by the Company under the Statutes may be kept either by making entries in a bound book or (subject to reasonable precautions against falsification and for discovery of falsification, and to the provision of proper facilities for inspection to the persons entitled to inspection) by recording in any other permanent manner. 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 Article 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 Article, 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 moneys 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 moneys 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. If CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) returns any such Dividend or moneys to the Company, the relevant Depositor shall not have any right or claim in respect of such Dividend or moneys against the Company if a period of six(6) years has elapsed from the date of the declaration of such Dividend or the date on which such other moneys are first payable.
- (B) A payment by the Company to CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) of any Dividend or other moneys payable to a Depositor shall, to the extent of the payment made, discharge the Company from any liability to the Depositor in respect of that payment.
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.
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) and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution, provided that the amount of its net assets shall not be less than the aggregate of its called up share capital and undistributable reserves; and if, and to the extent that, the distribution does not reduce the amount of those assets to less than that aggregate. 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 or (as the case may be) the Depository Register of the Member or person entitled thereto (or, if two or more persons are registered in the Register of Members or (as the case may be) entered in the Depository Register 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 or (as the case may be) the Depository Register 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 or other moneys 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 or (as the case may be) the Depository Register 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.

BONUS ISSUES AND CAPITALIZATION OF PROFITS AND RESERVES

134. (A) The Directors may, with the sanction of an Ordinary Resolution of the Company (including any Ordinary Resolution passed pursuant to Article 5(B)):

(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 or (as the case may be) the Depository Register 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 Article 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 or (as the case may be) in the Depository Register 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 Article 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 Article 134, 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 Article 134, the Directors shall have power to issue shares for which no consideration is payable and to capitalise any undivided profits or other moneys 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 moneys carried and standing to any reserve or reserves) and to apply such profits or other moneys 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.

ACCOUNTS

135. 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 authorized by the Directors.
- 135A. The accounts shall record the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place, and of the property, assets, credits and liabilities of the Company and of all other matters required by the Statutes or necessary to give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.
136. 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 such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and any reports and documents as may be prescribed by the said Act.
137. A copy of every balance-sheet and profit and loss account which is to be laid before a General Meeting of the Company (including every document required by law to be comprised therein or attached or annexed thereto) shall not less than twenty one days before the date of the meeting be sent to every Member of, and every holder of debentures 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 Articles, Provided that this Article 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 or holder of debentures 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.

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AUDITORS

138. 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.
139. 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

140. (A) Any notice or document (including a share certificate or any “corporate communication” within the meaning ascribed thereto under the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange) shall be in writing and) 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 Singapore or Hong Kong registered address appearing in the Register of Members or (as the case may be) the Depository Register, or (if he has no registered address within Singapore or Hong Kong) to the address, if any, within Singapore supplied by him to the Company, or (as the case may be) CDP or a clearing house (as the case may be) as his address for the service of notices, or by delivering it to such address as aforesaid, or at any other address supplied by him to the Company for the purpose or, as the case may be, by transmitting it to any such address or transmitting it to any telex or facsimile transmission number or electronic number or address or website supplied by him to the Company for the giving of notice to him or which the person transmitting the notice reasonably and bona fide believes at the relevant time will result in the notice being duly received by the Member or may also be served by advertisement in appropriate newspapers in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange or, to the extent permitted by the applicable laws, by placing it on the Company’s website or the website of the Designated Stock Exchange, and giving to the member a notice stating that the notice or other document is available there (a “notice of availability”). The notice of availability may be given to the Member by any of the means set out above. In the case of joint holders of a share all notices shall be given to that one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the Register of Members and notice so given shall be deemed a sufficient service on or delivery to all the joint holders. 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.
- App. 3
7(3)
- App. 3
7(2)
- App. 3
7(1)
- (B) Any notice of meeting or other document required or permitted to be given, sent or served under the Act, Memorandum of Association of the Company or these Articles may be given, sent or served by the Company using electronic communications in accordance with the Statutes. Any notice given, sent or served using electronic communication (as the case may be) shall be deemed to have been duly given, sent or served upon transmission of the electronic communication to the current address of such person or as otherwise provided under the Statutes and/or other applicable regulations or procedures.
141. Any notice given to that one of the joint holders of a share whose name stands first in the Register of Members or (as the case may be) the Depository Register in respect of the share shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders in their capacity as such. For such purpose, a joint holder having no registered address in Singapore and not having supplied an address within Singapore for the service of notices shall be disregarded.

142. 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 or (as the case may be) CDP or (as the case may be) a clearing house an address within Singapore 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 Articles shall, notwithstanding that such Member be then dead or bankrupt or in liquidation, and whether or not the Company or (as the case may be) CDP or (as the case may be) a clearing house 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 or, where such Member is a Depositor, entered against his name in the Depository Register as sole or first-named joint holder.
143. A Member who (having no registered address within Singapore) has not supplied to the Company or (as the case may be) CDP or (as the case may be) a clearing house an address within Singapore for the service of notices shall not be entitled to receive notices from the Company.

MEMBERS WHOSE WHEREABOUTS ARE UNKNOWN

144. (1) Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under paragraph (2) of this Article 144, 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. App. 3
13(1)
- (2) The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, 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 these Articles have remained uncashed; App. 3
13(2)(a)
 - (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 governing the listing of shares on the Designated Stock Exchange, has given notice to, and caused advertisement in newspapers in accordance with the requirements of, the Designated Stock Exchange to be made of its intention to sell such shares in the manner required by the Designated Stock Exchange, and a period of three (3) months or such shorter period as may be allowed by the Designated Stock Exchange has elapsed since the date of such advertisement. App. 3
13(2)(b)

For the purpose of the foregoing, the “relevant period” means the period commencing twelve years before the date of publication of the advertisement referred to in paragraph (c) of this Article 144 and ending at the expiry of the period referred to in that paragraph.

- (3) To give effect to any such sale the Board 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 Article 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.

INDEMNITY

147. Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Statutes, every Director, Auditor, Secretary or other officer of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities 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 and in which judgment is given in his favour (or the proceedings otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part) or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under any statute for relief from liability in respect of any such act or omission in which relief is granted to him by the court. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, no Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer of the Company shall be liable for the acts, receipts, neglect or defaults of any other Director or officer or for joining in any receipt or other act for conformity or for any loss or expense happening to the

Company through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by order of the Directors for or on behalf of the Company or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the moneys of the Company shall be invested or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious act of any person with whom any moneys, securities or effects shall be deposited or left or for any other loss, damage or misfortune whatsoever which shall happen in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto unless the same shall happen through his own negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust.

AMENDMENT TO MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

148. No Article shall be rescinded, altered or amended and no new Article shall be made until the same has been approved by a special resolution of the Members. A special resolution shall be required to alter the provisions of the memorandum of association and as permitted in the circumstances provided under the Act.

CONFLICT OF LAWS

149. Being a company incorporated in Singapore and listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, the Company is required to comply with the Statutes, including but not limited to the Statutes of Singapore and Hong Kong. In the event of any conflict among the Statutes, the Company shall comply with the most onerous Statute(s), subject to approvals from the relevant stock exchanges and/or government authorities.