
REGULATORY OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

We are a wet trades contractor in Hong Kong. This section sets out a summary of certain aspects of Hong Kong laws, rules and regulations that are relevant to our operations and business. Information contained in this section should not be construed as a comprehensive summary of Hong Kong laws, rules and regulations applicable to our Group.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO LABOUR, HEALTH AND SAFETY

During the Track Record Period and as at the Latest Practicable Date, our site workers and our subcontractors engaged in wet trades works and were therefore subject to the following laws and regulations.

Construction Workers Registration Ordinance (Chapter 583 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

Construction Workers Registration Ordinance requires construction workers to be registered for carrying out construction work on a construction site.

Under the Construction Workers Registration Ordinance, “construction work” means, among other things, any building operation involved in preparing for any operation such as the addition, renewal, alteration, repair, dismantling or demolition of any specified structure that involves the structure of the specified structure or any other specified structure. “Construction site” means, subject to certain exceptions, a place where construction work is, or is to be, carried out. Under section 40 of the Construction Workers Registration Ordinance, no person shall be registered as a registered construction worker unless the Registrar of Construction Workers is satisfied, among other things, that the person has attended the relevant construction work-related safety training course. Further, under section 44 of the Construction Workers Registration Ordinance, the Registrar of Construction Workers shall not renew the registration of a person unless the Registrar of Construction Workers is satisfied that, among other things, (i) the person has attended the relevant construction work-related safety training course and (ii) if the registration will, on the date of expiry, have been in effect for not less than two years, the person has attended and completed, during the period of one year immediately before the date of application for renewal of the registration, such development courses applicable to his registration as the Construction Industry Council may specify.

The Construction Workers Registration Ordinance also contains a “designated workers for designated skills” provision, which provides that only registered skilled or semi-skilled workers of designated trade divisions are permitted to carry out construction works on construction sites relating to those trade divisions independently. Unregistered skilled or semi-skilled workers are only allowed to carry out construction works of designated trade divisions (i) under the instruction and supervision of registered skilled or semi-skilled workers of relevant designated trade division(s); (ii) in proposed emergency works (i.e. construction works which are made or maintained consequential upon the occurrence of emergency incidents); or (iii) in small-scale construction works (e.g. value of works not exceeding HK\$100,000).

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The “designated workers for designated skills” provision is implemented in two stages. Stage 1 of the “designated workers for designated skills” provision, of which “designated works” include construction, re-construction, addition, alternation and building services works, has been implemented with immediate effect from 1 April 2017. Upon implementation of Stage 1 of the “designated workers for designated skills” provision pursuant to the Construction Workers Registration Ordinance, registered skilled and semi-skilled workers for designated trade divisions shall be included as registered construction workers of the Register of Construction Workers, and accordingly, subcontractors of construction sites are required to employ only registered skilled and semi-skilled workers for designated trade divisions to carry out construction works on construction sites in relation to those trade divisions independently.

Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (Chapter 59 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance provides for the safety and health protection to workers in an industrial undertaking. Under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, it is the duty of a proprietor of an industrial undertaking to take care of, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and safety at work of all persons employed by him at the industrial undertaking. The duties of a proprietor extend to include:

- providing and maintaining plant and work systems that do not endanger safety or health;
- making arrangements for ensuring safety and health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances;
- providing all necessary information, instructions, training and supervision for ensuring safety and health;
- providing and maintaining safe access to and egress from the workplaces; and
- providing and maintaining a safe and healthy working environment.

A proprietor who contravenes any of these duties commits an offence and is liable to a fine of HK\$500,000. A proprietor who contravenes any of these requirements wilfully and without reasonable excuse commits an offence and is liable to a fine of HK\$500,000 and to imprisonment for six months.

Matters regulated under the subsidiary regulations of the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, including the Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations (Chapter 59I of the Laws of Hong Kong), include (i) the prohibition of employment of persons under 18 years of age (save for certain exceptions); (ii) the maintenance and operation of hoists; (iii) the duty to ensure safety of places of work; (iv) prevention of falls; (v) safety of excavations; (vi) the duty to comply with miscellaneous safety requirements; and (vii) provision of first aid facilities. Non-compliance with any of these rules is an offence and different levels of penalty will be

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imposed and a contractor guilty of the relevant offence could be liable to a fine up to HK\$200,000 and imprisonment up to 12 months.

In addition, under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Safety Management) Regulation (Chapter 59AF of the Laws of Hong Kong), any contractor (i) in relation to construction work with a contract value of HK\$100 million or more; or (ii) in relation to construction work having an aggregate of 100 or more workers in a day working in a single construction site; or (iii) in relation to construction work having an aggregate of 100 or more workers in a day working in two or more construction sites is obliged to appoint a safety auditor to conduct a safety audit to collect, assess and verify information on the efficiency, effectiveness and reliability of its safety management system and consider improvements to the system at least once in every six months. Further, any contractor (i) in relation to construction work having an aggregate of 50 or more but less than 100 workers in a day working in a single construction site; or (ii) in relation to construction work having an aggregate of 50 or more but less than 100 workers in a day working in two or more construction sites is obliged to appoint a person, being a person who is capable of competently carrying out a safety review, to be the safety review officer to conduct a safety review to review the effectiveness of its safety management system and consider improvements to the effectiveness of the system at least once in every six months. Any person who contravenes these requirements commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of HK\$200,000 and to imprisonment of six months.

According to the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Safety Management) Regulation, the safety auditor shall (i) be a registered safety officer under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Safety Officers and Safety Supervisors) Regulations (Chapter 59Z of the Laws of Hong Kong); (ii) have not less than three years' full-time experience, in the five years period immediately preceding the application for registration with the Labour Department, in a managerial post responsible for industrial safety and health matters in respect of an industrial undertaking; (iii) occupy, at the time of the application for registration with the Labour Department, the managerial post or a like post; (iv) have successfully completed a scheme conducted by a registered scheme operator; and (v) understand the requirements under legislation in Hong Kong relating to industrial safety and health matters. Pursuant to the Code of Practice on Safety Management issued by the Labour Department, a safety auditor should (i) understand his task and be competent to carry it out; (ii) be familiar with the industry and the processes being carried out in the relevant industrial undertaking; (iii) have a good knowledge of the safety management practices in the industry; and (iv) have the necessary experience and knowledge to enable him to evaluate performance and identify deficiencies effectively, while a safety review officer should (i) have a good understanding of the operation of the relevant industrial undertaking in respect of which he conducts the safety review; (ii) have a good understanding of the legal requirements in force in Hong Kong relating to industrial safety and health; and (iii) have received appropriate training in how to review the effectiveness of a safety management system with a view to improving it.

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Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Loadshifting Machinery) Regulation (Chapter 59AG of the Laws of Hong Kong) (“Loadshifting Machinery Regulations”)

Under regulation 3 of the Loadshifting Machinery Regulations, the responsible person of a loadshifting machine shall ensure that the machine is only operated by a person who (i) has attained the age of 18 years; and (ii) holds a valid certificate applicable to the type of loadshifting machine to which that machine belongs. Under the Loadshifting Machinery Regulations, loadshifting machines used in industrial undertakings refer to forklift trucks.

Under regulation 8 of the Loadshifting Machinery Regulations, a responsible person who without reasonable excuse contravenes regulation 3 commits an offence and is liable to a fine of HK\$50,000.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Group has a total of three forklifts. As those forklifts will be provided for workers to use in the construction sites, compliance with the Loadshifting Machinery Regulations is required. As at the Latest Practicable Date, our staff responsible for operating the forklifts held relevant valid certificates.

Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance (Chapter 509 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance provides for the safety and health protection to employees in workplaces, both industrial and non-industrial.

Employers must as far as reasonably practicable ensure the safety and health in their workplaces by:

- providing and maintaining plant and systems of work that are safe and without risks to health;
- making arrangements for ensuring safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage or transport of plant or substances;
- as regards any workplace under the employer’s control:
 - maintenance of the workplace in a condition that is safe and without risks to health; and
 - provision and maintenance of means of access to and egress from the workplace that are safe and without any such risks;
- providing all necessary information, instructions, training and supervision for ensuring safety and health; and
- providing and maintaining a working environment for the employer’s employees that is safe and without risks to health.

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Failure to comply with any of the above provisions constitutes an offence and the employer is liable on conviction to a fine of HK\$200,000. An employer who fails to do so intentionally, knowingly or recklessly commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of HK\$200,000 and to imprisonment for six months.

The Commissioner for Labour may also issue an improvement notice against non-compliance of the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance or the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance or suspension notice against activity or condition of workplace which may create imminent risk of death or serious bodily injury. Failure to comply with such notice without reasonable excuse constitutes an offence punishable by a fine of HK\$200,000 and HK\$500,000 respectively and imprisonment of up to 12 months.

During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, we had certain incidents of non-compliance with the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, details of which are set out in the paragraph headed "Business – Legal compliance – Non-compliance with the Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations" in this document.

We have set up an occupational health and safety system to promote work safety and to prevent occurrence of accident in our daily operation. For details, please refer to the paragraph headed "Business – Occupational health and work safety" in this document.

Employees' Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 282 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Employees' Compensation Ordinance establishes a no-fault and non-contributory employee compensation system for work injuries and lays down the rights and obligations of employers and employees in respect of injuries or death caused by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, or by prescribed occupational diseases.

Under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, if an employee sustains an injury or dies as a result of an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, his employer is in general liable to pay compensation even if the employee might have committed acts of faults or negligence when the accident occurred. Similarly, an employee who suffers incapacity arising from an occupational disease is entitled to receive the same compensation as that payable to employees injured in occupational accidents.

According to section 15(1A) of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, employer shall report work injuries of its employee to the Commissioner of Labour not later than 14 days after the accident, irrespective of whether the accident gives rise to any liability to pay compensation. During the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, there were five instances where we failed to report work injuries of our employees within the prescribed time limit under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance. For further details, please refer to the paragraph headed "Legal compliance – Non-compliance with the Employees' Compensation Ordinance (Chapter 282 of the Laws of Hong Kong)" in this document.

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According to section 24 of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, a principal contractor shall be liable to pay compensation to subcontractors' employees who are injured in the course of their employment to the subcontractor. The principal contractor is, nonetheless, entitled to be indemnified by the subcontractor who would have been liable to pay compensation to the injured employee. The employees in question are required to serve a notice in writing on the principal contractor before making any claim or application against such principal contractor.

Pursuant to section 40 of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, all employers (including contractors and subcontractors) are required to take out insurance policies to cover their liabilities both under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance and at common law for injuries at work in respect of all their employees (including full-time and part-time employees). Under section 40(1B) of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, where a principal contractor has undertaken to perform any construction work, it may take out an insurance policy for an amount not less than HK\$200 million per event to cover his liability and that of his subcontractor(s) under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance and at common law. Where a principal contractor has taken out a policy of insurance under section 40(1B) of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, the principal contractor and a subcontractor insured under the policy shall be regarded as having complied with section 40(1) of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance.

An employer who fails to comply with the Employees' Compensation Ordinance to secure an insurance cover is liable on conviction upon indictment to a fine at level 6 (currently at HK\$100,000) and to imprisonment for two years.

For our insurance coverage in this connection, please refer to the paragraph headed "Business – Insurance" in this document. For the information of employees' compensation claims and common law personal injury claims experienced by our Group during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, please refer to the paragraph headed "Business – Litigations and claims" in this document.

Limitation Ordinance (Chapter 347 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

Under the Limitation Ordinance, the time limit for an applicant to commence common law claims for personal injuries is three years from the date on which the cause of action accrued.

For information regarding the potential common law claims for personal injuries which were within the respective three-year periods and which might be brought against our Group as of the Latest Practicable Date, please refer to the paragraph headed "Business – Litigations and claims" in this document.

Employment Ordinance (Chapter 57 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

A principal contractor shall be subject to the provisions on subcontractor's employees' wages in the Employment Ordinance. According to section 43C of the Employment Ordinance, a principal contractor or a principal contractor and every superior subcontractor jointly and

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severally is/are liable to pay any wages that become due to an employee who is employed by a subcontractor on any work which the subcontractor has contracted to perform, and such wages are not paid within the period specified in the Employment Ordinance. The liability of a principal contractor and superior subcontractor (where applicable) shall be limited to (a) the wages of an employee whose employment relates wholly to the work which the principal contractor has contracted to perform and whose place of employment is wholly on the site of the building works; and (b) the wages due to such an employee for two months (such months shall be the first two months of the period in respect of which the wages are due).

An employee who has outstanding wage payments from subcontractor must serve a notice in writing on the principal contractor within 60 days after the wage due date. A principal contractor and superior subcontractor (where applicable) shall not be liable to pay any wages to the employee of the subcontractor if that employee fails to serve a notice on the principal contractor.

Upon receipt of such notice from the relevant employee, a principal contractor shall, within 14 days after receipt of the notice, serve a copy of the notice on every superior subcontractor to that subcontractor (where applicable) of whom he is aware. A principal contractor who without reasonable excuse fails to serve notice on the superior subcontractor(s) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine at level 5 (currently at HK\$50,000).

Pursuant to section 43F of the Employment Ordinance, if a principal contractor or superior subcontractor pays to an employee any wages under section 43C of the Employment Ordinance, the wages so paid shall be a debt due by the employer of that employee to the principal contractor or superior subcontractor, as the case may be. The principal contractor or superior subcontractor who pays an employee any wages under section 43C of the Employment Ordinance may either (i) claim contribution from every superior subcontractor to the employee's employer or from the principal contractor and every other such superior subcontractor as the case may be, or (ii) deduct by way of set-off the amount paid by him from any sum due or may become due to the subcontractor in respect of the work that he has subcontracted.

Occupiers Liability Ordinance (Chapter 314 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Occupiers Liability Ordinance regulates the obligations of a person occupying or having control of premises on injury resulting to persons or damage caused to goods or other property on the land.

The Occupiers Liability Ordinance imposes a common duty of care on an occupier of premises to take such care as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable to see that the visitor will be reasonably safe in using the premises for the purposes for which he is invited or permitted by the occupier to be there.

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Immigration Ordinance (Chapter 115 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

According to section 38A of the Immigration Ordinance, a construction site controller (i.e. the principal or main contractor and includes a subcontractor, owner, occupier or other person who has control over or is in charge of a construction site) shall take all practicable steps to (i) prevent having illegal immigrants from being on site or (ii) prevent illegal workers who are not lawfully employable from taking employment on site.

Where it is proved that (i) an illegal immigrant was on a construction site or (ii) such illegal worker who is not lawfully employable took employment on a construction site, the construction site controller commits an offence and is liable to a fine of HK\$350,000.

Minimum Wage Ordinance (Chapter 608 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Minimum Wage Ordinance provides for a prescribed minimum hourly wage rate (set at HK\$37.5 per hour as at the Latest Practicable Date) during the wage period for every employee engaged under a contract of employment under the Employment Ordinance. Any provision of the employment contract which purports to extinguish or reduce the right, benefit or protection conferred on the employee by the Minimum Wage Ordinance is void.

Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Chapter 485 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (“MPF Schemes Ordinance”)

Employers are required to enroll their regular employees (except for certain exempt persons) aged between at least 18 but under 65 years of age and employed for 60 days or more in a Mandatory Provident Fund (“MPF”) scheme within the first 60 days of employment.

For both employees and employers, it is mandatory to make regular contributions into a MPF scheme. For an employee, subject to the maximum and minimum levels of income (set at HK\$30,000 and HK\$7,100 per month, respectively, as at the Latest Practicable Date), an employer will deduct 5% of the relevant income on behalf of an employee as mandatory contributions to a registered MPF scheme with a ceiling (set at HK\$1,500 as at the Latest Practicable Date). Employer will also be required to contribute an amount equivalent to 5% of an employee’s relevant income to the MPF scheme, subject only to the maximum level of income (set at HK\$30,000 as at the Latest Practicable Date).

Industry Schemes

Industry Schemes were established under the MPF system for employers in the construction and catering industries in view of the high labour mobility in these two industries, and the fact that most employees in these industries are “casual employees” whose employment is on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days.

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For the purpose of the Industry Schemes, the construction industry covers the following eight major categories:

- (1) foundation and associated works;
- (2) civil engineering and associated works;
- (3) demolition and structural alteration works;
- (4) refurbishment and maintenance works;
- (5) general building construction works;
- (6) fire services, mechanical, electrical and associated works;
- (7) gas, plumbing, drainage and associated works; and
- (8) interior fitting-out works.

The MPF Schemes Ordinance does not stipulate that employers in these two industries must join the Industry Schemes. The Industry Schemes provide convenience to the employers and employees in the construction and catering industries.

Casual employees do not have to switch schemes when they change jobs within the same industry, so long as their previous and new employers are registered with the same Industry Scheme. This is convenient for scheme members and saves administrative costs.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

We are subject to the following laws and regulations in connection with the environmental protection as our business activities of wet trades works as a subcontractor. For information regarding our environmental management system, please refer to the paragraph headed "Business – Environmental, social and corporate governance matters" in this document.

Air Pollution Control Ordinance (Chapter 311 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Air Pollution Control Ordinance is the principal legislation in Hong Kong for controlling emission of air pollutants and noxious odour from construction, industrial and commercial activities and other polluting sources. Subsidiary regulations of the Air Pollution Control Ordinance impose control on air pollutant emissions from certain operations through the issue of licences and permits.

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A contractor shall observe and comply with the Air Pollution Control Ordinance and its subsidiary regulations, including without limitation the Air Pollution Control (Open Burning) Regulation (Chapter 311O of the Laws of Hong Kong), the Air Pollution Control (Construction Dust) Regulation (Chapter 311R of the Laws of Hong Kong) and the Air Pollution Control (Smoke) Regulations (Chapter 311C of the Laws of Hong Kong). The contractor responsible for a construction site shall devise, arrange methods of working and carry out the works in such a manner so as to minimise dust impacts on the surrounding environment, and shall provide experienced personnel with suitable training to ensure that these methods are implemented. Asbestos control provisions in the Air Pollution Control Ordinance require that building works involving asbestos must be conducted only by registered asbestos contractors and under the supervision of a registered consultant.

Air Pollution Control (Non-road Mobile Machinery) (Emission) Regulation (Chapter 311Z of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The NRMM Regulation came into effect on 1 June 2015 to introduce regulatory control on the emissions of NRMMs, including non-road vehicles and regulated machines that are subject to the NRMM Regulations (the “**Regulated Machines**”). Unless exempted, NRMMs which are regulated under this provision are required to comply with the emission standards prescribed under this regulation. Under section 5 of the NRMM Regulation, starting from 1 December 2015, only approved or exempted NRMMs with a proper label are allowed to be used in specified activities and locations including construction sites. However, existing NRMMs which are already in Hong Kong on or before 30 November 2015 will be exempted from complying with the emission requirements pursuant to section 11 of the NRMM Regulation. Under Section 5 of the NRMM Regulation, any person who uses or causes to be used a Regulated Machine in specified activities or locations without (i) exemption or approval by the Environmental Protection Department is liable on conviction to a fine of HK\$200,000 and to imprisonment for six months, and (ii) a proper label is liable on conviction to a fine of HK\$50,000 and to imprisonment for up to three months.

Pursuant to the Technical Circular issued by the Work Branch of the Development Bureau on 8 February 2015, an implementation plan to phase out the use of exempted NRMMs for four types of exempted NRMMs (namely generators, air compressors, excavators and crawler cranes) has been included in the Technical Circular, under which, all new capital works contracts of public works including design and build contracts with an estimated contract value exceeding HK\$200 million and tenders invited on or after 1 June 2015 shall require the contractor to allow no exempted generator and air compressor to be used after 1 June 2015 and the number of exempted excavators and crawler cranes not to exceed 50%, 20% and 0% of the total units of exempted NRMMs from 1 June 2015, 1 June 2017 and 1 June 2019 respectively.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, our Group owned three Regulated Machines (being forklifts), among which one were exempted and two were approved by the Environmental Protection Department under the NRMM Regulation.

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Noise Control Ordinance (Chapter 400 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Noise Control Ordinance controls, among others, the noise from construction, industrial and commercial activities. A contractor shall comply with the Noise Control Ordinance and its subsidiary regulations in carrying out construction works. For construction activities that are to be carried out during the restricted hours and for percussive piling during the daytime, not being a general holiday, construction noise permits are required from the Director of the Environmental Protection Department in advance.

Under the Noise Control Ordinance, construction works that produce noises and the use of powered mechanical equipment (other than percussive piling) are not allowed between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. or at any time on general holidays, unless prior approval has been granted by the Director of the Environmental Protection Department through the construction noise permit system. The use of certain equipment is also subject to restrictions. Hand-held percussive breakers and air compressors must comply with noise emissions standards and be issued with a noise emission label from the Director of the Environmental Protection Department.

Any person who carries out any construction work except as permitted is liable on first conviction to a fine of HK\$100,000 and on subsequent convictions to a fine of HK\$200,000, and in any case to a fine of HK\$20,000 for each day during which the offence continues.

Water Pollution Control Ordinance (Chapter 358 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Water Pollution Control Ordinance controls the effluent discharged from all types of industrial, commercial, institutional and construction activities into public sewers and public drain. For any industry/trade generating wastewater discharge (except domestic sewage or unpolluted water that are discharged into communal sewer or communal drain), they are subject to licensing control by the Director of the Environmental Protection Department.

All discharges, other than domestic sewage or unpolluted water to communal sewer or communal drain, must be covered by an effluent discharge licence. The licence specifies the permitted maximum allowable quantity and effluent standards of the effluent. The general guidelines are that the effluent does not damage sewers or pollute inland or inshore marine waters.

According to the Water Pollution Control Ordinance, unless being licensed under the Water Pollution Control Ordinance, a person who discharges any waste or polluting matter into the waters of Hong Kong in a water control zone or discharges any matter, other than domestic sewage and unpolluted water, into a communal sewer or communal drain in a water control zone commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for six months and (a) for a first offence, a fine of HK\$200,000; (b) for a second or subsequent offence, a fine of HK\$400,000, and (c) in addition, if the offence is a continuing offence, a fine of HK\$10,000 for each day during which it is proved to the satisfaction of the court that the offence has continued.

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Waste Disposal Ordinance (Chapter 354 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Waste Disposal Ordinance controls the production, storage, collection and disposal including treatment, reprocessing and recycling of wastes. At present, livestock waste and chemical waste are subject to specific controls whilst unlawful deposition of waste is prohibited. Import and export of waste is generally controlled through a permit system.

A contractor shall observe and comply with the Waste Disposal Ordinance and its subsidiary regulations, including without limitation the Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation (Chapter 354N of the Laws of Hong Kong) and the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation (Chapter 354C of the Laws of Hong Kong).

Under the Waste Disposal (Charges for Disposal of Construction Waste) Regulation, construction waste can only be disposed at designated prescribed facilities and a main contractor who undertakes construction work with a value of HK\$1 million or above will be required, within 21 days after being awarded the contract, to establish a billing account in respect of that particular contract with the Director of the Environmental Protection Department to pay any disposal charges for the construction waste generated from the construction work under that contract.

Under the Waste Disposal (Chemical Waste) (General) Regulation, a person who produces chemical waste or causes it to be produced has to register as a chemical waste producer. Any chemical waste produced must be packaged, labeled and stored properly before disposal. Only a licensed waste collector can transport the waste to a licensed chemical waste disposal site for disposal. Chemical waste producers also need to keep records of their chemical waste disposal for inspection by the Environmental Protection Department.

Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance (Chapter 132 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

Pursuant to section 127 of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance, where a nuisance notice is served on the person by reason of whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arose or continues, or if that person cannot be found, on the occupier or owner of the premises or vessel on which the nuisance exists, then if either the nuisance to which the notice relates arose by reason of the wilful act or default of that person, or that person fails to comply with any of the requirements of the notice within the period specified therein, that person shall be guilty of an offence.

Emission of dust from any building under construction or demolition in such manner as to be a nuisance is actionable under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance. The maximum penalty of section 127 as mentioned above is a fine at level 3 (currently HK\$10,000) upon conviction with a daily fine of HK\$200.

Discharge of muddy water etc. from a construction site is actionable under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance. The maximum fine is level 5 (currently HK\$50,000) upon conviction.

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Any accumulation of water on any premises found to contain mosquito larvae or pupae is actionable under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance. The maximum penalty is a fine at level 4 (currently at HK\$25,000) upon conviction and a daily fine of HK\$450.

Any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or injurious to health is actionable under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance. The maximum penalty is level 3 (currently at HK\$10,000) upon conviction and a daily fine of HK\$200.

Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health is actionable under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance. The maximum penalty is a fine of level 3 (currently at HK\$10,000) upon conviction and a daily fine of HK\$200.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO CONTRACTOR LICENSING REGIME AND OPERATION

As a subcontractor engaged in wet trades works, we are subject to the following laws, regulations and possible legislation.

Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme

Throughout the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date, Chan Kiu and Ying Wai were registered as registered specialist trade contractors in the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme (formerly known as the Subcontractor Registration Scheme) of the Construction Industry Council. As at the Latest Practicable Date, their registrations were under the designated trade category of plastering (Group 2).

Subcontractors which are involved in, among others, plastering in Hong Kong may apply for registration under the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme managed by the Construction Industry Council, a body corporate established under the Construction Industry Council Ordinance (Chapter 587 of the Laws of Hong Kong) in February 2007.

The Subcontractor Registration Scheme (substituted by the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme on 1 April 2019) was formerly known as the Voluntary Subcontractor Registration Scheme (the "VSRS"), which was introduced by the Provisional Construction Industry Co-ordination Board (the "PCICB"). The PCICB was formed in September 2001 to spearhead industry reform and to pave way for the early formation of the statutory industry coordinating body.

A technical circular issued by the Works Branch of the Development Bureau (then the Environment, Transport and Works Bureau) ("WBDB") on 14 June 2004 (now subsumed into the Project Administration Handbook for Civil Engineering Works by the Civil Engineering and Development Department) requires that all public works contractors with tenders to be invited on or after 15 August 2004 to employ all subcontractors (whether nominated, specialist or domestic) registered from the respective trades available under the VSRS.

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After the Construction Industry Council took over the work of the PCICB in February 2007 and the VSRS in January 2010, the Construction Industry Council launched stage two of the VSRS in January 2013. VSRS was also then renamed Subcontractor Registration Scheme. All subcontractors registered under the VSRS have automatically become registered subcontractors under the Subcontractor Registration Scheme.

With effect from 1 April 2019, the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme replaced the Subcontractor Registration Scheme. The Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme comprises of two registers: the Register of Specialist Trade Contractors ("**RSTC**") and the Register of Subcontractors ("**RS**"). All subcontractors who are registered under the seven trades namely demolition, concreting formwork, reinforcement bar fixing, concreting, scaffolding, curtain wall and erection of concrete precast component of the Subcontractor Registration Scheme have automatically become Registered Specialist Trade Contractors and no application is required. All subcontractors who are registered under the remaining trades of the Subcontractor Registration Scheme have been retained as registered subcontractors and no application is required. With effect from 1 January 2021, plastering trade was upgraded as the eighth designated trade. All registered subcontractors who are registered under the plastering trade have automatically become Registered Specialist Trade Contractors under the plastering trade (Group 1) and no application is required.

Registered Specialist Trade Contractors within each designated trade are further divided into Group 1 ("**Group 1**") or Group 2 ("**Group 2**") according to the relevant registration requirements under the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme fulfilled by them. The tender limits (the "**Tender Limits**") for tenders to be invited for subcontractors vary among the different designated trade categories for Group 1. For the designated trade of plastering, the Tender Limits of contracts/subcontracts value up to HK\$10 million for Group 1, will be imposed for projects to be invited for tenders on or after 1 January 2022. There are no Tender Limits imposed for Group 2.

Categories of registration

Subcontractors may apply for registration on the Subcontractor Registration Scheme in one or more of 52 trades covering common structural, civil, finishing, electrical and mechanical works and supporting services. The 52 trades further branch out into around 94 specialties, including general demolition, and others (concrete coring and saw cutting) etc.. Since 1 April 2019, subcontractors may apply for registration on the RSTC in one or more of the seven designated trades including demolition, reinforcement bar fixing, erection of concrete precast component, concreting formwork, concreting, scaffolding and curtain wall and on the RS in other common civil, building, electrical and mechanical trades. Since 1 January 2021, subcontractors may apply for registration on the RSTC in the designated trade of plastering.

Where a contractor is to subcontract/sub-let part of the public works involving trades available under the Primary Register (a list of companies registered in accordance with the Rules and Procedures for the Primary Register of the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme) of the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme, it shall engage all subcontractors

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(whether nominated, specialist or domestic) who are registered under the relevant trades in the Primary Register of the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme. Should the subcontractors further subcontract (irrespective of any tier) any part of the public works subcontracted to them involving trades available under the Primary Register of the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme, the contractor shall ensure that all subcontractors (irrespective of any tier) are registered under the relevant trades in the Primary Register of the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme.

Requirements for registration under the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme

Applications for registration under the RS are subject to the following entry requirements:

- (a) completion of at least one job within the last five years as a main contractor/subcontractor in the trades and specialities for which registration is applied or to have acquired comparable experience by itself/its proprietors, partners or directors within the last five years;
- (b) listings on one or more government registration schemes operated by policy bureaus or departments of the Hong Kong Government relevant to the trades and specialities for which registration is sought; and
- (c) the proprietor, partner or director having been employed by a registered subcontractor for at least five years with experience in the trade/specialty applying for and having completed all the modules of the Project Management Training Series for Subcontractors (or equivalent) conducted by the Construction Industry Council; or the company's proprietor, partner or director having registered as Registered Skilled Worker under the Construction Workers Registration Ordinance for the relevant trade/specialty with at least five years' experience in the trade/specialty applying for and having completed the Senior Construction Workers Trade Management Course (or equivalent) conducted by the Construction Industry Council.

Applications for registration under the RSTC are subject to a number of requirements based on the relevant trade category and tender limits as detailed in Schedule 2 of the Rules and Procedures for the Register of Specialist Trade Contractors issued by the Construction Industry Council in January 2021.

Validity period of registration and renewal of registration

A registered subcontractor shall apply for renewal within three months before the expiry date of its registration whereas a registered specialist trade contractor shall apply for renewal not earlier than six months but not later than three months before the expiry date of its registration by submitting an application to the Construction Industry Council in a specified format providing information and supporting documents as required to show compliance with the entry requirements. An application for renewal shall be subject to approval by the committee on Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme which oversees the Registered Specialist Trade

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Contractors Scheme (the "**Committee**"). If some of the entry requirements covered in an application can no longer be satisfied, the Committee of the Construction Industry Council may give approval for renewal based on those trades and specialties where the requirements are met. An approved renewal as a registered subcontractor shall be valid for three or five years from the expiry of the current registration whereas the approved renewal for a registered specialist trade contractor shall be valid for not less than 36 months after the decision date for that application for renewal.

As advised by the Legal Counsel, there was no legal impediment to the renewal of our registrations by our Group under the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme as at the Latest Practicable Date, taking into account the five ongoing criminal litigations against our Group and the suspension notice issued by the Labour Department to our Group on 20 May 2021. For details, please refer to the paragraphs headed "Business – Occupational health and work safety – Wong Chuk Hang Suspension Notice in May 2021 – Potential impact on the status of our registration" in this document. Our Directors confirm that we had not been subject to any regulatory action imposed by the Construction Industry Council during the Track Record Period and up to the Latest Practicable Date.

Codes of Conduct

A registered subcontractor and a registered specialist trade contractor shall observe the Codes of Conduct for Registered Subcontractor (Schedule 8 of the Rules and Procedures for the Primary Register of the Subcontractor Registration Scheme) (the "**Codes of Conduct**"). Failure to comply with the Codes of Conduct may result in regulatory actions taken by the Committee.

The circumstances pertaining to a registered subcontractor that may call for regulatory actions include, but are not limited to:

- (a) supply of false information when making an application for registration, renewal of registration or inclusion of additional trades;
- (b) failure to give timely notification of changes to the registration particulars;
- (c) serious violations of the registration rules and procedures;
- (d) convictions of senior management staff (including but not limited to proprietors, partners or directors) for bribery or corruption under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Chapter 201 of the Laws of Hong Kong);
- (e) convictions for failure to pay wages on time to workers in accordance with the relevant provisions contained in the Employment Ordinance;
- (f) wilful misconducts that may bring the Subcontractor Registration Scheme (and since 1 April 2019, the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme) into serious disrepute;

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- (g) civil awards/judgments in connection with the violation of or convictions under the relevant sections of the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance;
- (h) convictions under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance or Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance in relation to serious construction site safety incidents resulting in one or more of the following consequence:
 - (i) loss of life; or
 - (ii) serious bodily injury resulting in loss or amputation of a limb or had caused or was likely to cause permanent total disability;
- (i) conviction of five or more offences under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance and/or Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance each arising out of separate incidents in any six months period (according to the date of committing the offence but not the date of conviction), committed by the Registered Subcontractor at each of a construction site under a contract;
- (j) convictions for employment of illegal worker under the Immigration Ordinance; or
- (k) late payment of workers' wages and/or late payment of contribution under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance over ten days with solid proof of such late payment of wages and/or contribution.

The circumstances that may lead to regulatory actions be taken against a registered specialist trade contractor include, but are not limited to (a) a petition for winding-up or bankruptcy has been filed against the registered specialist trade contractor or other financial problems; (b) registered specialist trade contractor's failure to answer queries or provide information relevant to the registration within the prescribed time specified by the committee of the Construction Industry Council; (c) misconduct or suspected misconduct of the registered specialist trade contractor; (d) court conviction or violation of any law by the registered specialist trade contractor, including but not limited to the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance, Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance, Employment Ordinance, Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance, Immigration Ordinance, Prevention of Bribery Ordinance, Construction Industry Council Ordinance, Construction Workers Registration Ordinance; (e) matters of public interest; (f) serious or suspected serious poor performance or other serious causes in any public or private sector works contract; and (g) the registered specialist trade contractor's failure to comply with any provisions of the Rules and Procedures for the Registered Specialist Trade Contractors Scheme.

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Regulatory actions

The Committee may instigate regulatory actions against a registered subcontractor by directing that:

- (a) written strong direction and/or warning be given to a registered subcontractor;
- (b) a registered subcontractor to submit an improvement plan with the contents as specified and within a specified period;
- (c) a registered subcontractor be suspended from registration for a specified duration; or
- (d) the registration of a registered subcontractor be revoked.

The Committee may instigate regulatory actions against a registered specialist trade contractor by directing that:

- (a) written warning be given to the registered specialist trade contractor;
- (b) the registered specialist trade contractor be suspended from registration for a specified period;
- (c) the grouping of a registered specialist trade contractor be changed; or
- (d) the registration of the registered specialist trade contractor be revoked.

Proposed Security of Payment Legislation ("SOPL")

The Government has conducted a public consultation on the SOPL for the construction industry to promote fair payment and help main contractors, subcontractors, consultants, sub-consultants and suppliers to receive payment on time for work done and services provided, so as to improve payment practices and provide rapid dispute resolution.

The SOPL will, among others:

- prohibit "pay when paid" and similar terms in contracts, which refer to provisions in contracts that make payment contingent or conditional on the operation of other contracts or agreements, meaning that payment is conditional on the payer receiving payment from a third party;
- prohibit payment periods of more than 60 calendar days for interim payments and 120 calendar days for final payments;

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- enable parties who are entitled to progress payments under the terms of a contract covered by the SOPL to claim such payments as statutory payment claims, upon receipt of which the payer has 30 calendar days to serve a payment response, and parties who are entitled to payments under statutory payment claims will be entitled to pursue adjudication if the statutory payment claims are disputed or ignored; and
- grant parties the right to suspend or reduce the rate of progress of works after either non-payment of an adjudicator’s decision or non-payment of amounts admitted as due.

All contracts and sub-contracts, whether in written or oral form, for (i) government works, under which the Government and specified public entities procure construction and maintenance activities or related services, materials or plant; and (ii) private sector works, under which private entities procure construction activities for new buildings (as defined in the Buildings Ordinance) with a main contract value of over HK\$5 million or procure related services, material or plant or supply-only contracts with a contract value of over HK\$500,000, will be governed by the SOPL. Where the main contract is covered by the SOPL, all subcontracts (irrespective of tier) will be covered by the SOPL regardless of value. The legislation will not apply to private sector construction works relating to new buildings with a main contract value of less than HK\$5 million or related services, material or plant supply-only contracts with a contract value of less than HK\$500,000.

The proposed legislation will not apply retrospectively but will apply only to contracts entered on or after a date to be set by or pursuant to the legislation.

The SOPL is designed to assist contractors throughout the contractual chain to ensure cash-flow and access to a swift dispute resolution process. However, there are still uncertainties on the final legislative framework to be submitted to the Legislative Council for consideration and approval.

The Government released a Technical Circular on the Implementation of the Spirit of Security of Payment Legislation in Public Works Contracts (the “**Technical Circular**”) in October 2021. The Technical Circular sets out the policy on the implementation of the spirit of the SOPL in public works contracts with a view to facilitating timely processing of contract payments and providing an interim mechanism for speedy resolution of payment disputes before the enactment of the SOPL. The scope of contracts covered by the Technical Circular includes public works contracts, term contracts and related subcontracts tendered (i) on or after 31 December 2021, for tenders to be invited from Group B or Group C contractors on the List of Approved Contractors for Public Works; and (ii) on or after 1 April 2022, for tenders to be invited from other contractors on the List of Approved Contractors for Public Works or the List of Approved Suppliers of Materials and Specialist Contractors for Public Works.

It is probable that some of our contracts will be caught by the SOPL and where such contracts are subject to SOPL, we will have to ensure that their terms comply with the legislation in this regard. However, during the Track Record Period, we generally do not adopt “pay when paid” policy with our subcontractors. Furthermore, our Group’s trade payables

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turnover days were approximately 17.7 days, 17.0 days, 19.9 days and 24.7 days for FY2018/19, FY2019/20, FY2020/21 and FY2021/22, respectively. Based on the above and subject to the terms of the final legislation, our Directors believe that our payments to subcontractors do not materially deviate from the SOPL and the SOPL will not have any significant impact on our business or cash management.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO COMPETITION

Competition Ordinance (Chapter 619 of the Laws of Hong Kong)

The Competition Ordinance prohibits and deters undertakings in all sectors from adopting anti-competitive conduct which prevents, restricts or distorts competition in Hong Kong. The Competition Ordinance establishes the first conduct rule and the second conduct rule, which prohibit anti-competitive agreements and abuse of market power, respectively.

The first conduct rule prohibits businesses from making or giving effect to an agreement, engaging in a concerted practice, or making or giving effect to a decision of an association, if the agreement concerned has the object or effect to harm competition in Hong Kong. The second conduct rule prohibits businesses with a substantial degree of market power from abusing its power through engaging in conduct that has the object or effect to harm competition in Hong Kong.

Serious anti-competitive conduct is defined under section 2(1) of the Competition Ordinance as any conduct that comprises any one or combination of the following: (i) fixing, maintaining, increasing or controlling the price for the supply of goods or services; (ii) allocating sales, territories, customers or markets for the production or supply of goods and services; (iii) fixing, maintaining, controlling, preventing, limiting or eliminating the production or supply of goods and services; and (iv) bid-rigging.

Section 82 of the Competition Ordinance provides that if the Competition Commission has any reasonable cause to believe that a contravention of the first conduct rule has occurred and the contravention does not involve serious anti-competitive conduct, it shall issue a warning notice to the undertaking, before bringing proceedings in the Competition Tribunal against the undertaking.

Section 67 of the Competition Ordinance provides that where a contravention of the first conduct rule has occurred and such contravention involves serious anti-competitive conduct or a contravention of the second conduct rule has occurred, the Competition Commission may, instead of commencing proceedings against the person concerned, issue an infringement notice offering not to bring proceedings on condition that the person commits to comply with the requirements of the infringement notice.

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In the event of the breaches of the Competition Ordinance, the Competition Tribunal may make orders including, among others: (i) imposing a pecuniary penalty if satisfied that an entity has contravened a competition rule; (ii) disqualifying a person from acting as a director of a company or taking part in the management of a company; (iii) prohibiting an entity from making or giving effect to an agreement; (iv) modifying or terminating an agreement; and (v) requiring the payment of damages to a person who has suffered loss or damage.