

The Companies Act 1981

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Company Limited by Shares

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**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION  
AND  
AMENDED AND RESTATED BYE-LAWS**

(adopted pursuant to a special resolution passed on 6th day of June, 2023)

OF

**China Foods Limited**  
**中國食品有限公司**

*(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)*

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Incorporated the 14th day of May, 1990

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No. F4677  
編號

[COPY]

COMPANIES ORDINANCE  
(CHAPTER 32)  
香港法例第32章  
公司條例  
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION  
OF CHANGE OF NAME OF OVERSEA COMPANY  
海外公司更改名稱  
登記證明書

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I hereby certify that  
本人謹此證明

**COFCO International Limited**  
also known as:-  
又名為:-  
中國糧油國際有限公司

which was incorporated in Bermuda  
在百慕大

and has been registered in Hong Kong under Part XI of the Companies  
註冊成立，並根據香港公司條例第XI部在香港登記

Ordinance, has changed its corporate name and is now registered  
後，經已更改名稱。上述公司現時的登記名稱

under the name of  
為

**China Foods Limited**  
also known as:-  
又名為:-  
中國食品有限公司

Issued by the undersigned on 19 April 2007.  
本證明書於二〇〇七年四月十九日簽發。

(Sd.) Nancy O. S. YAU  
Miss Nancy O. S. YAU

.....  
for Registrar of Companies  
Hong Kong  
香港公司註冊處處長  
(公司註冊主任邱愛琛代行)

Registration No. 15568

COPY

BERMUDA

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION  
ON CHANGE OF NAME**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY** that in accordance with section 10 of the Companies Act 1981 **COFCO International Limited** by resolution and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies has changed its name and was registered as **China Foods Limited** on the **21st** day of **March, 2007**.



Given under my hand and the Seal of  
the REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES  
this **23rd** day of **March, 2007**

(Signed)

for **Registrar of Companies**

No. F4677  
編號

[COPY]

COMPANIES ORDINANCE  
(CHAPTER 32)  
香港法例第32章  
公司條例

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION  
OF CHANGE OF NAME OF OVERSEA COMPANY  
海外公司更改名稱登記證明書

----- \* \* \* -----

I hereby certify that  
本人謹此證明

**COFCO International Limited**

which was incorporated in Bermuda  
在百慕大

and has been registered in Hong Kong under Part XI of the Companies  
註冊成立，並根據香港公司條例第XI部在香港登記

Ordinance, has changed its corporate name and is now registered  
後，經已更改名稱。上述公司現時的登記名稱

under the name of  
為

**COFCO International Limited**

also known as:-

又名為:-

中國糧油國際有限公司

Issued by the undersigned on 14 June 2002.

本證明書於二〇〇二年六月十四日簽發。

(Sd.) I. POON  
MISS I. POON

.....  
for Registrar of Companies  
Hong Kong

香港公司註冊處處長  
(公司註冊主任潘敏思代行)

No. F4677  
編號

[COPY]

COMPANIES ORDINANCE  
(CHAPTER 32)  
香港法例第32章  
公司條例

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION  
OF CHANGE OF NAME OF OVERSEA COMPANY  
海外公司更改名稱登記證明書

----- \* \* \* -----

I hereby certify that  
本人謹此證明

**CHINA FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED**

which was incorporated in Bermuda  
在 百慕大

and has been registered in Hong Kong under Part XI of the Companies  
註冊成立，並根據香港公司條例第XI部在香港登記

Ordinance, has changed its corporate name and is now registered  
後，經已更改名稱。上述公司現時的登記名稱

under the name of  
為

**COFCO International Limited**

Issued by the undersigned on 23 May 2001.  
本證明書於二〇〇一年五月二十三日簽發。

(Sd.) I. POON  
MISS I. POON

.....  
for Registrar of Companies  
Hong Kong  
香港公司註冊處處長  
(公司註冊主任潘敏思代行)

COPY

BERMUDA

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION  
ON CHANGE OF NAME**

**I HEREBY CERTIFY** that in accordance with section 10 of the Companies Act 1981 **CHINA FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED** by resolution and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies has changed its name and was registered as **COFCO International Limited** on the **16th** day of **May, 2001**.



Given under my hand and the Seal of  
the REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES  
this **21st** day of **May, 2001**

(Signed)

for **Registrar of Companies**

No. F-4677

[COPY]

**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION  
OF CHANGE OF NAME OF OVERSEA COMPANY**

I hereby certify that

**SEABASE INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

which was incorporated in Bermuda and has been registered in Hong Kong under Part XI of the Companies Ordinance, has changed its corporate name and is now registered under the name of

**CHINA FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED**

Given under my hand this Fourth day of February One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety Four.

(Sd.) MISS P. LAU

MISS P. LAU

.....

*for Registrar of Companies  
Hong Kong*

FORM NO. 3a

[COPY]

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION  
ON CHANGE OF NAME**

I hereby certify that

**SEABASE INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

having by resolution and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies changed its name, is now registered under the name of

**CHINA FOODS HOLDINGS LIMITED**

Given under my hand the 21st day of January 1994.

(Signed)  
for Acting Registrar of Companies



No. F-4677

[COPY]

**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION  
OF OVERSEA COMPANY**

I hereby certify that

**SEABASE INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

which was incorporated in Bermuda is registered in Hong Kong under Part XI of the Companies Ordinance.

Given under my hand this Twenty-eighth day of June One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety.

(Sd.) W. H. KWOK  
(W. H. KWOK)

.....

for *Registrar General*  
(*Registrar of Companies*)  
*Hong Kong*

FORM No. 6

[COPY]

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION**

I hereby in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Companies Act, 1981, issue this Certificate of Incorporation and do certify that on the 14th day of May 1990

**SEABASE INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

was registered by me in the Register maintained by me under the provisions of the said section and that the status of the said company is that of a exempted company.

Given under my hand this 14th day of May 1990

(Signed)  
for Registrar of Companies

**THE COMPANIES ACT 1981**  
**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF**  
**COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**  
**(Section 7(1) and (2))**

**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION**  
**OF**  
**China Foods Limited**  
(hereinafter referred to as “the Company”)

1. The liability of the members of the Company is limited to the amount (if any) for the time being unpaid on the shares respectively held by them.
2. We, the undersigned, namely,

NAME	ADDRESS	BERMUDIAN STATUS (Yes/No)	NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF SHARES SUBSCRIBED
Sir Bayard Dill	Clarendon House Church Street, Hamilton, Bermuda	Yes	British	one
N.B. Dill, Jnr.	Clarendon House Church Street, Hamilton, Bermuda	Yes	British	one
F. Mutch	Clarendon House Church Street, Hamilton, Bermuda	Yes	British	one

do hereby respectively agree to take such number of shares of the Company as may be allotted to us respectively by the provisional directors of the Company, not exceeding the number of shares for which we have respectively subscribed, and to satisfy such calls as may be made by the directors, provisional directors or promoters of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to us respectively.

3. The Company is to be an exempted Company as defined by the Companies Act 1981.
4. The Company has power to hold land situated in Bermuda not exceeding in all, including the following parcels-

n/a

5. The Company does not propose to carry on business in Bermuda.

6. The authorised share capital of the Company is HK\$400,000,000 divided into shares of HK\$0.10 each. The minimum subscribed share capital of the Company is HK\$100,000.

7. Objects of the Company:

- (1) to act and to perform all the functions of a holding company in all its branches and to co-ordinate the policy and administration of any subsidiary company or companies or of any group of companies of which the Company or any subsidiary company is a member or which are in any manner controlled by the Company;
- (2) to act as an investment company and for that purpose to acquire and hold for investment shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by any government, sovereign, ruler, commissioners, public body or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, by original subscription, tender, purchase, exchange, underwriting, participation in syndicates or in any other manner and whether or not fully paid up, and to make payments thereon as called up or in advance of calls or otherwise and to subscribe for the same, whether conditionally or absolutely, and to hold the same with a view to investment, but with the power to vary any investments, and to exercise and enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incident to the ownership thereof, and to invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may be from time to time determined;
- (3) as set out in paragraphs (b) to (n) and (p) to (t) inclusive of the Second Schedule to the Act;
- (4) to enter into any guarantee, contract of indemnity or suretyship and to assure, support or secure with or without consideration or benefit the performance of any obligations of any person or persons and to guarantee the fidelity of individuals filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence:

PROVIDED that this shall not be construed as authorising the Company to carry on the business of banking as defined in the Banks Act 1969 or the business of wholesale banking or financial guarantee business or the business of promissory note operations.

8. Powers of the Company:-

- (1) The Company shall, pursuant to Section 42 of the Companies Act 1981, have the power to issue preference shares which are, at the option of the holder, liable to be redeemed.
- (2) The Company shall, pursuant to Section 42A of the Companies Act 1981, have the power to purchase its own shares.
- (3) The Company shall not have the power set out in paragraph 1 of the First Schedule to the Companies Act 1981.

Signed by each subscriber in the presence of at least one witness attesting the signature thereof:-

(Sd.) Sir Bayard Dill

(Sd.) P. Knighting

(Sd.) F. Mutch

(Sd.) P. Knighting

(Sd.) N. B. Dill, Jnr.  
(Subscribers)

(Sd.) P. Knighting  
(Witnesses)

SUBSCRIBED this 4th day of May, 1990.

**STAMP DUTY (To be affixed)**

## THE COMPANIES ACT 1981

### FIRST SCHEDULE

A company limited by shares may exercise all or any of the following powers subject to any provision of the law or its memorandum:-

1. ~~to carry on any other business capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or likely to enhance the value of a making profitable any of its property or right;~~
2. to acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person carrying on any business that the company is authorized to carry on;
3. to apply for register, purchase, lease, acquire, hold, use, control, licence, sell, assign or dispose of patents, patent rights, copyrights, trade marks, formulae, licences, inventions, processes, distinctive marks and similar rights;
4. to enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint venture, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction that the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company;
5. to take or otherwise acquire and hold securities in any other body corporate having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company;
6. subject to section 96 to lend money to any employee or to any person having dealings with the company or with whom the company proposes to have dealings or to any other body corporate any of whose shares are held by the company;
7. to apply for, secure or acquire by grant, legislative enactment, assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, licence, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege, that any government or authority or any body corporate or other public body may be empowered to grant, and to pay for, aid in and contribute toward carrying it into effect and to assume any liabilities or obligations incidental thereto;
8. to establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds or trusts for the benefit of employees or former employees of the company or its predecessors, or the dependants or connections of such employees or former employees, and grant pensions and allowances, and make payments towards insurance or for any object similar to those set forth in this paragraph, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable, benevolent, educational or religious objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful objects;
9. to promote any company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose that may benefit the company;
10. to purchase, lease, take in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any personal property and any rights or privileges that the company considers necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business;
11. to constructs, maintain, alter, renovate and demolish any buildings or works necessary or convenient for its objects;
12. to take land in Bermuda by way of lease or letting agreement for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, being land "*bona fide*" required for the purposes of the business of the company and with the consent of the Minister granted in his discretion to take land in Bermuda by way of lease or letting agreement for a similar period in order to provide accommodation or recreational facilities for its officers and employees and when no longer necessary for any of the above purposes to terminate or transfer the lease or letting agreement;
13. except to the extent, if any, as may be otherwise expressly provided in its incorporating Act or memorandum and subject to the provisions of this Act every company shall have power to invest the moneys of the Company by way of mortgage of real or personal property of every description in Bermuda or elsewhere and to sell, exchange, vary, or dispose of such mortgage as the company shall from time to

time determine;

14. to construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, factories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences that may advance the interests of the company and contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof;
15. to raise and assist in raising money for, and aid by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise, any person and guarantee the performance or fulfilment of any contracts or obligations of any person, and in particular guarantee the payment of the principal of and interest on the debt obligations of any such person;
16. to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the company may think fit;
17. to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;
18. when properly authorized to do so, to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof as an entirety or substantially as an entirety for such consideration as the company thinks fit;
19. to sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with the property of the company in the ordinary course of its business;
20. to adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes and rewards and making donations;
21. to cause the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign jurisdiction, and designate persons therein according to the laws of that foreign jurisdiction or to represent the company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit;
22. to allot and issue fully-paid shares of the company in payment or part payment of any property purchased or otherwise acquired by the company or for any past services performed for the company;
23. to distribute among the members of the company in cash, kind, specie or otherwise as may be resolved, by way of dividend, bonus or in any other manner considered advisable, any property of the company, but not so as to decrease the capital of the company unless the distribution is made for the purpose of enabling the company to be dissolved or the distribution, apart from this paragraph, would be otherwise lawful;
24. to establish agencies and branches;
25. to take or hold mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase price, or of any unpaid balance of the purchase price, of any part of the property of the company of whatsoever kind sold by the company, or for any money due to the company from purchasers and others and to sell or otherwise dispose of any such mortgage, hypothec, lien or charge;
26. to pay all costs and expenses of or incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company;
27. to invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required for the objects of the company in such manner as may be determined;
28. to do any of the things authorized by this subsection and all things authorized by its memorandum as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;
29. to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the company.

Every company may exercise its powers beyond the boundaries of Bermuda to the extent to which the laws in force where the powers are sought to be exercised permit.

## **THE COMPANIES ACT 1981**

### **SECOND SCHEDULE**

A company may by reference include in its memorandum any of the following objects that is to say the business of:-

- (a) packaging of goods of all kinds;
- (b) buying, selling and dealing in goods of all kinds;
- (c) designing and manufacturing of goods of all kinds;
- (d) mining and quarrying and exploration for metals, minerals, fossil fuels and precious stones of all kinds and their preparation for sale or use;
- (e) exploring for, the drilling for, the moving, transporting and refining petroleum and hydro carbon products including oil and oil products;
- (f) scientific research including the improvement, discovery and development of processes, inventions, patents and designs and the construction, maintenance and operation of laboratories and research centres;
- (g) land, sea and air undertakings including the land, ship and air carriage of passengers, mails and goods of all kinds;
- (h) ships and aircraft owners, managers, operators, agents, builders and repairers;
- (i) acquiring, owning, selling, chartering, repairing or dealing in ships and aircraft;
- (j) travel agents, freight contractors and forwarding agents;
- (k) dock owners, wharfingers, warehousemen;
- (l) ship chandlers and dealing in rope, canvas oil and ship stores of all kinds;
- (m) all forms of engineering;
- (n) farmers, livestock breeders and keepers, graziers, butchers, tanners and processors of and dealers in all kinds of live and dead stock, wool, hides, tallow, grain, vegetables and other produce;
- (o) acquiring by purchase or otherwise and holding as an investment inventions, patents, trade marks, trade names, trade secrets, designs and the like;
- (p) buying, selling, hiring, letting and dealing in conveyances of any sort; and
- (q) employing, providing, hiring out and acting as agent for artists, actors, entertainers of all sorts, authors, composers, producers, engineers and experts or specialists of any kind.
- (r) to acquire by purchase or otherwise hold, sell, dispose of and deal in real property situated outside Bermuda and in personal property of all kinds wheresoever situated.

## AMENDED AND RESTATED BYE-LAWS

### OF

#### China Foods Limited

(Adopted by a special resolution passed on 6th day of June, 2023)

#### Interpretation

1. The marginal notes to these bye-laws shall not affect their interpretation and in the interpretation of these bye-laws, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith:

auditors	“auditors” shall mean the persons for the time being performing the duties of that office;
capital	“capital” shall mean the share capital from time to time of the Company;
chairman	“the chairman” shall mean the chairman presiding at any meeting of members or of the board;
clear days	“clear days” shall mean, in relation to the period of 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.
Clearing House	“Clearing House” means a recognised clearing house within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) as amended or replaced from time to time or a clearing house or authorised shares depository recognised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a Designated Stock Exchange in such jurisdiction, including but not limited to HKSCC;
close associate	“close associate” means in relation to any Director, shall have the same meaning as defined in the Listing Rules as modified from time to time, except that for purposes of bye law 102 where the transaction or arrangement to be approved by the board is a connected transaction referred to in the Listing Rules, it shall have the same meaning as that ascribed to “associate” in the Listing Rules;
Companies Act the Act	“Companies Act” or “the Act” shall mean the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda as amended from time to time and includes every other act incorporated therewith or substituted therefor;
Designated Stock Exchange	“Designated Stock Exchange” shall mean a stock exchange which is an appointed stock exchange for the purposes of the Companies Act in respect of which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted and where such appointed stock exchange deems such listing or quotation to be the primary listing or quotation of the shares of the Company;
Directors board	“Directors” or “board” shall mean the Directors from time to time of the Company or (as the context may require) the Directors present and voting at a meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present;
dividend	“dividend” shall include bonus and a distribution out of contributed surplus;
electronic communications	“electronic communication” shall mean a communication sent, transmitted, conveyed and received by wire, by radio, by optical means or by other similar means in any form through any medium;



electronic meeting	“electronic meeting” shall mean a general meeting held and conducted wholly and exclusively by virtual attendance and participation by shareholders and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities;
head office	“head office” shall mean such office of the Company as the Directors may from time to time determine to be the principal office of the Company;
HK dollars HK\$	“HK dollars” and “HK\$” shall mean dollars legally current in Hong Kong;
HKSCC	“HKSCC” shall mean Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited;
Hong Kong	“Hong Kong” shall mean Hong Kong and its dependencies;
hybrid meeting	“hybrid meeting” shall mean a general meeting convened for the (i) physical attendance by shareholders and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations and (ii) virtual attendance and participation by shareholders and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities;
Listing Rules	“Listing Rules” shall mean the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as amended from time to time;
Meeting location	“Meeting Location” shall have the meaning given to it in bye-law 74A;
month	“month” shall mean a calendar month;
Notice	“Notice” or “notice” shall mean written notice unless otherwise specifically stated and as further defined in these bye-laws;
Office	“Office” shall mean the registered office of the Company for the time being;
physical meeting	“physical meeting” shall mean a general meeting held and conducted by physical attendance and participation by shareholders and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and/or where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations;
principal meeting place	“Principal Meeting Place” shall have the meaning given to it in bye-law 68(B);
relevant territories	“relevant territories” shall mean Hong Kong or, in the event of the issued share capital of the Company no longer being listed with the consent of the Directors on any stock exchange in Hong Kong, such other territory or territories as the Directors may from time to time decide;
registration office	the “registration office” shall mean such place or places in the relevant territories or elsewhere where the Directors from time to time determine to keep a branch register of members and where (except in cases where the Directors otherwise agree) transfers or other documents of title are to be lodged for registration and are to be registered;
seal	“seal” shall mean the common seal from time to time of the Company or any other common seals of the Company for use in any place other than Bermuda and any other seal adopted for use by the Company under bye-law 132;
Secretary	“Secretary” shall mean the person for the time being performing the duties of that office;
share	“share” shall mean share in the capital of the Company;

shareholders members	“shareholders” or “members” shall mean the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares in the capital of the Company;
substantial shareholders	“substantial shareholders” shall mean a person who is entitled to exercise, or to control the exercise of, 10% or more (or such other percentage as may be prescribed by the Listing Rules from time to time) of the voting power at any general meeting of the Company;
the Company	“the Company” or “this Company” shall mean China Foods Limited;
the register	“the register” shall mean the register of members to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act;
the Statutes	“the Statutes” shall mean the Act and every other Act of the legislature of the Islands of Bermuda for the time being in force concerning companies and applying to or affecting the Company;
these bye-laws these presents	“these bye-laws” or “these presents” shall mean the present bye-laws and all supplementary, amended or substituted bye-laws for the time being in force;
writing printing	“writing” or “printing” shall include writing, printing, lithography, photography, type-writing and every other mode of representing or reproducing words or figures in a legible and non-transitory form or, to the extent permitted by and in accordance with the Statutes and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, any visible substitute for writing (including an electronic communication), or modes of representing or reproducing words partly in one visible form and partly in another visible form, and including where the representation takes the form of electronic display, provided that the same is available for download onto a user’s computer or for printing through conventional small office equipment or is placed on the Company’s website and, in each case, the shareholder concerned (where the relevant provision of these bye-laws require the delivery of service of any document or notice on him in his capacity as shareholder) has elected for the receipt of the relevant download or notice through electronic means and both the mode of service of the relevant document or notice and the shareholder’s election comply with all applicable laws and regulations and the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange of the relevant territories;
gender	words importing either gender shall include the other gender and the neuter;
persons companies	words importing persons shall include companies and corporations; and
singular and plural	words denoting the singular shall include the plural and words denoting the plural shall include the singular; and
statutory provisions	references to any statute or statutory provision shall be construed as relating to any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

Words in the Act to bear same meaning in bye-laws	Subject as aforesaid, any words defined in the Act shall, if not inconsistent with the subject and/or context, bear the same meaning in these bye-laws.
document	References to a document (including, without limitation, a resolution in writing) being signed or executed include references to it being signed or executed under hand or under seal or, subject to proper compliance with the Statutes and/or the Listing Rules, by electronic signature or by electronic communication or by any other method and references to a notice or document include a notice or document recorded or stored in any digital, electronic, electrical, magnetic or other retrievable form or medium and information in visible form whether having physical substance or not.
electronic facilities	References to electronic facilities include, without limitation, website addresses, webinars, webcast, video or any form of conference call systems (telephone, video, web or otherwise).
meeting	References to a meeting: (a) shall mean a meeting convened and held in any manner permitted by these bye-laws and any shareholder or Director attending and participating at a meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Statutes and these bye-laws, and attend, participate, attending, participating, attendance and participation shall be construed accordingly, and (b) shall, where the context is appropriate, include a meeting that has been postponed by the board pursuant to bye-law 74E.
right of a shareholder to speak	References to the right of a shareholder to speak at an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting shall include the right to raise questions or make statements to the chairman of the meeting, verbally or in written form, by means of electronic facilities. Such a right shall be deemed to have been duly exercised if the questions or statements may be heard or seen by all or only some of the persons present at the meeting (or only by the chairman of the meeting) in which event the chairman of the meeting shall relay the questions raised or the statements made verbatim to all persons present at the meeting, either orally or in writing using electronic facilities.
	References to a person's participation in the business of a general meeting include without limitation and as relevant the right (including, in the case of a corporation, through a duly authorised representative) to speak or communicate, vote, be represented by a proxy and have access in hard copy or electronic form to all documents which are required by the Statutes or these bye-laws to be made available at the meeting, and participate and participating in the business of a general meeting shall be construed accordingly.
corporation shareholder	Where a shareholder is a corporation, any reference in these bye-laws to a shareholder shall, where the context requires, refer to a duly authorised representative of such shareholder.

Ordinary Resolution A resolution shall be an Ordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a simple majority of votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, in the case of any member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative or, where proxies and attorneys are allowed, by proxy or by attorney at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given in accordance with bye-law 68.

Extraordinary Resolution A resolution shall be an Extraordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, in the case of such members as are corporations, by their respective duly authorised representative or, where proxies and attorneys are allowed, by proxy or by attorney at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given in accordance with bye-law 68.

Special Resolution A resolution shall be a Special Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three fourths of votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, in the case of such members as are corporations, by their respective duly authorised representative or, where proxies and attorneys are allowed, by proxy or by attorney at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given in accordance with bye-law 68.

A Special Resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an Ordinary Resolution or an Extraordinary Resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of these presents or the Statutes.

Alteration of memorandum of association, bye-laws and name 2. Without prejudice to any other requirements of the Companies Act, a Special Resolution shall be required to alter the provisions of the memorandum of association, to approve any amendment of these presents or to change the name of the Company.

#### **Share capital and modification of rights**

Capital 3. (A) The capital of the Company is divided into ordinary shares of a par value of HK\$0.10 each.

Purchase of shares (B) Subject to the Statutes, and, where applicable, the rules of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and/or the rules and regulations of any competent regulatory authority, the power contained in the memorandum of association for the Company to purchase its shares shall be exercisable by the Directors upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they think fit.

Issue of shares 4. (A) Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares, any share may be issued with such preferred, deferred, qualified or other special rights, privileges or conditions or subject to such restrictions, whether as regards dividend, voting, return of share capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination, as the Directors may determine).

(B) The Directors may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or securities of the Company on such terms as they may from time to time determine.

(C) Subject to Sections 42 and 43 of the Act, these bye-laws, and to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or attaching to any class of shares, any preference shares may be issued or converted into shares that, at a determinable date or at the option of the Company or the holder if so authorised by its memorandum of association, are liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the Company before the issue or conversion may by Ordinary Resolution of the members determine.

How rights of shares may be modified

5. (A) If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, be varied, modified or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a Special Resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these bye-laws relating to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the necessary quorum at such meeting (other than at an adjourned meeting) shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class and that any holder of shares of the class present in person (or, in the case of a holder being a corporation, present by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy may demand a poll. At any adjourned meeting of such holders, two holders present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by them) shall be a quorum.

(B) The special rights conferred upon the holders of any shares or class of shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to or the terms of issue of such shares, be deemed to be varied, modified or abrogated 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.

### **Shares and increase of capital**

Company to give financial assistance

6. Subject to the Listing Rules, the Company may otherwise in accordance with the Statutes give such financial assistance for the purpose of an acquisition of its shares and other securities and any derivative securities on the Company's securities in such manner and on such terms as the Directors shall think fit.

Power to increase capital

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

On what conditions new shares may be issued

8. Any new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as the general meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct and, if no direction be given, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and of these bye-laws, as the Directors shall determine; and in particular such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in the distribution of assets of the Company and with a special or without any right of voting.

When to be offered to existing members

9. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same, or any of them, shall be offered in the first instance, and either at par or at a premium, to all the existing holders of any class of shares in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of shares of each class held by them respectively, or make any provisions as to the issue and allotment of such shares, but in default of any such determination or so far as the same shall not extend, such shares may be dealt with as if they formed part of the shares in the capital of the Company existing prior to the issue of the same.

New shares to form part of original capital	10. Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these bye-laws, any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be treated as if it formed part of the original capital of the Company and such shares shall be subject to the provisions contained in these bye-laws with reference to the payment of calls and instalments, transfer and transmission, forfeiture, lien, cancellation, surrender, voting and otherwise.
Shares at the disposal of the board	11. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, these bye-laws, any direction that may be given by the Company in general meeting and, where applicable, the Listing Rules and without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any shares or any class of shares, all unissued shares in the Company shall be at the disposal of the board, which may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and for such consideration and on such terms as the board shall in its absolute discretion think fit, but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount to their nominal value.
Company may pay commissions	12. The Company may at any time pay a commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company, but so that the conditions and requirements of the Statutes shall be observed and complied with, and in each case the commission shall not exceed ten per cent. of the price at which the shares are issued.
Company not to recognise trusts in respect of shares	13. Except as otherwise expressly provided by these bye-laws or as required by law or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and the Company shall not be bound by or be compelled in any way to recognise (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share or any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder.

#### **Register of members and share certificates**

Register	<p>14. (A) The Directors shall cause to be kept a register of the members and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Companies Act.</p> <p>(B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, if the Directors consider it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain one or more branch registers at such locations outside Bermuda as the Directors think fit.</p> <p>(C) The register of members and branch register of members, as the case may be, shall be open to inspection between 10 a.m. and 12 noon during business hours by members of the public without charge at the Office or such other place at which the register is kept in accordance with the Companies Act. 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 and where applicable, any other newspapers in accordance with the requirements of any Designated Stock Exchange or by any means (electronic or otherwise) in such manner as may be accepted by the Designated Stock Exchange to that effect, be closed for inspection 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.</p>
Share certificates	15. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register shall be entitled without payment to receive, within the relevant time limit as prescribed in the Act or as The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited may from time to time determine, whichever is the shorter, one certificate for all his shares or, if he shall so request and upon payment, in the case of a transfer, of the maximum fees prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited from time to time in the Listing Rules for every certificate after the first or such lesser sum as the Directors shall from time to time determine, such number of certificates for such respective numbers of shares as he shall request, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue a certificate or certificates to each such person, and the issue and delivery of a certificate or certificates to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders.
Share certificate to be sealed	16. Every certificate for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security of the Company shall be issued under the seal of the Company or a facsimile thereof or with the seal printed thereon.

- Every certificate to specify number of shares
17. Every share certificate hereafter issued shall specify the number and class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid thereon and may otherwise be in such form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe. No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class.
- Joint holders
18. If any share shall stand in the names of two or more persons, the person first named in the register shall be deemed the sole holder thereof as regards service of notices and, subject to the provisions of these bye-laws, all or any other matters connected with the Company, except the transfer of the share.
- Replacement of share certificate
19. If a share certificate shall be damaged or defaced or alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, a new certificate representing the same shares may be issued to the relevant member upon request and on payment of such fee as The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited may determine to be the maximum fee payable or such lesser sum as the board may determine and, subject to compliance with such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and to payment of the costs and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Company in investigating such evidence and preparing such indemnity as the board may think fit and, in case of damage or defacement, on delivery of the old certificate to the Company provided always that where share warrants have been issued, no new share warrant shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Directors are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed.

### **Lien**

- Company's lien
20. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid up share) for all moneys, whether presently payable or not, called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share. The Company shall also have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) registered in the name of a member (whether or not jointly with other members) for all amounts of money presently payable by such member or his estate to the Company whether the same shall have been incurred before or after notice to the Company of any equitable or other interest of any person other than such member, and whether the period for the payment or discharge of the same shall have actually arrived or not, and notwithstanding that the same are joint debts or liabilities of such member or his estate and any other person, whether a member or not. The Company's lien (if any) on a share shall extend to all dividends and bonuses declared in respect thereof. The Directors may resolve that any share shall for some specified period be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this bye-law.
- Sale of shares subject to lien
21. The Company may sell in such manner as the Directors think fit any shares on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default, shall have been given to the registered holder for the time being of the shares or the person entitled by reason of such holder's death or bankruptcy to the shares.
- Application of proceeds of such sale
22. The net proceeds of such sale after the payment of the costs shall be of such sale applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debt or liability or engagement in respect whereof the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the time of the sale. For giving effect to any such sale, the Directors may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof and may enter the purchaser's name in the register as holder of the shares, and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

### **Calls on shares**

- Calls
23. The Directors may from time to time make such calls as they may think fit upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on the shares held by them respectively and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable as fixed times. A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments. The board may, but is not obliged to, allot shares on terms that if a sum payable in respect of any call is not duly paid, the Directors may exercise the powers of forfeiture contained in bye-laws 48 to 57 of these presents, but the holders of the relevant shares shall have

no other contractual liability to the Company in respect of such unpaid sums.

Notice of call	24. Fourteen days' notice at least of any call shall be given specifying the time and place of payment and to whom such call shall be paid.
Copy of notice to be sent to members	25. A copy of the notice referred to in bye-law 24 shall be sent to members in the manner in which notices may be sent to members by the Company as herein provided.
Every member liable to pay call at appointed time and place	26. Every member upon whom a call is made shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person and at the time or times and place or places as the Directors shall appoint.
When call deemed to have been made	27. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising such call was passed.
Liability of joint holders	28. The joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof.
Board may extend time fixed for call	29. The Directors may from time to time at their discretion extend the time fixed for any call, and may extend such time as to all or any of the members, whom from residence outside Hong Kong or other cause the Directors may deem entitled to any such extension but no member shall be entitled to any such extension except as a matter of grace and favour.
Interest on unpaid calls	30. Unless the terms of allotment of the shares in respect of which a call is made otherwise provide, if the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment be not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall pay interest for the same at such rate not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the board shall fix from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.
Suspension of privileges while call unpaid	31. No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or bonus or to be present and vote (save as proxy for another member) at any general meeting, either personally or by proxy, or be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other privilege as a member until all calls or instalments due from him to the Company, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any) shall have been paid.
Evidence in action for call	32. On the trial or hearing of any action or other proceedings for the recovery of any money due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member sued is entered in the register as the holder, or one of the holders, of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued; that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book; and that notice of such call was duly given to the member sued, in pursuance of these bye-laws; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, nor any other matters whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.
Sums payable on allotment deemed a call	33. Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed date, whether on account of the nominal value of the share and/or by way of premium, shall for all purposes of these bye-laws be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date fixed for payment, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these bye-laws as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and the like, shall apply as if such sums had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
Payment of calls in advance	34. The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him, and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced the Company may pay interest at such rate (if any) as the Directors may decide. Where any interest is paid, the holder of the share or shares shall not be entitled to participate in respect thereof in a dividend subsequently declared. The Directors may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such member not less than one month's notice in writing of their



intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

### **Transfer of shares**

- Registration 35. (A) The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, at any time and from time to time transfer any share upon the register of members to any branch register or any share on any branch register to the register of members or any other branch register.
- (B) Unless the Directors otherwise agree, no shares on the register of members may be transferred to any branch register nor may shares on any branch register be transferred to the register of members or any other branch register. All transfers and other documents of title must be lodged for registration, in the case of shares on a branch register, at the relevant registration office and, in the case of shares on the register of members, at the Office.
- Form of transfer 36. (A) Subject to these bye-laws, any member may transfer all or any of his shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or in a form prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or in any other form approved by the board and may be under hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a clearing house or its nominee(s), by hand or by machine imprinted signature or by such other manner of execution as the board may approve from time to time.
- (B) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (A) above, for so long as any shares are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, titles to such listed shares may be evidenced and transferred in accordance with the laws and the Listing Rules that are or shall be applicable to such listed shares. The register of members of the Company in respect of its listed shares (whether the register or a branch register) may be kept by recording the particulars required by Section 65 of the Companies Act in a form otherwise than legible if such recording otherwise complies with the laws and the Listing Rules that are or shall be applicable to such listed shares.
- Execution of transfer 37. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and transferee, provided that the Directors may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferor or the transferee or accept mechanically executed transfers in any case which they think fit in their discretion so to do. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof. Nothing in these bye-laws shall preclude the board from recognising a renunciation of the allotment or provisional allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.
- Directors may refuse to register a transfer 38. The board may, in its absolute discretion, and without assigning any reason, refuse to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom it does not approve, and it may also refuse to register any transfer of any share to more than four joint holders or any transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) on which the Company has a lien.
- Notice of refusal 39. If the board shall refuse to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged at the registration office or Office, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.
- Requirements as to transfer 40. The Directors may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:-
- (i) a fee of the maximum fees prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited from time to time in the Listing Rules or such lesser sum as the Directors may from time to time require is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
  - (ii) the instrument of transfer is lodged at the relevant registration office or Office, as the case may be, and accompanied by the certificate 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;
  - (iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share; and
  - (iv) if applicable, the instrument of transfer is properly stamped.

No transfer to an infant etc.	41. No transfer shall be made to an infant or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability.
Certificate to transfer	42. Upon every transfer of shares the certificate held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly, and a new certificate shall be issued at such fee as provided in this bye-law to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him, and if any of the shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor a new certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him at the aforesaid fee payable by the transferor to the Company. The fee referred to in this bye-law shall be an amount not exceeding the relevant maximum amount as The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited may from time to time determine provided that the board may at any time determine a lower amount for such fee. The Company shall also retain the instrument of transfer.
When transfer books and register may be closed	43. The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may, after notice has been given by announcement or by electronic communication or by advertisement in any newspapers in accordance with the requirements of any Designated Stock Exchange or by any means in such manner as may be accepted by the Designated Stock Exchange to that effect be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in any year) as the board may determine. The period of thirty (30) days may be extended for a further period or periods not exceeding thirty (30) days in respect of any year if approved by the members by ordinary resolution.

### Transmission of shares

Death of registered holder or of joint holder of shares	44. In the case of the death of a member, the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint holder and the legal personal representatives of the deceased where he was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased holder (whether sole or joint) from any liability in respect of any share solely or jointly held by him.
Registration of personal representatives and trustee in bankruptcy	45. Subject to Section 52 of the Act any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may from time to time be required by the Directors, and subject as hereinafter provided, either be registered himself as holder of the share or elect to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof.
Notice of election to be registered  Registration of nominee	46. If the person so becoming entitled shall elect to be registered himself, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him stating that he so elects. If he shall elect to have his nominee registered, he shall testify his election by executing to his nominee a transfer of such share. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these presents 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 notice or transfer executed by such member.
Retention of dividends, etc., until transfer or transmission of shares of a deceased or bankrupt member	47. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share. However, the Directors may, if they think fit, withhold the payment of any dividend payable or other advantages in respect of such share until such person shall become the registered holder of the share or shall have effectually transferred such share, but, subject to the requirements of bye-law 81 being met, such a person may vote at meetings.

### Forfeiture of shares

If call or instalment not paid notice may be given	48. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may, at any time during such time as any part thereof remains unpaid, without prejudice to the provisions of bye-law 31, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment.
Form of notice	49. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of service of the notice) on or before which and the place where the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

If notice not complied with, shares may be forfeited	50. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited share, and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
Forfeited shares to be deemed property of Company	51. Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Directors think fit and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit.
Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture	52. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but unless the terms of allotment of the shares in respect of which a call is made and remains unpaid otherwise provide, shall, notwithstanding forfeiture, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, together with (if the Directors shall in their discretion so require) interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until payment at such rate not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Directors may prescribe, and the Directors may enforce the payment thereof if they think fit, and without any deduction or allowance for the value of the shares, at the date of forfeiture, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company shall have received payment in full of all such moneys in respect of the shares. For the purposes of this bye-law any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, is payable thereon at a fixed time which is subsequent to the date of forfeiture, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall notwithstanding that that time has not yet arrived be deemed to be payable at the date of forfeiture, and the same shall become due and payable immediately upon the forfeiture, but interest thereon shall only be payable in respect of any period between the said fixed time and the date of actual payment.
Evidence of forfeiture	53. A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or Secretary of the Company, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale or disposition thereof and may execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share, and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.
Notice after forfeiture	54. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the resolution shall be given to the member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register.
Power to redeem forfeited shares	55. Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid the Directors may at any time, before any share so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted, or otherwise disposed of, permit the share forfeited to be redeemed upon the terms of payment of all calls and interest due upon and expenses incurred in respect of the share, and upon such further terms (if any) as they think fit.
Forfeiture and to prejudice Company's right to call or instalment	56. The forfeiture of a share shall not prejudice the right of the Company to any call already made or instalment payable thereon.
Forfeiture for non-payment of any sum due on shares	57. The provisions of these bye-laws as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

## **Alteration of capital**

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

58. (A) The Company may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution in accordance with Section 45 of the Act:

- (a) increase its capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amounts, as the resolution shall prescribe;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
- (c) 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”;
- (d) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association (subject, nevertheless, to the Act), and may by such resolution determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may have any such preferred rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with the other or others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares;
- (e) change the currency denomination of its share capital;
- (f) make provision for the issue and allotment of shares which do not carry any voting rights; and
- (g) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken, or agreed to be taken, by any person, and diminish the amount of its capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

Reduction of capital

(B) The Company may by Special Resolution reduce its authorised or issued share capital or any share premium account or other undistributable reserve in any manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by the Statutes.

(C) The board may settle as it considers expedient any difficulty which arises in relation to any consolidation and division under bye-law 58(A) and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing may issue certificates in respect of fractions of shares or arrange for the sale of the shares representing fractions and the distribution of the net proceeds of sale (after deduction of the expenses of such sale) in due proportion amongst the members who would have been entitled to the fractions, and for this purpose the board may authorise some person to transfer the shares representing fractions to their purchaser or resolve that such net proceeds be paid to the Company for the Company’s benefit. Such purchaser will not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor will his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

## **Borrowing powers**

Power to borrow

59. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes the Directors may from time to time at their discretion exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow or to secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof.

Conditions on which money may be borrowed	60. The Directors may raise or secure the payment or repayment of such sum or sums in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit and, subject to the Act, by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities of the Company, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.
Assignment	61. Debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued.
Special privileges	62. Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities may be issued at a discount (other than shares), premium or otherwise and with any special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawings, allotment of shares, attending and voting at general meetings of the Company, appointment of Directors and otherwise.
Register of charges and debentures	63. The Directors shall cause a proper register of charges to be kept of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and of all series of debentures issued by the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Companies Act in regard to the registration of mortgages, charges and debentures therein specified and otherwise.
Mortgage of uncalled capital	64. Where any uncalled capital of the Company is charged, all persons taking any subsequent charge thereon shall take the same subject to such prior charge, and shall not be entitled, by notice to the members or otherwise, to obtain priority over such prior charge.

### General meetings

When annual general meeting to be held	65. Subject to the Companies Act, the Company shall in each financial year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meeting in that financial year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it; and such annual general meeting must be held within (6) months after the end of the Company's financial year (or such longer period as may be permitted by the rules of the stock exchange on which any securities of the Company are listed). The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. A meeting of the shareholders or any class thereof may be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.
Special general meeting	66. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called special general meetings. All general meetings (including an annual general meeting, any adjourned meeting or postponed meeting) may be held as a physical meeting in any part of the world and at one or more locations as provided in bye-law 68(B), as a hybrid meeting or as an electronic meeting, as may be determined by the board in its absolute discretion.
Convening of special general meeting	67. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, convene a special general meeting and one or more shareholders holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company, on a one vote per share basis, shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Directors or the Secretary, to require a special general meeting to be called by the board for the transaction of any business or resolution specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one (21) days of such deposit the Directors fail to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionists themselves may do so in accordance with the provisions of Section 74(3) of the Companies Act.
Notice of meeting	68. (A) An annual general meeting shall be called by notice of not less than twenty-one (21) clear days. All other general meetings (including a special general meeting) shall be called by notice of not less than fourteen (14) clear days but if permitted by the Listing Rules, a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) in the case of a meeting called as an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and</li> <li>(b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having the right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent. (95%) in nominal value of the issued shares giving that right.</li> </ul>

(B) The notice shall specify (a) the time and date of the meeting, (b) save for an electronic meeting, the place of the meeting and if there is more than one meeting location as determined by the board pursuant to bye-law 74A, the principal place of the meeting (the “**Principal Meeting Place**”), (c) if the general meeting is to be a hybrid meeting or an electronic meeting, the Notice shall include a statement to that effect and with details of the electronic facilities for attendance and participation by electronic means at the meeting or where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting, and (d) particulars of resolutions to be considered at the meeting. The Notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such. Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all shareholders other than to such shareholders as, under the provisions of these bye-laws or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such Notices from the Company, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a shareholder and to each of the Directors and the auditors.

Omission to give notice

69. (A) The accidental omission to give any such notice to, or the non-receipt of any such notice by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceeding at any such meeting.

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

### **Proceedings at general meetings**

Special business

70. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a special general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of sanctioning dividends, the reading, considering and adopting of the accounts and balance sheet and the reports of the Directors and auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet, the election of Directors and appointment of auditors and other officers in the place of those retiring, the fixing of the remuneration of the auditors, and the voting of remuneration or extra remuneration of the Directors.

Business of annual general meeting

Quorum

71. For all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be three members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and) or, for quorum purposes only, two persons appointed by the clearing house as authorized representative or proxy, and entitled to vote. No business other than the appointment of a chairman shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the business.

If quorum not present meeting to be dissolved or adjourned

72. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week and at such time and place as shall be decided by the Directors, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, two members present in person (or by corporate representative) or by proxy shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

Chairman of general meeting

73. (A) The chairman of the board (or if there is more than one, any one of them as may be agreed amongst themselves or failing such agreement, any one of them elected by a majority of the Directors present at a general meeting) shall preside as chairman at every general meeting. If at any meeting the chairman of the board is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time scheduled for holding the meeting, or if the chairman of the board has given prior notice in writing to the board by any means (including by means of electronic communication) that he/she will not be attending such general meeting, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to act, or if one Director only is present he shall preside as chairman of the meeting. If no Director is present, the members present in person or (in the case of a member being a corporation) by its duly authorised representative or by proxy and entitled to vote shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

(B) If the chairman of the meeting is participating in the general meeting using an electronic facility or facilities and becomes unable to participate in the general meeting using such electronic facility or facilities, another person (determined in accordance with bye-laws 73(A) above) shall

preside as chairman of the meeting unless and until the original chairman of the meeting is able to participate in the general meeting using the electronic facility or facilities.

Power to adjourn general meeting, business of adjourned meeting

74. Subject to bye-law 74C, the chairman of the meeting may (without the consent of the meeting) or shall at the direction of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time (or indefinitely) and/or from place to place(s) and/or from one form to another (a physical meeting, a hybrid meeting or an electronic meeting) as the meeting shall determine. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice, specifying the details set out in bye-law 68(B) but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

74A.(A) The board may, at its absolute discretion, arrange for persons entitled to attend a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of electronic facilities at such location or locations ("**Meeting Location(s)**") determined by the board at its absolute discretion. Any shareholder or any proxy attending and participating in such way or any shareholder or proxy attending and participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting.

(B) All general meetings are subject to the following and, where appropriate, all references to a "shareholder" or "shareholders" in this sub-paragraph (B) shall include a proxy or proxies respectively:

- (a) where a shareholder is attending a Meeting Location and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, the meeting shall be treated as having commenced if it has commenced at the Principal Meeting Place;
- (b) shareholders present in person or by proxy at a Meeting Location and/or shareholders attending and participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be counted in the quorum for and entitled to vote at the meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid provided that the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate electronic facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that shareholders at all Meeting Locations and shareholders participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities are able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;
- (c) where shareholders attend a meeting by being present at one of the Meeting Locations and/or where shareholders participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities, a failure (for any reason) of the electronic facilities or communication equipment, or any other failure in the arrangements for enabling those in a Meeting Location other than the Principal Meeting Place to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened or in the case of an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting, or the inability of one or more shareholders or proxies to access, or continue to access, the electronic facilities despite adequate electronic facilities having been made available by the Company, shall not affect the validity of the meeting or the resolutions passed, or any business conducted there or any action taken pursuant to such business provided that there is a quorum present throughout the meeting; and
- (d) if any of the Meeting Locations is not in the same jurisdiction as the Principal Meeting Place and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, unless otherwise stated in the Notice, the provisions of these Bye-Laws concerning the service and giving of Notice for the meeting, and the time for lodging proxies, shall apply by reference to the Principal Meeting Place; and in the case of an electronic meeting, the time for lodging proxies shall be as stated in the Notice for the meeting.

74B. The board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may from time to time make arrangements for managing attendance and/or participation and/or voting at the Principal Meeting Place, any Meeting Location(s) and/or participation in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities (whether involving the issue of tickets or some other means of identification, passcode, seat reservation, electronic voting or otherwise) as it shall in its absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time change any such arrangements, provided that a shareholder who, pursuant to such arrangements, is not entitled to attend, in person or by proxy, at any Meeting Location shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other Meeting Locations; and the entitlement of any shareholder so to attend the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at such Meeting Location or Meeting Locations shall be subject to any such arrangement as may be for the time being in force and by the Notice of meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting stated to apply to the meeting.

74C. If it appears to the chairman of the general meeting that:

- (a) the electronic facilities at the Principal Meeting Place or at such other Meeting Location(s) at which the meeting may be attended have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in bye-law 74A or are otherwise not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the Notice of the meeting; or
- (b) in the case of an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting, electronic facilities being made available by the Company have become inadequate; or
- (c) it is not possible to ascertain the view of those present or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity to communicate and/or vote at the meeting; or
- (d) there is violence or the threat of violence, unruly behaviour or other disruption occurring at the meeting or it is not possible to secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;

then, without prejudice to any other power which the chairman of the meeting may have under these Bye-Laws or at common law, the chairman may, at his/her absolute discretion, without the consent of the meeting, and before or after the meeting has started and irrespective of whether a quorum is present, interrupt or adjourn the meeting (including adjournment for indefinite period). All business conducted at the meeting up to the time of such adjournment shall be valid.

74D. The board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction the board or the chairman of the meeting, as the case may be, considers appropriate to ensure the security and orderly conduct of a meeting (including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be produced by those attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into the meeting place, determining the number and frequency of and the time allowed for questions that may be raised at a meeting). Shareholders shall also comply with all requirements or restrictions imposed by the owner of or operator of the premises at which the meeting is held. Any decision made under this bye-law shall be final and conclusive and a person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements, requirements or restrictions may be refused entry to the meeting or ejected (physically or electronically) from the meeting.

74E. If, after the sending of Notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not Notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Directors, in their absolute discretion, consider that it is inappropriate, impracticable, unreasonable or undesirable for any reason to hold the general meeting on the date or at the time or place or by means of electronic facilities specified in the Notice calling the meeting, they may change or postpone the meeting to another date, time and/or place and/or change the electronic facilities and/or change the form of the meeting (a physical meeting, an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting) without approval from the shareholders. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Directors shall have the power to provide in every Notice calling a general meeting the circumstances in which a postponement of the relevant general meeting may occur automatically without further notice, including without limitation where a number 8 or higher typhoon signal, black rainstorm warning or other similar event is in force at any time on the day of the meeting. This bye-law shall be subject to the



following:

- (a) when a meeting is so postponed, the Company shall endeavour to post a Notice of such postponement on the Company's website as soon as practicable (provided that failure to post such a Notice shall not affect the automatic postponement of a meeting);
- (b) when only the form of the meeting or electronic facilities specified in the Notice are changed, the board shall notify the shareholders of details of such change in such manner as the board may determine;
- (c) when a meeting is postponed or changed in accordance with this bye-law, subject to and without prejudice to bye-law 74, unless already specified in the original Notice of the meeting, the board shall fix the date, time, place (if applicable) and electronic facilities (if applicable) for the postponed or changed meeting and shall notify the shareholders of such details in such manner as the board may determine; further all proxy forms shall be valid (unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy) if they are received as required by these bye-laws not less than 48 hours before the time of the postponed meeting; and
- (d) Notice of the business to be transacted at the postponed or changed meeting shall not be required, nor shall any accompanying documents be required to be recirculated, provided that the business to be transacted at the postponed or changed meeting is the same as that set out in the original Notice of general meeting circulated to the shareholders.

74F. All persons seeking to attend and participate in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable them to do so. Subject to bye-law 74C, any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting by way of electronic facilities shall not invalidate the proceedings of and/or resolutions passed at that meeting.

74G. Without prejudice to other provisions in bye-law 74, a physical meeting may also be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

Vote by poll

75. (A) At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by way of a poll save that the chairman of the meeting may in good faith, allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands in which case every shareholder present in person (or being a corporation, is present by a duly authorized representative), or by proxy(ies) shall have one vote provided that where more than one proxy is appointed by a shareholder which is a clearing house (or its nominee(s)), each such proxy shall have one vote on a show of hands. For purposes of this bye-law, procedural and administrative matters are those that (i) are not on the agenda of the general meeting or in any supplementary circular that may be issued by the Company to its shareholders; and (ii) relate to the duties of the chairman of the meeting to maintain the orderly conduct of the meeting and/or allow the business of the meeting to be properly and effectively dealt with, whilst allowing all shareholders a reasonable opportunity to express their views. Votes (whether on a show of hands or by way of poll) may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Directors or the chairman of the meeting may determine.

(B) Where a show of hands is allowed, before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll may be demanded:

- (a) by at least three shareholders present in person (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (b) by any shareholder or shareholders present in person (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) by any shareholder or shareholders present in person (or, in the case of a shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and holding shares in the

Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

A demand by a person as proxy for a shareholder or in the case of a shareholder being a corporation by its duly authorised representative shall be deemed to be the same as a demand by the shareholder.

Unless a poll be so demanded and not withdrawn, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect made in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.

Evidence of a resolution

76. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting.

Who may vote on a poll

77. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

Chairman having a casting vote

78. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of such meeting shall be entitled to a second and casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

How to cast votes on a poll

79. On a poll a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

#### **Votes of members**

Votes of Member

80. Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares or stipulated in the terms of issue of any shares or in accordance with these bye-laws, at any general meeting on a poll every member present in person or by proxy or in case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder which is fully paid up or credited as fully paid up and shall have for every partly paid share of which he is the holder the fraction of one vote equal to the proportion which the nominal amount paid up or credited as paid up thereon bears to the nominal value of the share (but no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for purposes of this bye-law as paid up on the share).

80A. Where any member is, under the Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

Votes in respect of deceased and bankrupt members

81. Any person entitled under bye-law 45 to be registered as a shareholder may vote at any general meeting in respect thereof in the same manner as if he were the registered holder of such shares, provided that at least 48 hours before the time of the holding of the meeting, the postponed meeting or adjourned meeting (as the case may be) at which he proposes to vote, he shall satisfy the Directors of his right to be registered as the holder of such shares or the Directors shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof.

Joint holders

82. Where there are joint registered holders of any share, any one of such persons may vote at any meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of such share as if he were solely entitled thereto: but if more than one of such joint holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy, that one of the said persons so present whose name stands first on the register in respect of such share shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose name any share stands shall for the purposes of this bye-law be deemed joint holders thereof.

Votes of member of unsound mind

83. A member of unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been issued by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy may vote, by his committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may on a poll vote by proxy.

Qualification for voting	<p>84. (A) Save as expressly provided in these bye-laws, no person other than a member duly registered and who shall have paid everything for the time being due from him payable to the Company in respect of his shares shall be entitled to be present or to vote (save as proxy for another member) either personally or by proxy, or to be reckoned in a quorum, at any general meeting.</p> <p>(B) Subject to bye-law 80A, no objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting, the postponed meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.</p> <p>(C) All members shall have the right to (a) speak at a general meeting; and (b) vote at a general meeting except where a shareholder is required, by the Listing Rules, to abstain from voting to approve the matter under consideration.</p>
Proxies	<p>85. Any member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A member who is the holder of two or more shares may appoint more than one proxy to represent him and vote on his behalf at a general meeting of the Company or at a class meeting. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A proxy or proxies representing either an individual member or a member which is a corporation shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the member which he or they represent as such member could exercise if he or they were such member.</p>
Instrument appointing proxy to be in writing	<p>86. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in such form as the board may determine and in the absence of such determination, shall be in writing signed by the appointor or this attorney authorised in writing, or if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or signed by of an officer or attorney duly authorised. In the case of an instrument of proxy purporting to be signed on behalf of a corporation by an officer thereof it shall be assumed, unless the contrary appears, that such officer was duly authorised to sign such instrument of proxy on behalf of the corporation without further evidence of the fact.</p>
Appointment of proxy must be deposited	<p>87. (A) The Company may, at its absolute discretion, provide an electronic address for the receipt of any document or information relating to proxies for a general meeting (including any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, an appointment of proxy (whether or not required under these bye-laws) and notice of termination of the authority of a proxy). If such an electronic address is provided, the Company shall be deemed to have agreed that any such document or information (relating to proxies as aforesaid) may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject as hereafter provided and subject to any other limitations or conditions specified by the Company when providing the address. Without limitation, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses for different purposes. The Company may also impose any conditions on the transmission of and its receipt of such electronic communications including, for the avoidance of doubt, imposing any security or encryption arrangements as may be specified by the Company. If any document or information required to be sent to the Company under this bye-law is sent to the Company by electronic means, such document or information is not treated as validly delivered to or deposited with the Company if the same is not received by the Company at its designated electronic address provided in accordance with this bye-law or if no electronic address is so designated by the Company for the receipt of such document or information.</p> <p>(B) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the head office of the Company or at such other place as is specified in the notice of meeting or in the instrument or of proxy issued by the Company, or if the Company has provided an electronic address in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall be received at the electronic address specified, not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting, the postponed meeting or adjourned meeting (as the case may be) at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution, except at a postponed meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting</p>

was originally held within twelve months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting convened and in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

Form of proxy

88. Every instrument of proxy, whether for a specified meeting or otherwise, shall be in such form as the Directors may from time to time approve provided that this shall not preclude the use of the two way form. The board may decide, either generally or in any particular case, to treat a proxy appointment as valid notwithstanding that the appointment or any of the information required under these bye-laws has not been received in accordance with the requirements of these bye-laws. Subject to aforesaid, if the proxy appointment and any of the information required under these bye-laws is not received in the manner set out in these bye-laws, the appointee shall not be entitled to vote in respect of the shares in question.

Authority under instrument appointing proxy

89. The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a general meeting shall: (i) be deemed to confer authority to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit; and (ii) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment or postponement of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

When vote by proxy valid though authority revoked

90. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at its head office, or at such other place as is referred to in bye-law 87, at least two hours before the commencement of the meeting, postponed meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

Corporation acting by representative

91. Any corporation which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members of the Company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company.

92. A corporation shall for the purpose of these presents be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person authorised as referred to in bye-law 91 is present thereat. Any reference in these presents to a duly authorised representative of a member being a corporation shall mean a representative authorised under the provisions of these bye-laws.

92A. To the extent permitted by the laws of Bermuda, if a Clearing House (or its nominee) is a member of the Company, it may authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives (or appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its proxy or proxies) at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company provided that, if more than one person is so authorised or appointed, the authorisation or appointment shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised or appointed. A person authorised or appointed pursuant to the provision of this bye-law shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the Clearing House (or its nominee) which he represents as the Clearing House (or its nominee) could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company, including the right to speak and vote and, where a show of hands is allowed, the right to vote individually on a show of hands.

### **The Board**

Constitution of board

93. The number of Directors shall not be less than three. There shall be no maximum number of Directors.

Board may fill vacancies

94. The Directors shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the board but so that the maximum number of directors so appointed shall not exceed the number determined from time to time by the members in general meeting. Any Director so appointed by the board to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director to the board shall hold office only until the first annual general meeting of the Company after his appointment and be subject to election at such meeting.

Alternate Directors	<p>95. (A) Any Director may at any time by notice in writing under his hand and deposited at the head office, or delivered at a meeting of the Directors, appoint any person (including another Director) to be his alternate Director and may in like manner at any time terminate such appointment. Such appointment, unless previously approved by the Directors, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved.</p> <p>(B) The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which, were he a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director.</p> <p>(C) An alternate Director shall (except when absent from the relevant territories), 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 the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting as an alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative. If his appointor is for the time being absent from the territory in which the head office is situate or otherwise not available or unable to act, his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of the Director for whom he is the alternate. To such extent as the Directors may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Directors, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of any such committee of which his appointor is a member. An alternate Director shall not, save as aforesaid, have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these bye-laws.</p> <p>(D) An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements or transactions and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a Director, but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company in respect of his appointment as alternate Director any remuneration except only such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.</p>
Qualification shares for Directors and alternate Directors	96. A Director or an alternate Director shall not be required to hold any shares in the Company by way of qualification. A Director or alternate Director who is not a member of the Company shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at general meetings.
Directors' remuneration	97. The Directors shall be entitled to receive by way of remuneration for their services such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is voted) to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as the board may agree, or, failing agreement, equally, except that any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the remuneration is paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office.
Directors' expenses	98. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling and hotel expenses reasonably incurred by them respectively in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including their expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise incurred whilst engaged on the business of the Company.
Special remuneration	99. The board may grant special remuneration to any Director who, being called upon, shall perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the Company. Such special remuneration may be made payable to such Director in addition to or in substitution for his ordinary remuneration as a Director, and may be made payable by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or otherwise as may be arranged.
Remuneration of managing Directors, etc.	100. Notwithstanding bye-laws 97, 98 and 99, the remuneration of a managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director or other executive director or a director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors and may be by way of salary, commission, or participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Directors may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to his remuneration as a Director.

When office  
of Director  
to be  
vacated

101. (A) A Director shall vacate his office:-

- (i) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors;
- (ii) if he becomes a lunatic or of unsound mind;
- (iii) if he absents himself from the meetings of the board during a continuous period of six months, without special leave of absence from the board, and his alternate Director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his stead, and the board passes a resolution that he has by reason of such absence vacated his office;
- (iv) if he becomes prohibited from being a Director by reason of any order made under any provision of the Companies Act;
- (v) if by notice in writing delivered to the Company at the Office or the head office he resigns his office;
- (vi) if, having been appointed to an office under bye-law 103, he is dismissed or removed therefrom by the board under bye-law 104;
- (vii) if he shall be removed from office by an Ordinary Resolution of the Company under bye-law 117;
- (viii) if he shall be convicted in any jurisdiction of a criminal offence involving dishonesty.

(B) No Director shall be required to vacate office or be ineligible for re-election or re-appointment as a Director and no person shall be ineligible for appointment as a Director by reason only of his having attained any particular age.

Directors  
may contract  
with  
Company

102. (A) (i) No Director or intended Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company with any person, company or partnership of or in which any Director or his close associate(s) shall be a member or otherwise interested be capable on that account of being avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being such member or so interested or whose close associate(s) so contracting or being such member or so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason only of such Director holding that office or the fiduciary relationship thereby established, provided that such Director shall forthwith disclose the nature of interest in any contract or arrangement in which he or his close associate(s) is/are interested as required by and subject to the provisions of the Companies Act.

- (ii) Notwithstanding such disclosure is made as aforesaid, a Director shall, subject as provided in bye-law 102(A)(iii) not be entitled to vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which he or his close associate(s) is/are interested and he shall not be counted in the quorum present at the meeting at which such contract or arrangement is considered. The question whether a Director or his close associate(s) is/are materially interested, for the purposes of bye-law 102 in a contract or arrangement shall be determined by a resolution of the board in respect of which the Director whose interest is being discussed shall not be entitled to vote.

- (iii) Notwithstanding that a Director or his close associate(s) is/are or may be materially interested in any relevant contract or arrangement, he shall be entitled to vote on any resolution proposed at a meeting of the board in relation to the following matters:
- (a) the giving of any security or indemnity either:
    - (i) to the Director or his close associate(s) in respect of money lent by him or any of them or obligations incurred by him or any of them at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
    - (ii) to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company for which the Director or his close associate(s) has/have himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
  - (b) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase where the Director or his close associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;
  - (c) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries including:
    - (i) the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or any share incentive or share option scheme under which the Director or his close associate(s) may benefit; or
    - (ii) adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates to the Director, his close associate(s) and employee(s) of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director, or his close associate(s), as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates;
  - (d) any contract or arrangement in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company by virtue only of his/their interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company.
- (iv) Any Director may continue to be or become a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of any other company in which the Company may be interested and (unless otherwise agreed) no such Director shall be accountable for any remuneration or other benefits received by him or his close associate(s) as a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of any such other company. The Directors may exercise the voting powers conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or exercisable by them as directors of such other company in such manner in all respects as they think fit provided however that a Director shall not be entitled to vote on any resolution of the board in relation to the appointment of himself or his close associate(s) as a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer of any such company which is a subsidiary of the Company and provided further that a Director may not vote on any resolution of the board in relation to the exercise of voting rights attached to any shares in any company which is a subsidiary of the Company in relation to any contract or arrangement in which he or his close associate(s) is/are materially interested (other than in his capacity as a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer of such company) but he shall be counted in the quorum present at the meeting at which such contract or arrangement is considered.

(v) A general notice to the Directors by a Director that he or his close associate(s) is/are to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may be made with any specified person, firm or corporation after the date of such notice shall be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any contract or arrangement so made, provided that no such notice shall be of effect unless either it is given at a meeting of the Directors or the Director takes reasonable steps to ensure that it is brought up and read at the next meeting of the Directors after it is given.

(B) A Director or his close associate(s) may be or become a director of any company promoted by the Company or in which it may be interested as a vendor, shareholder or otherwise and no such Director or his close associate(s) shall be accountable for any benefits received as a director or member of such company.

(C) Any Director or his close associate(s) may act by himself/themselves or by his/their firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he/they or his/their firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he/they were not a Director, provided that nothing herein contained shall authorise a Director or his close associate(s) or his/their firm to act as auditor to the Company.

(D) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this bye-law, any payment to a 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 other than payments to which a Director is entitled by contract must be approved by the Company in general meeting.

(E) The provisions set out in bye-law 102 shall apply in all respects to each of the alternate directors of the Company to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a Director.

#### **Managing Directors, etc.**

Power to  
appoint  
managing  
Director,  
etc.

103. The board may from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to the office of managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, or other executive director and/or such other office in the management of the business of the Company as it may decide for such period and upon such terms as it thinks fit and upon such terms as to remuneration as it may decide in accordance with bye-law 100.

Removal of  
managing  
Director,  
etc.

104. Every Director appointed to an office under bye-law 103 hereof shall, subject to the provisions of any contract between himself and the Company with regard to his employment in such office, be liable to be dismissed or removed therefrom by the board.

Cessation of  
appointment

105. A Director appointed to an office under bye-law 103 shall be subject to the same provisions as to removal as the other Directors, and he shall (subject to the provisions of any contract between him and the Company) ipso facto and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause.

Powers may  
be delegated

106. The Directors may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a managing Director, joint managing Director, deputy managing Director or executive Director all or any of the powers of the Directors that they may think fit. But the exercise of all powers by such Director shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Directors may from time to time make and impose, and the said powers may at any time be withdrawn, revoked or varied.

#### **Management**

General  
powers of  
Company  
vested in  
Directors

107. (A) Subject to any exercise by the Directors of the powers conferred by bye-laws 108 and 110, the management of the business of the Company shall be vested in the Directors who, in addition to the powers and authorities by these bye-laws expressly conferred upon them, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done or approved by the Company and are not hereby or by the Companies Act expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Companies Act and of these bye-laws and to any regulations from time to time made by the Company in general meeting not being inconsistent with such provisions or these bye-laws, provided that no regulation so made shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.



(B) Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by these bye-laws, it is hereby expressly declared that the Directors shall have the following powers:-

- (i) to give to any person the right or option of requiring at a future date that an allotment shall be made to him of any share at par or at such premium as may be agreed;
- (ii) to give any Directors, officers or servants of the Company an interest in any particular business or transaction or participation in the profits thereof or in the general profits of the Company either in addition to or in substitution for a salary or other remuneration.

### **Managers**

Appointment and remuneration of managers	108. The Directors may from time to time appoint a general manager, manager or managers of the Company and may fix his or their remuneration either by way of salary or commission or by conferring the right to participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of two or more of these modes and pay the working expenses of any of the staff of the general manager, manager or managers who may be employed by him or them upon the business of the Company.
Tenure of office and powers	109. The appointment of such general manager, manager or managers may be for such period as the Directors may decide and the Directors may confer upon him or them all or any of the powers of the Directors as they may think fit.
Terms and conditions of appointment	110. The Directors may enter into such agreement or agreements with any such general manager, manager or managers upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Directors may in their absolute discretion think fit, including a power for such general manager, manager or managers to appoint an assistant manager or managers or other employees whatsoever under them for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

### **Retirement of Directors**

Retirement of Directors	<p>111. (A) Every Director (including those appointed for specific terms) shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election.</p> <p>(B) The retirement of a Director pursuant to this bye-law 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 pursuant to bye-law 113 will continue in office without a break.</p>
Meeting to fill up vacancies	<p>112. (A) The Company at any general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors.</p> <p>(B) A resolution for the election 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.</p>
Retiring Directors to remain in office till successors appointed	<p>113. If at any general meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place, the places of the retiring Directors are not filled the retiring Directors or such of them as have not had their places filled shall be deemed to have been re-elected and shall, if willing, continue in office until the next annual general meeting and so on from year to year until their places are filled, unless:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) it shall be determined at such meeting to reduce the number of Directors; or</li><li>(ii) it is expressly resolved at such meeting not to fill up such vacated offices; or</li><li>(iii) in any such case the resolution for re-election of a Director is put to the meeting and lost.</li></ul>

Power of general meeting to increase or reduce number of Directors	114. The Company may from time to time in general meeting by Ordinary Resolution increase or reduce the number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall never be less than three.
Notice to be given when person proposed for election	115. No person, other than a retiring Director, shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing of the intention to propose that person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected shall have been given to the Company. Unless otherwise determined by the Directors and notified by the Company to the members, the period for lodgment of the said notices shall be a 7 day period commencing on the day after the day of despatch of the notice of the meeting for such election of Director(s) and ending on the date falling 7 days after the dispatch of the said notice of the meeting. If the Directors should so determine and notify the members of a different period for lodgment of the said notices, such period shall in any event be a period of not less than 7 days, commencing no earlier than the day after the despatch of the said notice of the meeting and ending no later than 7 days prior to the date of such meeting.
Register of Directors and Secretaries	116. The Company shall keep at its head office a register containing the names and addresses, occupations and nationalities of its Directors and Secretaries.
Power to remove Director	117. The members may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these bye-laws, by Ordinary Resolution remove a Director (including a managing or other executive Director) at any time before the expiration of his term of office notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these bye-laws or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim for damages under any such agreement) provided that the notice of any such meeting convened for the purpose of removing a Director shall contain a statement of the intention so to do and be served on such Director fourteen (14) days before the meeting and at such meeting such Director shall be entitled to be heard on the motion for his removal.
<b>Proceedings of Directors</b>	
Meeting of Directors, quorum, etc.	118. The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they think fit and may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined two Directors shall be a quorum. For the purposes of this bye-law an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum but, notwithstanding that an alternate Director is an alternate for more than one Director, he shall for quorum purposes count as only one Director. A Director or any member of a committee of the Directors may participate in a meeting of the board or such committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting are capable of hearing each other.
Convening of board meeting	119. A Director may, and on request of a Director the Secretary shall, at any time summon a meeting of the board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director either in writing or by telephone or by telex or telegram or other electronic means at the telephone or address (electronic or otherwise) from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or in such other manner as the board may from time to time determine.
How questions to be decided	120. Questions arising at any meeting of the board shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
Chairman	121. The Directors may from time to time elect or otherwise appoint one of its body to the office of chairman (or two chairmen) of the Company and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
Power of meeting	122. A meeting of the Directors for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions by or under these bye-laws for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Directors generally.

Power to appoint committee and to delegate	123. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body as the Directors think fit, and they may from time to time revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committees either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes, but every committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Directors.
Acts of committee to be of same effect as act of Directors	124. All acts done by any such committee in conformity with such regulations and in fulfilment of the purposes for which it is appointed, but not otherwise, shall have the like force and effect as if done by the Directors, and the Directors shall have power, with the consent of the Company in general meeting, to remunerate the members of any special committee, and charge such remuneration to the current expenses of the Company.
Proceedings of committee	125. The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors.
Acts of Directors or committee to be valid notwithstanding defects	126. All acts bona fide done by any meeting of the Directors or by a committee of Directors or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it shall be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Director or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.
Directors' powers when vacancies exist	127. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these bye-laws as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing Director or Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of summoning a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.
Directors' resolutions	128. A resolution in writing signed by each of the Directors for the time being in the relevant territories (or their respective alternates appointed pursuant to bye-law 95) shall, provided such directors (or their respective alternates) would constitute a quorum at any meeting of the board convened to consider the resolution, and provided further that a copy of such resolution has been given or the contents thereof communicated to all of the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Directors in the same manner as notices of meetings are required to be given by these presents, be as valid and effectual as if it has been passed at a meeting of the Directors duly convened and held. A notification of consent to such resolution given by a Director in writing to the board by any means (including by means of electronic communication) shall be deemed to be his/her signature to such resolution in writing for the purpose of this bye-law. Any such resolutions in writing may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a resolution in writing shall not be passed in lieu of a meeting of the board for the purposes of considering any matter or business in which a substantial shareholder of the Company or a Director has a conflict of interest and the board has determined that such conflict of interest to be material.

### Secretary

Appointment of Secretary	129. (A) The Secretary shall be appointed by the board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit, and any secretary so appointed may be removed by the board. Anything by the Companies Act or these bye-laws required or authorised to be done by or to the Secretary, if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no secretary capable of acting, may be done by or to any assistant or deputy secretary, or if there is no assistant or deputy secretary capable of acting, by or to any officer of the Company authorised generally or specially in that behalf by the board.
Residence	(B) The Secretary shall ordinarily reside in the territory where the head office is situate.
Same person not to act in two capacities at once	130. A provision of the Companies Act or of these bye-laws requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as or in place of the Secretary.

## **Resident Representative**

Resident Representative 131. (A) Where the Company does not have a quorum of Directors ordinarily resident in Bermuda, the Company shall in accordance with the Statutes appoint and maintain a resident representative (being a person ordinarily resident in Bermuda) and the resident representative shall maintain an office in Bermuda and comply with the provisions of the Statutes.

(B) The Company shall provide the resident representative with such information as the resident representative may require in order to be able to comply with the provisions of the Statutes.

## **General management and use of the seal**

Custody of seal 132. The Company may have one or more seals as the Directors may determine. The Company may also have, for use for sealing securities issued by the Company, and for sealing documents creating or evidencing documents so issued, an official seal which is a facsimile of the common seal with the addition on its face of the words "Securities Seal". The board shall provide for the safe custody of the seals which shall only be used by the authority of the board or of a committee of the board authorised by the board on their behalf, and every instrument to which the seal shall be affixed shall be signed by a Director and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by a second Director or by some other person appointed by the board for the purpose, provided that the board may either generally or in any particular case or cases resolve (subject to such restrictions as to the manner in which the seal may be affixed as the board may determine) that such signatures or any of them may be affixed to certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security by some mechanical means other than autographic to be specified in such resolution or that such certificates need not be signed by any person. Every instrument executed in the manner provided by this bye-law shall be deemed to be sealed and executed with the authority of the Directors previously given.

Cheques and banking arrangements 133. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, indorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the board shall from time to time by resolution determine. The Company's banking accounts shall be kept with such banker or bankers as the board shall from time to time determine.

Power to appoint attorney 134. (A) The board may from time to time and at any time, by power of attorney under the seal, appoint any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretion (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the board under these bye-laws) and for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the board may think fit, and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers authorities and discretions vested in him.

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

Local boards 135. The board may establish any committees, local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in the relevant territories or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such committees, local boards or agencies and may fix their remuneration, and may delegate to any committee, local board or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the board (other than its powers to make calls and forfeit shares), with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local board or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the board may think fit, and the board may remove any person so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.

Power to establish pension funds

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

### **Capitalisation of reserves**

Power to capitalise

137. (A) The Company in general meeting may upon the recommendation of the Directors resolve that it is desirable to capitalise any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts or to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution (and not required for the payment or provision of the dividend on any shares with a preferential right to dividend) and accordingly that such sums be set free for distribution amongst the members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportion on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively or paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid or partly in the one way and partly in the other, and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution, provided that a share premium account and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits may, for the purposes of this bye-law, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be issued to members of the Company credited as fully paid up shares. In carrying sums to reserve and in applying the same the board shall comply with the provisions of the Act.

Effect of resolution to capitalise

(B) Wherever such a resolution as aforesaid shall have been passed the Directors shall make all appropriations and applications of the undivided profits resolved to be capitalised thereby, and all allotments and issues of fully paid up shares or debentures, if any, and generally shall do all acts and things required to give effect thereto, with full power to the Directors to make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise (including provision for the benefit of fractional entitlements to accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned) as they think fit for the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions, and also to authorise any person to enter on behalf of all members entitled thereto into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, of any further shares or debentures to which they may be entitled upon such capitalisation, or, as the case may require, for the payment up by the Company on their behalf, by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised, of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares, and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all such members.

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

## Dividends and reserves

Power to declare dividends

138. The Company in general meeting may declare dividends in any currency but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.

Board's power to pay interim dividends

139. (A) The board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the board to be justified by the profits of the Company and, in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing), if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the board may pay such interim dividends in respect of those shares in the capital of the Company which confer on the holders thereof deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of those shares which confer on the holders thereof preferential rights with regard to dividend and provided that the board acts bona fide the board shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring any preference for any damage that they may suffer by reason of the payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights.

(B) The board may also pay half-yearly or at other suitable intervals to be settled by it any dividend which may be payable at a fixed rate if the board is of the opinion that the profits justify the payment.

Dividends not to be paid out of capital

140. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company available for distribution (such profits being ascertained in accordance with the Act) or contributed surplus. No dividend shall carry interest.

Share dividends

141. (A) Whenever the Directors or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on the share capital of the Company, the Directors may further resolve:-

*either*

- (i) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid, provided that the shareholders entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof) in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:-
  - (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Directors;
  - (b) the Directors, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
  - (c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded;
  - (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised ("the non-elected shares") and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the shareholders of the non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Directors shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any special account, share premium account and reserve fund (if there be any such reserve)) as the Directors may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the non-elected shares on such basis;

*or*

- (ii) that shareholders entitled to such dividend shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Directors may think fit. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:-
  - (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Directors;
  - (b) the Directors, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
  - (c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded;
  - (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised ("the elected shares") and in lieu thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Directors shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company's reserve accounts (including any special account, share premium account and reserves) as the Directors may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected shares on such basis.

(B) The shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this bye-law shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the shares then in issue save only as regards participation:-

- (i) in the relevant dividend (or the right to receive or to elect to receive an allotment of shares in lieu thereof as aforesaid); or
- (ii) in any other distributions, bonuses or rights paid, made, declared or announced prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of the relevant dividend,

unless, contemporaneously with the announcement by the Directors of their proposal to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (A) of this bye-law in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with their announcement of the distribution, bonus or rights in question, the Directors shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this bye-law shall rank for participation in such distribution, bonus or rights.

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

(D) The Company may upon the recommendation of the Directors by Ordinary Resolution resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (A) of this bye-law a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid without offering any right to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.

(E) The Directors may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (A) of this bye-law shall not be made available or made to any shareholders with registered addresses in any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities the circulation of an offer of such rights of election or the allotment of shares would or might be unlawful, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

(F) Any resolution declaring a dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in general meeting or a resolution of the board, may specify that the same shall be payable or distributable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares at the close of business on a particular date, notwithstanding that it may be a date prior to that on which the resolution is passed, and thereupon the dividend shall be payable or distributable 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. The provisions of this bye-law shall mutatis mutandis apply to bonuses, capitalisation issues, distributions of realised capital profits or offers or grants made by the Company to the members.

Reserves	142. The board may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the board, be applicable for meeting claims on or liabilities of the Company or contingencies or for paying off any loan capital or for equalising dividends or for any other purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the Company) as the board may from time to time think fit, and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any investments constituting the reserve or reserves separate or distinct from any other investments of the Company. The board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute by way of dividend.
Dividend to be paid on proportion to paid up capital	143. Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this bye-law as paid up on the share; and</li><li>(b) all dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.</li></ul>
Retention of dividends etc.	144. (A) The Directors may retain any dividends or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share upon which the Company has a lien, and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or engagements in respect of which the lien exists.
Deduction of debts	(B) The Directors may deduct from any dividend or bonus payable to any member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.
Dividend and call together	145. Any general meeting sanctioning a dividend may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes, but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend payable to him, and so that the call be made payable at the same time as the dividend, and the dividend may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call.



Divided in specie	146. Whenever the Directors or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Directors may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up share, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Directors and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. Where requisite, a contract shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and the Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective.
Effect of transfer	147. A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend or bonus declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.
Receipt for dividends by joint holders	148. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividends, interim dividends or bonuses and other moneys payable in respect of such shares.
Payment by post	149. Unless otherwise directed by the Directors, any dividend or bonus may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member entitled, or, in case of joint holders, to the registered address of that one whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant so sent shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and the payment of any such cheque or warrant shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the dividend and/or bonus represented thereby, notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged.
Unclaimed dividend	150. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Directors and shall revert to the Company.

### Annual returns

Annual returns	151. The Directors shall make the requisite annual returns in accordance with the requirements of the relevant territories, if any.
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### Accounts

Accounts to be kept	152. The Directors shall cause proper books of accounts to be kept of 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 Companies Act or necessary to give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.
Where accounts to be kept	153. The books of account shall be kept at the Office or, subject to the Act, at such other place or places as the Directors think fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors.
Inspection by members	154. The Directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent, at what times and places and under that conditions or regulations, the accounts and books of the Company, or any of them, shall be open to the inspection of the members not being Directors, and no member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company, except as conferred by the Companies Act or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.

Annual profit and loss account and balance sheet

155. (A) Subject to Section 88 of the Act the Directors shall lay before the Company at each annual general meeting the audited profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports of the Company in respect of the preceding financial year or offer period for which audited accounts have been prepared.

Annual report of Directors and balance sheet to be sent to members

(B) Every balance sheet of the Company shall be signed pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, and a printed copy of the Directors' report, accompanied by the balance sheet and profit and loss account, including every document required by law to be annexed thereto, made up to the end of the applicable financial year and containing a summary of the assets and liabilities of the Company under convenient heads and a statement of income and expenditure, together with a copy of the auditors' report, which are to be laid before the Company at the annual general meeting, shall not less than twenty-one (21) clear days before the date of the meeting and at the same time as the notice of annual general meeting be sent to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and every person registered under bye-law 45 and every other person entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company, provided that this bye-law shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures.

(C) To the extent permitted by and subject to due compliance with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations, including, without limitation, the Listing Rules, and to obtaining all necessary consents, if any, required thereunder, the requirements of bye-law 155(B) shall be deemed satisfied in relation to any person by sending to the person in any manner not prohibited by the Statutes, summarised financial statements derived from the Company's annual accounts and the Directors' report which shall be in the form and containing the information required by applicable laws and regulations, provided that any person who is otherwise entitled to the annual financial statements of the Company and the Directors' report thereon may, if he so requires by notice in writing served on the Company, demand that the Company sends to him, in addition to summarised financial statements, a complete printed copy of the Company's annual financial statement and the Directors' report thereon.

(D) The requirement to send to a person referred to in bye-law 155(B) the documents referred to in that provision or a summary financial report in accordance with bye-law 155(C) shall be deemed satisfied where, in accordance with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations, including, without limitation, the Listing Rules, the Company publishes copies of the documents referred to in bye-law 155(B) and, if applicable, a summary financial report complying with bye-law 155(C), on the Company's computer network or in any other permitted manner (including by sending any form of electronic communication), and that person has agreed or is deemed to have agreed to treat the publication or receipt of such documents in such manner as discharging the Company's obligation to send to him a copy of such documents.

### **Audit**

Auditors

156. (A) Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes.

(B) The Company shall at each annual general meeting by Ordinary Resolution appoint one or more firms of auditors to hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting on such terms and with such duties as may be agreed with the Directors, but if an appointment is not made, the auditors in office shall continue in office until a successor is appointed. A Director, officer or employee of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries or a partner, officer or employee of any such Director, officer or employee shall not be appointed auditors of the Company. The Directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditors, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act. Save as otherwise provided by the Companies Act, the remuneration of the auditors shall be fixed by the Company by Ordinary Resolution in general meeting or in such manner as the shareholders may by Ordinary Resolution determine and the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Directors. An auditor appointed by the Directors to fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditors shall hold office until the next following annual general meeting and shall then be subject to appointment by members under this bye-law.

(C) The shareholders may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these bye-laws, by Extraordinary Resolution remove the auditors at any time before the expiration of their term of office and shall by Ordinary Resolution at that meeting appoint other auditors in their stead for the remainder of their term.

Remuneration of auditors 157. The auditors of the Company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company and shall be entitled to require from the Directors and officers of the Company such information as may be necessary for the performance of his or their duties, and the auditors shall make a report to the shareholders on the accounts examined by them and on every balance sheet, consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account intended to be laid before the Company in the annual general meeting during their tenure of office as required by the Statutes.

157A. No person other than the retiring auditors shall be appointed as auditors at an annual general meeting unless notice of an intention to nominate that person to the office of auditors has been given to the Company not less than twenty-one (21) clear days before the annual general meeting, and the Company shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring auditors and shall give notice thereof to the shareholders not less than seven (7) days before the annual general meeting provided that the above requirement for sending a copy of such notice to the retiring auditors may be waived by notice in writing by the retiring auditors to the Secretary.

When accounts to be deemed finally settled 158. Every statement of accounts audited by the Company's auditors (which, subject to Section 88 of the Act, shall be conducted at least once in every year) and presented by the Directors at a general meeting shall after approval at such meeting be conclusive except as regards any error discovered therein within three months of the approval thereof. Whenever any such error is discovered within that period, it shall forthwith be corrected, and the statement of account amended in respect of the error shall be conclusive.

#### Notices

Service of notice 159. (A) Any notice or document (including any "corporate communication" within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules), whether or not, to be given or issued under these bye-laws from the Company to a member shall be in writing or by cable, telex or facsimile transmission message or other form of electronic transmission or communication and any such notice and document may be given or issued by the following means:

- (a) by serving it personally on the relevant person;
- (b) by sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope addressed to such member at his registered address as appearing in the register or at any other address supplied by him to the Company for the purpose;
- (c) by delivering or leaving it at such address as aforesaid;
- (d) by placing an advertisement in appointed newspapers or other publication and where applicable, (as defined in the Companies Act) or in newspapers published daily and circulating generally in the territory of and in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange;
- (e) by sending or transmitting it as an electronic communication to the relevant person at such electronic address as he may provide under bye-law 159(E), subject to the Company complying with the Statutes and any other applicable laws, rules and regulations from time to time in force with regard to any requirements for the obtaining of consent (or deemed consent) from such person;
- (f) by publishing it on the Company's website or the website of the Designated Stock Exchange or the website to which the relevant person may have access, subject to the Company complying with the Statutes and any other applicable laws, rules and regulations from time to time in force with regard to any requirements for the obtaining of consent (or deemed consent) from such person and/or for giving notification to any such person that the notice, document or publication is available on the Company's computer network website or the website of the Designated Stock Exchange (as the case may be) (a "notice of availability").

(g) by sending or otherwise making it available to such person through such other means to the extent permitted by and in accordance with the Statutes and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

(B) The notice of availability may be given by any of the means set out above other than by posting it on a website.

(C) 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 and notice so given shall be deemed a sufficient service on or delivery to all the joint holders.

(D) Every person who, by operation of law, transfer, transmission, or other means whatsoever, shall become entitled to any share, shall be bound by every notice in respect of such share, which, previously to his name and address (including electronic address) being entered in the Register as the registered holder of such share, shall have been duly given to the person from whom he derives title to such share.

(E) Every member or a person who is entitled to receive notice from the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or these bye-laws may register with the Company an electronic address to which notices can be served upon him.

(F) Subject to any applicable laws, rules and regulations and the terms of these bye-laws, any notice, document or publication, including but not limited to the documents referred to in bye-laws 155 and 159 may be given in the English language only or in both the English language and the Chinese language, or with the consent of or election by any member, in the Chinese language only to such member.

When  
notice  
deemed to  
be served

160. Any notice or other document:

- (i) if served or delivered by post, shall where appropriate be sent by airmail and shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day following that on which the envelope containing the same, properly prepaid and addressed, is put into the post; in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post and a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the board that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or other document was so addressed and put into the post shall be conclusive evidence thereof;
- (ii) if sent by electronic communication, shall be deemed to be given on the day on which it is transmitted from the server of the Company or its agent. A notice placed on the Company's website or the website of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited is deemed given by the Company to a member on the day following that on which a notice of availability is deemed served on the member;
- (iii) if published on the Company's website, shall be deemed to have been served on the day on which the notice, document or publication first so appears on the Company's website to which the relevant person may have access or the day on which the notice of availability is deemed to have been served or delivered to such person under these bye-laws, whichever is later;
- (iv) if served or delivered in any other manner contemplated by these bye-laws, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time of personal service or delivery or, as the case may be, at the time of the relevant despatch, transmission or publication; and in proving such service or delivery a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the board as to the fact and time of such service, delivery, despatch, transmission or publication shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and
- (v) if published as an advertisement in a newspaper or other publication permitted under these bye-laws, shall be deemed to have been served on the day on which the advertisement first so appears.

Service of notice or documents to persons interested in the share

161. Any notice or other document delivered or sent by post to or left at the registered address of any member in pursuance of these bye-laws shall, notwithstanding that such member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event has occurred, and whether or not the Company has notice of the death or bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been duly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of such member as sole or joint holder unless his name shall, at the time of the service or delivery of the notice or document, have been removed from the register as the holder of the share, 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.

Service of notice to persons entitled on death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member

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

Transferee to be bound by prior notices

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

164. Intentionally left blank.

### **Signatures**

Signatures

165. For the purposes of these bye-laws, a facsimile or electronic transmission message purporting to come from a holder of shares or, as the case may be, a Director or alternate Director, or, in the case of a corporation which is a holder of shares from a director or the secretary thereof or a duly appointed attorney or duly authorised representative thereof for it and on its behalf, shall in the absence of express evidence to the contrary available to the person relying thereon at the relevant time be deemed to be a document or instrument in writing signed by such holder or Director or alternate Director in the terms in which it is received. The signature to any notice or document to be given by the Company may be written, printed or made electronically.

### **Information**

Member entitled to information

166. No member shall be entitled to require discovery of or any information respecting any detail of the Company's trading or any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret or secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which in the opinion of the Directors it will be inexpedient in the interests of the members of the Company to communicate to the public.

## Winding up

Division of assets in liquidation

167. (A) Subject to bye-law 167(B), the board 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.

(B) Unless otherwise provided by the Companies Act, a resolution that the Company be wound up by the court or be wound up voluntarily shall be a Special Resolution.

(C) 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 kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether or not the assets shall consist or 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 or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any one or more class or classes of property and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like authority, 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 contributor shall be compelled to accept any shares in respect of which there is a liability.

Service of Process

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

Dividend entitlements etc., of untraceable members

169. (A) Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under paragraph (B) of this bye-law, 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.

Sale of share of untraceable members

(B) 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:-

- (i) all cheques or warrants, 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 the bye-laws of the Company have remained uncashed;
- (ii) 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
- (iii) where such shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the Company, if so required by the Listing Rules, has caused an advertisement to be inserted in a leading English language daily newspaper and a leading Chinese language daily newspaper circulating in Hong Kong giving notice of its intention to sell such shares and has notified The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited of such intention and a period of three (3) months has elapsed since the date of such advertisement.

For the purpose of the foregoing, the “relevant period” means the period commencing twelve (12) years before the date of publication of the advertisement referred to in paragraph (iii) of this bye-law and ending at the expiry of the period referred to in that paragraph.

(C) 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 bye-law shall be valid and effective notwithstanding that the member holding the shares sold is dead, bankrupt or otherwise under any legal disability or incapacity.

### **Indemnity**

Indemnity 170. Save and except so far as the provisions of this bye-law shall be avoided by any provisions of the Statutes:-

- (A) every Director or other officer of the Company and the liquidator or trustees (if any) for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company and everyone of them and everyone of their heirs, executors and administrators shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto, and no Director or other officer shall be liable for any loss, damages or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, provided that this bye-law shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not avoided by the Companies Act; and
- (B) if any Director or other person shall become personally liable for the payment of any sum primarily due from the Company, the Directors may execute or cause to be executed any mortgage, charge, or security over or affecting the whole or any part of the assets of the Company by way of indemnity to secure the Director or person so becoming liable as aforesaid from any loss in respect of such liability.

### **Record Dates**

Record Dates 171. Subject to the Listing Rules, notwithstanding any other provisions of these bye-laws of the Company, 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.