

Updated on 28th June 2023

THIS IS A CONSOLIDATED VERSION OF

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

AND

AMENDED AND RESTATED BYE-LAWS

(Adopted by way of special resolution passed at a general meeting on 28 June 2023)

OF

CHINA HUAJUN GROUP LIMITED

中國華君集團有限公司

NOTE: IN CASE OF DISCREPANCIES OR INCONSISTENCIES BETWEEN THE ENGLISH VERSION AND THE CHINESE VERSION OF THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AND THE BYE-LAWS OF CHINA HUAJUN GROUP LIMITED, THE ENGLISH VERSION SHALL PREVAIL.



CHINA HUAJUN GROUP LIMITED
中國華君集團有限公司
(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

AND

AMENDED AND RESTATED BYE-LAWS

Incorporated on the 22nd day of February 1993

(Adopted by way of written resolutions passed by the Shareholders
of the Company on 25 March 1993)
(Amended at the annual general meeting held on 29 September 1994)
(Amended at the annual general meeting held on 20 September 1996)
(Amended at the annual general meeting held on 29 August 2003)
(Amended at the annual general meeting held on 20 August 2004)
(Amended at the annual general meeting held on 23 September 2005)
(Amended at the annual general meeting held on 25 August 2006)
(Amended at the annual general meeting held on 28 June 2023)

Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 17 November 2014, the name of the Company has been changed to “Huajun Holdings Limited” and “華君控股有限公司” has been adopted as the Chinese name of the Company for identification purpose only.

Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 24 May 2018, the name of the Company has been changed to “Huajun International Group Limited” and “華君國際集團有限公司” has been adopted as the Secondary name of the Company.

Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 28 August 2020, the name of the Company has been changed to “China Huajun Group Limited” and “中國華君集團有限公司” has been adopted as the Secondary name of the Company.

Bermuda
THE COMPANIES ACT 1981
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
(SECTION 7(1) AND (2))
MEMORADUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
CHINA HUAJUN GROUP LIMITED
中國華君集團有限公司

(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
Lisa J. Marshall	Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda	Yes	British	One Share
John M. Sharpe	-ditto-	Yes	British	One Share
Frank Mutch	-ditto-	Yes	British	One Share

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 - nil.

5. #The authorised share capital of the Company is HK\$38,000,000.00 divided into shares of HK\$0.10 each. The minimum subscribed share capital of the Company is HK\$100,000.00.

6. The objects for which the Company is formed and incorporated are – as per attached Schedule.

The authorised share capital of the Company is HK\$400,000,000.00 divided into 40,000,000,000 shares of HK\$0.01 each, which was approved by the shareholders of the Company on 20 December 2010

The existing authorised share capital of the Company is HK\$400,000,000.00 divided into 400,000,000 shares of HK\$1.00 each, which was approved by the shareholders of the Company on 2 March 2018

[^] Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 17 November 2014, the name of the Company has been changed to “Huajun Holdings Limited” and “華

君控股有限公司” has been adopted as the Chinese name of the Company for identification purpose only.

Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 24 May 2018, the name of the Company has been changed to “Huajun International Group Limited” and “華君國際集團有限公司” has been adopted as the Secondary name of the Company.

Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 28 August 2020, the name of the Company has been changed to “China Huajun Group Limited” and “中國華君集團有限公司” has been adopted as the Secondary name of the Company.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1981
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
(SECTION 7(1) AND (2))

CHINA HUAJUN GROUP LIMITED
中國華君集團有限公司

Schedule to Form 2

Objects/Powers of the Company

6. 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 wherever incorporated or carrying on business or of any group of companies of which the Company or any subsidiary company is a member or which are in any manner controlled directly or indirectly by the Company;
- 2) to act as investment company and for that purpose to acquire and hold upon any terms and, either in the name of the Company or that of any nominee, shares, stock, debentures, debentures stock, annuities, notes, mortgages, bonds, obligations and securities, foreign exchange, foreign currency deposits and commodities, issued or guaranteed by any company wherever incorporated or carrying on business, or 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 (u) inclusive of the Second Schedule to The Companies Act 1981.

7. 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 have the power to grant pensions, annuities, or other allowances, including allowances on death, to or for the benefit of any directors, officers or employees or former directors, officers or employees of the Company or any company which at any time is or was a subsidiary or holding company or another subsidiary of a holding company of the Company or otherwise associated with the Company or of any predecessor in business of any of them, and to the relations, connections or dependants of any such persons, and to other persons whose service or services have directly or indirectly been of benefit to the Company or whom the Company considers have any moral claim on the Company or to their relations, connections or dependants , and to establish or support to aid in the establishment or support of any associations, institutions, clubs, schools building and housing schemes, funds and trusts, and to make payments toward insurance or other arrangements likely to benefit any such persons or otherwise advance the interests of the Company or of its Members, and to subscribe, guarantee or pay money for any purpose likely, directly or indirectly, to further the interests of the Company or of its Members or for any national, charitable, benevolent, educational, religious, social, public, general or useful object.
- 4) The Company shall not have the power set out in paragraph 8 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 –

SUBSCRIBED this Sixteenth day of February, 1993

THE COMPANIES ACT 1981
FIRST SCHEDULE

A company limited by share may exercise all or any of the following powers subject to any provision of the law or its memorandum –

1. [deleted]
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 authorised 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 interest, 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 authorised 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, license, 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. [deleted]
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 construct, 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 year, 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 interest 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 fulfillment 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 authorize 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 authorised by this subsection and all things authorised 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 power 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 be reference include in its memorandum any of the following objects that is to say the business of ----

- (a) [deleted]
- (b) packaging of goods of all kinds;
- (c) buying, selling and dealing in goods of all kinds;
- (d) designing and manufacturing of goods of all kinds;
- (e) mining and quarrying and exploration for metals, minerals, fossil fuels and precious stones of all kinds and their preparation for sale or use;
- (f) exploring for, the drilling for, the moving, transporting and refining petroleum and hydro carbon products including oil and oil products;
- (g) scientific research including the improvement, discovery and development of processes, inventions, patents and designs and the construction, maintenance and operation of laboratories and research centre;
- (h) land, sea and air undertakings including the land, ship and air carriage of passengers, mails and goods of all kinds;
- (i) ships and aircraft owners, managers, operators, agents, builders and repairers;
- (j) acquiring, owning, selling, chartering, repairing or dealing in ships and aircraft;
- (k) travel agents, freight contractors and forwarding agents;
- (l) dock owners, wharfingers, warehousemen;
- (m) ship chandlers and dealing in rope, canvas oil and ship store of all kinds;
- (n) all forms of engineering;
- (o) [deleted]
- (p) 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;
- (q) acquiring by purchase or otherwise and holding as an investment inventions, patents, trade marks, trade names, trade secrets, designs and the like;
- (r) buying, selling, hiring, letting and dealing in conveyances of any sort;
- (s) 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;
- (t) 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; and
- (u) to enter into any guarantee, contract of indemnity or suretyship and to assure, support or secure with or without consideration of 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.

The Companies Act 1981

Company Limited by Shares

AMENDED AND RESTATED

BYE-LAWS

(Adopted by way of special resolution passed at a general meeting on 28 June 2023)

OF

CHINA HUAJUN GROUP LIMITED

中國華君集團有限公司

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 17 November 2014, the name of the Company has been changed to “Huajun Holdings Limited” and “華君控股有限公司” has been adopted as the Chinese name of the Company for identification purpose only.

Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 24 May 2018, the name of the Company has been changed to “Huajun International Group Limited” and “華君國際集團有限公司” has been adopted as the Secondary name of the Company.

Pursuant to a special resolution passed by the Members of the Company at the special general meeting held on 28 August 2020, the name of the Company has been changed to “China Huajun Group Limited” and “中國華君集團有限公司” has been adopted as the Secondary name of the Company.

INDEX

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>Bye-Law No.</u>
Interpretation	1-2
Share Capital	3
Alteration Of Capital	4-7
Share Rights	8-9
Variation Of Rights	10-11
Shares	12-15
Share Certificates	16-21
Lien	22-24
Calls On Shares	25-33
Forfeiture Of Shares	34-42
Register Of Members	43-44
Record Dates	45
Transfer Of Shares	46-51
Transmission Of Shares	52-54
Untraceable Members	55
General Meetings	56-58
Notice Of General Meetings	59-60
Proceedings At General Meetings	61-65
Voting	66-67
Proxies	78-83
Corporations Acting By Representatives	84
Written Resolutions Of Members	85
Board Of Directors	86
Retirement Of Directors	87-88
Disqualification Of Directors	89
Executive Directors	90-91
Alternate Directors	92-95
Directors' Fees And Expenses	96-99
Directors' Interests	100-103
General Powers Of The Directors	104-109
Borrowing Powers	110-113
Proceedings Of The Directors	114-123
Managers	124-126
Officers	127-131
Register of Directors and Officers	132
Minutes	133
Seal	134
Authentication Of Documents	135
Destruction Of Documents	136
Dividends And Other Payments	137-146
Reserves	147
Capitalisation	148-149
Subscription Rights Reserve	150

INDEX (continued)

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>Bye-Law No.</u>
Accounting Records	151-153
Audit	154-159
Notices	160-162
Signatures	163
Winding Up	164-165
Indemnity	166
Alteration Of Bye-laws And Amendment To Memorandum of Association Information	167 168

INTERPRETATION

1. (1) In these Bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires, the words standing in the first column of the following table shall bear the meaning set opposite them respectively in the second column.

<u>WORD</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
"Act"	The Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda., as amended from time to time.
“address”	shall have the ordinary meaning given to it and shall include any facsimile number, electronic number or address or website used for the purposes of any communication pursuant to these Bye-Laws.
“announcement”	an official publication of a notice or document of the Company, including a publication, subject to and to such extent permitted by the Listing Rules, by electronic communication or by advertisement published in the Newspapers or in such manner or means ascribed and permitted by the Listing Rules and any applicable laws;
"appointed newspaper"	shall have the meaning as defined in the Act.
"Auditor"	the auditor of the Company for the time being or, in the case of joint auditors, any one of them and may include any individual or partnership.
"Bye-laws"	these Bye-laws in their present form or as supplemented or amended or substituted from time to time.
"Board" or "Directors"	the board of directors of the Company or (as the context may require) the directors of the Company present and entitled to vote at a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present.
"capital"	the share capital from time to time of the Company.
"clear days"	shall mean in relation to the period of a notice that period excluding the day on which the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day on which it is to take effect or is deemed to take effect.
"Clearing House"	means a clearing house recognised by the laws of jurisdiction in which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such jurisdiction including but not limited to Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited.
“close associate”	shall have the meaning given to the term “close

	associate” in the Listing Rules from time to time.
"Company"	China Huajun Group Limited.
"competent regulatory authority"	a competent regulatory authority in the territory where the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such territory.
"Connected Transaction"	shall have the meaning given to the term "connected transaction" in the Listing Rules from time to time;
“Continuing Connected Transaction”	shall have the meaning given to the term “continuing connected transaction” in the Listing Rules from time to time.
"corporate representative"	any person appointed to act in that capacity by a corporation which is a member of the Company pursuant to the Act.
"debenture" and "debenture holder"	include debenture stock and debenture stockholder respectively.
"Designated Stock Exchange"	a stock exchange which is an appointed stock exchange for the purposes of the 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.
"dollars" and "\$"	the legal currency for the time being of Hong Kong.
“electronic”	shall mean relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical electromagnetic or similar capabilities and such other meanings as given to it in the Electronic Transactions Act 1999 of Bermuda as may be amended from time to time.
“electronic communication”	shall mean a communication sent, transmitted, conveyed and received by wire, by radio, by optical means or by other electron magnetic means in any form through any medium.
“electronic means”	shall include sending or otherwise making available to the intended recipients of the communication an electronic communication.
“electronic meeting”	a general meeting held and conducted wholly and exclusively by virtual attendance and participation by

	Members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities.
"head office"	such office of the Company as the Directors may from time to time determine to be the principal office of the Company.
“hybrid meeting”	a general meeting held and conducted by (i) physical attendance by members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations and (ii) virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities.
“Listing Rules”	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (as amended from time to time).
"Member"	a duly registered holder from time to time of the shares in the capital of the Company.
“Meeting Location(s)”	shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 64A.
"month"	a calendar month.
"Newspaper"	in relation to the publication in newspapers of any notice, shall mean in English in one leading English language daily newspaper and in Chinese in one leading Chinese language daily newspaper published and circulating generally in the Relevant Territory and specified for this purpose by the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory.
"Notice"	written notice unless otherwise specifically stated and as further defined in these Bye-laws.
"Office"	the registered office of the Company for the time being.
"paid up"	paid up or credited as paid up.
“physical meeting”	a general meeting held and conducted by physical attendance and participation by Members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and/or where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations.
“Principal Meeting Place”	shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 59.
“Principal Register”	the register of members of the Company maintained in

Bermuda.

"Register"	the principal register and where applicable, any branch register of Members to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Act.
"Registered Office"	shall mean the registered office of the Company for the time being.
"Registration Office"	in respect of any class of share capital, such place or places in the Relevant Territory or elsewhere where the Board from time to time determine to keep a branch register of Members in respect of that class of share capital and where (except in cases where the Board otherwise agree) transfers or other documents of title for such class of share capital are to be lodged for registration and are to be registered.
"Relevant Territory"	Hong Kong or such other territory as the Board may from time to time decide if the issued share capital of the Company is listed on a stock exchange in such territory.
"Seal"	common seal or any one or more duplicate seals of the Company (including a securities seal) for use in Bermuda or in any place outside Bermuda.
"Secretary"	any person firm or corporation appointed by the Board to perform any of the duties of secretary of the Company and includes any assistant, deputy, temporary or acting secretary.
"Statutes"	the Act and every other act of the Legislature of Bermuda for the time being in force applying to or affecting the Company, its memorandum of association and/or these Bye-laws.
"Stock Exchange"	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.
"year"	a calendar year.

(2) In these Bye-laws, unless there be something within the subject or context inconsistent with such construction:

- (a) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa;

- (b) words importing a gender include both gender and the neuter;
- (c) words importing persons and the neuter include companies, associations and bodies of persons whether corporate or not;
- (d) the words:
 - (i) "may" shall be construed as permissive;
 - (ii) "shall" or "will" shall be construed as imperative;
- (e) Expressions referring to writing or printing shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including printing, lithography, photography and other modes 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 both the mode of service of the relevant document or notice and the member's election (where applicable) comply with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations;
- (f) references to an instrument of proxy includes any equivalent form being made available by electronic means or on an electronic platform which need not comprise writing and need not be signed but shall instead be subject to such conditions as the Board may approve in accordance with these Bye-laws;
- (g) references to a person being present at or attending a general meeting, whether in person or by proxy, means that such person or proxy is present at a physical meeting or is participating via the electronic facilities specified by the Board in relation to that meeting. Accordingly, any references to attending or doing anything at the meeting "in person", "personally", "by proxy" and references to "attend", "participate", "attending", "participating", "attendance" and "participation" and any other similar expressions shall be read accordingly;
- (h) references to any act, ordinance, statute or statutory provision shall be interpreted as relating to any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;
- (i) save as aforesaid words and expressions defined in the Statutes shall bear the same meanings in these Bye-laws if not inconsistent with the subject in the context save that "company" shall where the context permits include any company incorporated in Bermuda or elsewhere;
- (3) 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, or, in the case of such members as are corporations, by a duly authorised corporate representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which not less than twenty-one (21) clear days' Notice, specifying (without prejudice to the power contained in these Bye-laws to amend the same) the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution, has been duly given. Provided that, if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the Members having the right to attend and vote at any such meeting, being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five (95) per cent of total voting rights at the meeting, of all the members and in the case of an annual general meeting, if it is so agreed by all members entitled to attend and vote thereat, a resolution may be proposed and passed as a special resolution at a meeting of which less than twenty-one (21) clear days' Notice has been given;

- (4) 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, by a duly authorised corporate representative, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which not less than fourteen (14) clear days' Notice has been duly given;
- (5) a special resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an ordinary resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of these Bye-laws or the Statutes;
- (6) A reference to a “meeting” shall mean a meeting convened and held in any manner permitted by these Bye-laws and any member or Director (including, without limitation, the chairman of such meeting) 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 all other applicable laws, rules and regulations and these Bye-laws, and attend, participate, attending, participating, attendance and participation shall be construed accordingly;
- (7) 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 corporate 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 and all other applicable laws, rules and regulations 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;
- (8) References to electronic facilities include, without limitation, website addresses, webinars, webcast, video, platform, device, system, application technology or any form of conference call systems (telephone, video, web or otherwise);
- (9) Where a member is a corporation, any reference in these Bye-laws to a

member shall, where the context requires, refer to a duly authorised corporate representative of such member.

2. Without prejudice to any other requirements of the Statutes, 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

3. (1) The authorised share capital of the Company is \$400,000,000 divided into 400,000,000 shares of a par value of \$1.00 each.

(2) Subject to the Statutes, the Listing Rules, the Company's memorandum of association and, where applicable, the rules of any Designated Stock Exchange and/or any competent regulatory authority, any power of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares (including its redeemable shares) and warrants or other securities shall be exercisable by the Board upon such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.

(3) Subject to the Statutes, the Listing Rules and any other relevant competent regulatory authority:

- (i) The Company may give financial assistance on such terms as the Board thinks fit to directors and *bona fide* employees of the Company, any of its subsidiaries, any holding company of the Company or any subsidiary of any such holding company in order that they may purchase or subscribe or otherwise acquire shares (fully or partly paid) in the Company or any holding company of the Company and such terms may include a reference that, when a director ceases to be a director of, or an employee ceases to be employed by, Company or such other company, shares purchased or subscribed or otherwise acquired with such financial assistance shall or may be sold to the Company or such other company on such terms as the Board thinks fit;
- (ii) The Company may provide money or other financial assistance direct or indirect for the purpose of or in connection with the purchase, subscription or other acquisition of fully or partly paid shares or debentures in the Company or any holding company of the Company in accordance with any scheme for the time being in force and approved by the members in general meeting, being a scheme for encouraging or facilitating the holding of shares or debentures in a company by or for the benefit of *bona fide* employees (including any director holding a salaried employment or office with or in any such company) or former employees of the Company, the Company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the Company's holding company, or the wives, husbands, widows, widowers or children or step-children under the age of twenty-one of such employees or former employees, including (without limitation) any scheme established by way of

trust and so that the residual beneficiary of any such trust may be include a charitable object.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

4. The Company in general meeting 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 class or classes and of such amount, 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) 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; and
- (g) make provision for the issue and allotment of shares which do not carry any voting rights.

5. The Board may settle as it considers expedient any difficulty which arises in relation to any consolidation and division under the last preceding Bye-law 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.

6. The Company may from time to time by special resolution, subject to any confirmation or consent required by law, reduce its authorised or issued share capital or, save for the use of share premium as expressly permitted by law, any share premium account or other undistributable reserve.

7. 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.

SHARE RIGHTS

8. Subject to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, any share in the Company (whether forming part of the present capital or not) may be issued with or have attached thereto such rights or restrictions whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital, distribution of assets or otherwise as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine or, if there has not been any such determination or so far as the same shall not make specific provision, as the Board may determine.

9. Subject to Sections 42 and 43 of the Act and the Listing Rules, 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 special resolution of the Members determine. Where the Company purchases for redemption a redeemable share, purchases not made through the market or by tender shall be limited to a maximum price as may from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting, either generally or with regard to specific purchases. If purchases are by tender, tenders shall be available to all Members alike.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

10. Subject to the Act and the Listing Rules and without prejudice to Bye-law 8, all or any of the special rights for the time being attached to the shares or any class of shares may, unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, from time to time (whether or not the Company is being wound up) be varied, modified or abrogated either with the consent in writing of not less than three-fourths of the voting rights of the holders 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 all the provisions of these Bye-laws relating to general meetings of the Company shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply, but so that:

- (a) the necessary quorum shall be two persons holding or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class;
- (b) every holder of shares of the class shall be entitled on a poll to one vote for every such share held by him; and
- (c) any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

11. 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 *pari passu* therewith.

SHARES

12. (1) Subject to the Statutes and these Bye-laws and without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any shares or any class of shares, the unissued shares of the Company (whether forming part of the original or any increased capital) 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 upon such terms and conditions as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount. Neither the Company nor the Board shall be obliged, when making or granting any allotment of, offer of, option over or disposal of shares, to make, or make available, any such offer, option or shares to Members or others with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable. Members affected as a result of the foregoing sentence shall not be, or be deemed to be, a separate class of members for any purpose whatsoever.

(2) The Board may subject to the approval of Members in general meeting issue warrants conferring the right upon the holders thereof to subscribe for any class of shares or securities in the capital of the Company on such terms as it may from time to time determine.

(3) 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 such class held by them respectively, or make any other 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 capital of the Company existing prior to the issue of the same.

13. The Company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission and brokerage conferred or permitted by the Act. Subject to the Act, the commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one and partly in the other.

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

15. Subject to the Act and these Bye-laws, the Board may at any time after the allotment of shares but before any person has been entered in the Register as the holder, recognise a renunciation thereof by the allottee in favour of some other person and may accord to any allottee of a share a right to effect such renunciation upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board considers fit to impose.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

16. Every share certificate shall be issued under the Seal or a facsimile thereof and shall specify the number and class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates, and the amount paid up thereon and may otherwise be in such form as the Directors may from time to time determine. No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class. The Board may by resolution determine, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any such certificates (or certificates in respect of other securities) need not be autographic but may be affixed to such certificates by some mechanical means or may be printed thereon or that such certificates need not be signed by any person.

17. (1) In the case of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate therefor and delivery of a certificate to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders.

(2) Where a share stands in the names of two or more persons, the person first named in the Register shall 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 shares, be deemed the sole holder thereof.

18. Every person whose name is entered, upon an allotment of shares, as a Member in the Register shall be entitled, without payment, to receive one certificate for all such shares of any one class or several certificates each for one or more of such shares of such class upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable out-of-pocket expenses as the Board from time to time determines.

19. Share certificates shall be issued in the case of an issue of shares within such period as prescribed by the Designated Stock Exchange (or longer period as the terms of issue provide) after allotment or in the case of a transfer of fully or partly paid shares within such period as prescribed by the Designated Stock Exchange after lodgement of a transfer with the Company, not being a transfer which the Company is for the time being entitled to refuse to register and does not register.

20. (1) 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 to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him at such fee as is provided in paragraph (2) of this Bye-law. If any of the shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor a new certificate for the balance shall be issued to him at the aforesaid fee payable by the transferor to the Company in respect thereof.

(2) The fee referred to in paragraph (1) above shall be an amount not exceeding HK\$2.50 or such other amount as the Designated Stock Exchange may from time to time determine provided that the Board may at any time determine a lower amount for such fee.

21. 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 Designated Stock Exchange may determine to be the maximum 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

22. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that 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 on a share shall extend to all dividends or other moneys payable thereon or in respect thereof. The Board may at any time, generally or in any particular case, waive any lien that has arisen or declare any share exempt in whole or in part, from the provisions of this Bye-law.

23. Subject to these Bye-laws, the Company may sell in such manner as the Board determines any share on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, 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 clear days after a Notice, 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 the intention to sell in default, has been served on the registered holder for the time being of the share or the person entitled thereto by reason of his death or bankruptcy or winding up.

24. The net proceeds of the sale shall be received by the Company and applied in or towards payment or discharge of the debt or liability in respect of which 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 share prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the share at the time of the sale. To give effect to any such sale the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares so transferred and he 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.

CALLS ON SHARES

25. (1) Subject to these Bye-laws and to the terms of allotment, the Board may from time to time make calls upon the Members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium), and each Member shall (subject to being given at least fourteen (14) clear days' Notice specifying the time and place of payment) pay to the Company as required by such notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be extended, postponed or revoked in whole or in part as the Board determines but no member shall be entitled to any such extension, postponement or revocation except as a matter of grace and favour.

(2) In addition to the giving of notice in accordance with Bye-law 25(1), notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the times and places appointed for payment may be given to the Members by notice to be inserted in the Newspaper.

26. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising the call was passed and may be made payable either in one lump sum or by instalments.

27. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls and instalments due in respect thereof or other moneys due in respect thereof.

28. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the amount

unpaid from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at such rate (not exceeding twenty per cent. (20%) per annum) as the Board may agree to accept, but the Board may in its absolute discretion waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

29. 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 exercise any other privilege as a Member until all calls or instalments due by him to the Company, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any) shall have been paid.

30. 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.

31. Any amount payable in respect of a share upon allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date fixed for payment and if it is not paid the provisions of these Bye-laws shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

32. On the issue of shares the Board may differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

33. The Board may receive from any Member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding twenty per cent per annum as the Board may decide. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such Member not less than one month's Notice of its intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced. Such payment in advance shall not entitle the holder of such share or shares to participate in respect thereof in a dividend subsequently declared or exercise any other rights or privileges as a Member in respect of the share or the due portion of the shares upon which payment has been advanced by such Member before it is called up.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

34. (1) If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the Board may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen (14) clear days' Notice:

- (a) requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment;
- (b) stating the place where payment is to be made, such place being the head office of the Company or such other place at which calls of the Company are usually made; and
- (c) stating that if the Notice is not complied with the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(2) If the requirements of any such Notice are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls and interest due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect, and such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited share but not actually paid before the forfeiture.

(3) In the event of a forfeiture of shares the Member shall be bound to deliver and shall forthwith deliver to the Company the certificate or certificates held by him for the shares so forfeited and in any event the certificates representing shares so forfeited shall be void and of no further effect.

35. When any share has been forfeited, Notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before forfeiture the holder of the share. No forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice.

36. The Board may accept the surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder and, in such case, references in these Bye-laws to forfeiture will include surrender.

37. Until cancelled in accordance with the requirements of the Act, a forfeited share shall be the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of to such person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Board determines, and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposition the forfeiture may be annulled by the Board on such terms as the Board determines.

38. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a Member in respect of the forfeited shares but nevertheless shall remain liable to pay the Company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, 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. (20%) per annum) as the Board determines. The Board may enforce payment thereof if it thinks fit, and without any deduction or allowance for the value of the forfeited 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 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.

39. A declaration by a Director or the Secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and such declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer by the Company if necessary) constitute a good title to the share, and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any), nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, re-allotment or sale or disposal of the share. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the declaration 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, but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice or make any such entry.

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

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

42. 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.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS

43. (1) The Company shall keep in one or more books the Register and shall enter therein the particulars required under the Act.

(2) Subject to the Act, the Company may keep an overseas or local or other branch Register resident in any place, and the Board may make and vary such regulations as it determines in respect of the keeping of any such register and maintaining a Registration Office in connection therewith.

44. The Register and branch Register, as the case may be, shall be open to inspection between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on every business day by Members without charge or by any other person, upon a maximum payment of five Bermuda dollars, at the Office or such other place in Bermuda at which the Register is kept in accordance with the Act or, if appropriate, upon a maximum payment of ten dollars at the Registration Office. The Register including any overseas or local or other branch Register 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 to that effect, be closed at such times or for such periods not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in each year as the Board may determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares.

RECORD DATES

45. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Bye-laws the Company or the Directors may fix any date as the record date for:

- (a) determining the Members entitled to receive any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue and such record date may be on, or at any time not more than thirty (30) days before or after, any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made;
- (b) determining the Members entitled to receive notice of and to vote at any general meeting of the Company.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

46. 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 any other form approved by the Board or in a form prescribed by the Designated Stock Exchange 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.

47. The instrument of transfer shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee provided that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case which it thinks fit in its discretion to do so. The Board may also resolve, either generally or in any particular case, upon request by either the transferor or transferee, to accept mechanically executed transfers. 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.

48. (1) The Board may, in its absolute discretion, and without giving any reason therefor, refuse to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom it does not approve, or any share issued under any share incentive scheme for employees upon which a restriction on transfer imposed thereby still subsists, and it may also, without prejudice to the foregoing generality, refuse to register a transfer of any share (whether fully paid or not) to more than four (4) joint holders or a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) on which the Company has a lien.

(2) No transfer shall be made to an infant or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability.

(3) The Board in so far as permitted by any applicable law may, in its absolute discretion, at any time and from time to time transfer any share upon the Register to any branch Register or any share on any branch register to the Register or any other branch Register. In the event of any such transfer, the Member requesting such transfer shall bear the cost of effecting the transfer unless the Board otherwise determines.

(4) Unless the Board otherwise agrees (which agreement may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board in its absolute discretion may from time to time determine, and which agreement it shall, without giving any reason therefor, be entitled in its absolute discretion to give or withhold), no shares upon the Register shall be transferred to any branch register nor shall shares on any branch register be transferred to the Register or any other branch Register and all transfers and other documents of title shall be lodged for registration, and registered, in the case of any shares on a branch register, at the relevant Registration Office, and, in the case of any shares on the Register, at the Office or such other place in Bermuda at which the Register is kept in accordance with the Act.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Bye-law, the Company shall as soon as practicable and on a regular basis record on the Register all transfers of shares effected on any branch Register.

49. Without limiting the generality of the last preceding Bye-law, the Board may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:-

- (a) a fee of such sum as the Designated Stock Exchange may determine to be payable or such lesser sum as the Board may from time to time require is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
- (b) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;
- (c) the instrument of transfer is lodged at the Office or such other place in Bermuda at which the Register is kept in accordance with the Act or the Registration Office (as the case may be) accompanied by the relevant share certificate(s) and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and, if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person so to do);
- (d) if applicable, the instrument of transfer is duly and properly stamped; and
- (e) the shares concerned are free from any lien in favour of the Company.

50. If the Board refuses to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within two (2) months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and transferee Notice of the refusal.

51. The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may, after notice has been given by advertisement in an appointed newspaper in Bermuda and in accordance with the Listing Rules 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.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

52. If a Member dies, the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint holder, and his legal personal representatives where he was a sole or only surviving holder, will be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares; but nothing in this Bye-law will release the estate of a deceased Member (whether sole or joint) from any liability in respect of any share which had been solely or jointly held by him.

53. Subject to Section 52 of the Act, any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a Member may, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may be required by the Board, elect either to become the registered holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof. If he elects to become the registered holder he shall notify the Company in writing either at the Registration Office or Office, as the case may be, to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute a transfer of the share in favour of that person. The provisions of these Bye-laws relating to the transfer and registration of transfers of shares shall apply to such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death or bankruptcy or winding up of the Member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer signed by such Member.

54. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a Member shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share. However, the Board may, if it thinks fit, withhold the payment of any dividend payable or other advantages in respect of such share until such person shall become the registered holder of the share or shall have effectually transferred such share, but, subject to the requirements of Bye-law 75(2) being met, such a person may vote at meetings.

UNTRACEABLE MEMBERS

55. (1) Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under paragraph (2) 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.

(2) The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any shares of a Member who is untraceable, but no such sale shall be made unless:

- (a) all cheques or warrants in respect of dividends of the shares in question, being not less than three in total number, for any sum payable in cash to the holder of such shares in respect of them sent during the relevant period in the manner authorised by the Bye-laws of the Company have remained uncashed;
- (b) so far as it is aware at the end of the relevant period, the Company has not at any time during the relevant period received any indication of the existence of the Member who is the holder of such shares or of a person entitled to such shares by death, bankruptcy or operation of law; and
- (c) the Company, if so required by the rules governing the listing of shares on the Designated Stock Exchange, has given notice to, and caused advertisement in newspapers in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange to be made of its intention to sell such shares in the manner required by the Designated Stock Exchange, and a period of three (3) months or such shorter period as may be allowed by the Designated Stock Exchange has elapsed since the date of such advertisement.

For the purpose of the foregoing, the "relevant period" means the period commencing twelve years before the date of publication of the advertisement referred to in paragraph (c) of this Bye-law and ending at the expiry of the period referred to in that paragraph.

(3) To give effect to any such sale the Board may authorise some person to transfer the said shares and an instrument of transfer signed or otherwise executed by or on behalf of such person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the registered holder or the person entitled by transmission to such shares, and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale. The net proceeds of the sale will belong to the Company and upon receipt by the Company of such net proceeds it shall become indebted to the former Member for an amount equal to such net proceeds. No trust shall be created in respect of such debt and no interest shall be payable in respect of it and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned from the net proceeds which may be employed in the business of the Company or as it thinks fit. Any sale under this 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.

GENERAL MEETINGS

56. (1) 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 notice calling it. The annual general meeting shall be held within six months after the end of the Company's financial year; and not more than fifteen months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the Company and that of the next. The annual general meeting (including any of its adjourned or postponed meetings) may be held in the Relevant Territory or elsewhere, and at one or more locations as provided for in

Bye-law 64A, as a hybrid meeting or as an electronic meeting, as may be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions in Bye-laws 64A to 64F, a physical meeting of the members or any class thereof may be held at the discretion of the Board by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously or instantaneously and participation in such a meeting will constitute presence in person at such meeting. Each member who is entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the members or any class thereof may speak at that meeting.

57. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called special general meetings. All general meetings (including any of its adjourned meetings or postponed meetings) may be held as a physical meeting in the Relevant Territory or elsewhere, and at one or more locations as provided for in Bye-law 64A, as a hybrid meeting or as an electronic meeting, as may be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion.

58. The Board may whenever it thinks fit call special general meetings and special general meetings shall also be convened on the requisition of one or more members holding, at the date of the deposit of the requisition, subject to the Listing Rules, not less than one-tenth of the voting rights, on a one vote per share basis, in the Capital of the Company at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the Secretary of the Company, 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 to add resolutions to a meeting agenda; 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 Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting the requisitionists themselves may proceed to convene a physical meeting at only one location which will be the Principal Meeting Place (as defined in Bye-law 59)., as provided by the Statutes, or, in default, may be convened by the requisitionists. Any member who is entitled to requisition a special general meeting of the Company pursuant to this Bye-law is also entitled to add resolutions to the agenda for any general meeting of the Company by giving a notice in writing to the Board or the Secretary.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

59. (1) Subject to the provisions in the Act, an annual general meeting and a meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by twenty-one (21) clear days' notice in writing at the least, and a meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting or a meeting for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by at least fourteen (14) clear days' notice in writing unless otherwise specified in these Bye-laws. The notice shall specify: (a) 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 64A, the principal place of the meeting (the "Principal Meeting Place"); (b) the day and the hour of the meeting; (c) if the general meeting is to be held as 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. In case of special business, the general nature of that business shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Bye-laws, entitled to receive such notices from the Company, provided that subject to the provisions of the Statutes and the Listing Rules, a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Bye-law be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:-

- (a) in the case of a meeting called as an annual general meeting, by all the Members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (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 representing not less than ninety-five per cent. (95%) of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the Members.

(2) Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all Members other than to such Members 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 Member and to each of the Directors and the Auditors.

60. The accidental omission to give Notice of a meeting or (in cases where instruments of proxy are sent out with the Notice) to send such instrument of proxy to, or the non-receipt of such Notice or such instrument of proxy by, any person entitled to receive such Notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

61. (1) 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:

- (a) sanctioning dividends;
- (b) 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;
- (c) the fixing of a maximum number of directors, the election of Directors and other officers in the place of those retiring, whether by rotation or otherwise, and the granting of authority to the Directors to appoint additional Directors up to the maximum number determined by the members;

(d) the appointment of Auditors and the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors;
and

(e) the voting of remuneration or extra remuneration to the Board.

(2) Unless otherwise specified, for all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be two members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised corporate representative) or by proxy, or for quorum purposes only, two persons appointed by a Clearing House as authorised representative or by proxy. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the meeting and continues to be present until the conclusion of the meeting.

62. If within thirty (30) minutes (or such longer time not exceeding one hour as the chairman of the meeting may determine to wait) after the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of Members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and (where applicable) same place(s) or to such time and place or (where applicable) such place(s) and in such form and manner referred to in Bye-laws 56 or 58 as the Chairman (or in default, the Board) may absolutely determine as shall be decided by the Board. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within thirty minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

63. The President or the Chairman of the Company shall preside as chairman at every general meeting. If at any meeting the President or the Chairman, as the case may be, is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if neither of them is willing to act as chairman, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to act, or if one Director only is present he shall preside as chairman if willing to act. If no Director is present, or if each of the Directors present declines to take the chair, or if the chairman chosen shall retire from the chair, the Members present and entitled to vote shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

64. Subject to Bye-law 64C, the chairman of the meeting may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to places and/or from one form to another (a physical meeting, a hybrid meeting or an electronic meeting) as the meeting shall determine, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen (14) days or more, at least seven (7) clear days' Notice of the adjourned meeting specifying the details set out in Bye-law 59(1) shall be given in the same manner as in the case of the original meeting but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Save as aforesaid, it shall be unnecessary to give Notice of an adjournment. No business shall be transacted at any such adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

64A (1) 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 (the "Meeting Location(s)") determined by the Board at its absolute discretion. Any Member or any proxy attending and participating in such way or any member 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.

- (2) All general meetings are subject to the following:
 - (a) where a Member 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) Members present in person or by proxy at a Meeting Location and/or Members 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 is satisfied that adequate electronic facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that members at all Meeting Locations and Members 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 Members attend a meeting by being present at one of the Meeting Locations and/or where members 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, the inability of one or more Members 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 outside the jurisdiction of where the Principal Meeting Place is and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, 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.

64B. The Board and, at any general meeting, the Chairman 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 Member who, pursuant to such arrangements, is not permitted 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 member 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.

64C. If it appears to the Chairman 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 64A(1) 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 may have under these Bye-laws or at common law, the Chairman may, at his absolute discretion, without the consent of the members present at 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.

64D. The Board and, at any general meeting, the Chairman may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction as the Board or the Chairman, 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). Members shall also comply with all requirements or restrictions imposed by the owner 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.

64E. 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 members. 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 gale warning, 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 such meeting);
- (b) when only the form of the meeting or electronic facilities specified in the notice are changed, the Board shall notify the members 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 64, 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 members of such details in such manner as the Board may determine; furthermore, 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 or changed 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 members.

64F. 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 64C, 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.

65. If an amendment is proposed to any resolution under consideration but is in good faith ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting, the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution, no amendment thereto (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon.

VOTING

66. Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any shares by or in accordance with these Bye-laws, at any general meeting on a poll every Member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every fully paid share of which he is the holder but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments is treated for the foregoing purposes as paid up on the share. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided by way of a poll save that in the case of a physical meeting, the Chairman 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 Member present, or by proxy(ies) shall have one vote provided that where more than one proxy is appointed by a Member 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 set out in the Listing Rules. Votes (whether on a show of hands or by a poll) may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Directors or the Chairman may determine. In the case of a physical meeting where a show of hands is allowed, before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll may be demanded by:

- (a) by the chairman of such meeting; or
- (b) by at least two Members present in person or by a duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) by a Member or Members present in person or by a duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all Members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) by a Member or Members present or by a duly authorised corporate 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 shares conferring that right.

67. Where a resolution is voted on by a show of hands, 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 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.

68. [intentionally deleted]

69. A poll shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) as the Chairman directs. The results of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting. The poll results as recorded in the scrutineer's certificate and signed by the scrutineer shall be the conclusive evidence of such resolution of the meeting without proof. The Company shall only be required to disclose the voting figures on a poll if such disclosure is required by the Listing Rules.

70. All questions submitted to a meeting shall be decided by a simple majority of votes except where a greater majority is required by the Bye-laws or by the Companies Act. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. In case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of any vote the Chairman shall determine the same, and such determination shall be final and conclusive.

71. A resolution in writing signed by all the members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings shall be as valid and effective as if the same had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held. A written notice of confirmation of such resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of a member shall be deemed to be his signature to such resolution in writing for the purposes of this Bye-law. Such resolution in writing may consist of several documents each signed by or on behalf of one or more members.

72. Subject to any special right, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at any general meeting every member who is present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorized corporate representative) or by proxy, shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder which is fully paid up or credited as fully paid up (but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purposes of this Bye-law as paid up on the share). 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.

73. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of such meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

74. Where there are joint holders of any share any one of such joint holder may vote, either in person 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 the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register in respect of the joint holding. 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.

75. (1) A Member who is a patient for any purpose relating to mental health or in

respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction for the protection or management of the affairs of persons incapable of managing their own affairs may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, committee, *curator bonis* or other person in the nature of a receiver, committee or *curator bonis* appointed by such court, and such receiver, committee, *curator bonis* or other person may vote on a poll by proxy, and may otherwise act and be treated as such Member for the purposes of general meetings, provided that such evidence as the Board may require of the authority of the person claiming to vote shall have been deposited at the Office, head office or Registration Office, as appropriate, not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting, or adjourned meeting or poll, as the case may be.

(2) Any person entitled under Bye-law 53 to be registered as the holder of any shares 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 forty-eight (48) hours at least before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting, as the case may be, at which he proposes to vote, he shall satisfy the Board of his entitlement to such shares, or the Board shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof.

76. No Member shall, unless the Board otherwise determines, be entitled to attend and vote and to be reckoned in a quorum at any General Meeting unless he is duly registered and all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.

76A. Where the Company has actual knowledge that any Member is, under the Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such Member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

77. (1) If:
- (a) any objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter; or
 - (b) any votes have been counted which ought not to have been counted or which might have been rejected; or
 - (c) any votes are not counted which ought to have been counted;

the objection or error shall not vitiate the decision of the meeting or adjourned meeting on any resolution unless the same is raised or pointed out at the meeting or, as the case may be, the adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the same may have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters shall be final and conclusive.

(2) Each Member shall have the right to (a) speak at a general meeting, and (b) vote at a general meeting except where a Member is required, by the Listing Rules, to abstain from

voting to approve the matter under consideration.

PROXIES

78. Any Member 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 and every Member being a corporation shall be entitled to appoint a representative to attend and vote at any general meeting of the Company, and where a corporation is so represented, it shall be treated as being present at any meeting in person. A corporation may exercise a form of proxy under the hand of a duly authorised officer. In addition, 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.

79. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under its seal or under the hand of an officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign the same. 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. If the Board in its absolute discretion determines, the instrument appointing a proxy may be contained in an electronic communication and submitted in the manner as stated in this Bye-Law 79 or submitted by or on behalf of the appointer, subject to such terms and conditions and authenticated in such manner as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine. 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 authorized to sign such instrument of proxy on behalf of the corporation without further evidence of the fact.

79.(A) The Company may, at its absolute discretion, provide an electronic address or an electronic platform 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 or electronic platform 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 or by means of such electronic platform, 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 or electronic platform may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses or electronic platform 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 or via its designated electronic platform provided in accordance with this Bye-law or if no electronic address or electronic platform is so designated by the Company for the receipt of such document or information.

80. The instrument appointing a proxy and (if required by the Board) the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, shall be delivered to such place or one of such places (if any) as may be specified for that purpose in or by way of note to or in any document accompanying the notice convening the meeting (or, if no place is so specified at the Registration Office or the Office, as may be appropriate), or if the Company has provided an electronic address or an electronic platform in accordance with Bye-Law 79(A), shall be received at the electronic address or via the electronic platform specified in the notice subject to any conditions or limitations imposed by the Company, not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting (as the case may be) at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll taken subsequently to the date of a meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting, not less than twenty-four (24) hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll 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 (12) months from the date named in it as the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or a postponed meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve (12) months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a Member from attending and voting at the meeting convened and in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

81. Instruments of proxy shall be in any common form or in such other form as the Board may approve provided that any form issued to a Member for use by him for appointing a proxy to attend and vote at a special general meeting or at an annual general meeting at which any business is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the Member, according to his intention, to instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any such business and the Board may, if it thinks fit, send out with the notice of any meeting forms of instrument of proxy for use at the meeting. The instrument of proxy shall be:

- (i) deemed to confer vote on any resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The instrument of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates; 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. 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.

82. 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 instrument of proxy or of the authority under which it was executed, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity or revocation shall have been received by the Company at the Office or the Registration Office (or such other place as may be specified for the delivery of instruments of proxy in the notice convening the meeting or other document sent therewith) two (2) hours at least before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting, or the taking of the poll, at which the instrument of proxy is used.

83. Anything which under these Bye-laws a Member may do by proxy he may likewise do by his duly appointed attorney and the provisions of these Bye-laws relating to proxies and instruments appointing proxies shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to any such attorney and the instrument under which such attorney is appointed.

CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES

84. (1) Any corporation which is a Member may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or any class of Members. The person so authorised shall be entitled to communicate, vote and exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of such corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member and such corporation shall for the purposes of these Bye-laws be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present thereat. Any reference in these Bye-laws to a duly authorised representative of a Member being a corporation shall mean a representative authorised under the provisions of this Bye-law. Nothing contained in this Bye-law shall prevent a corporation which is a Member of the Company from appointing one or more proxies to represent it pursuant to Bye-law 78.

(2) Where a Member is a Clearing House (or its nominee(s) and, in each case, being a corporation), it may authorise such persons as it thinks fit to act as its representatives or proxies at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of Members or creditors (as the case may be) provided that the authorisation or instrument of proxy shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised or appointed. Each person so authorised or appointed under the provision of this Bye-law shall be deemed to have been duly authorised or appointed without further evidence of the facts and be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers equivalent to the rights of other Members on behalf of the Clearing House (or its nominee(s)) as if such person was the registered holder of the shares of the Company held by the Clearing House (or its nominee(s)) in respect of the number and class of shares specified in the relevant authorisation or instrument of proxy including the right to speak and the right to vote individually on a show

of hands notwithstanding the provisions of Bye-laws 72 and 78.

WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS OF MEMBERS

85. A resolution in writing signed (in such manner as to indicate, expressly or impliedly, unconditional approval) by or on behalf of all persons for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company shall, for the purposes of these Bye-laws, be treated as a resolution duly passed at a general meeting of the Company and, where relevant, as a special resolution so passed. Any such resolution shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting held on the date on which it was signed by the last Member to sign, and where the resolution states a date as being the date of his signature thereof by any Member the statement shall be prima facie evidence that it was signed by him on that date. Such a resolution may consist of several documents in the like form, each signed by one or more relevant Members.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

86. (1) Unless otherwise determined by the Company in general meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than two (2). There shall be no maximum number of Directors. The Directors shall be elected or appointed in the first place at the statutory meeting of Members and thereafter at each annual general meeting of the Company and shall hold office until the next appointment of Directors or until their successors are elected or appointed. Any general meeting may authorise the Board to fill any vacancy in their number left unfilled at a general meeting.

(2) Subject to authorisation by the Members in general meeting, the Directors shall (until and unless such authorisation is revoked) have the power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy on the Board or as an addition to the existing Board but so that the number of Directors so appointed shall not exceed any maximum number determined from time to time by the Members in general meeting. Any Director so appointed by the Board shall hold office until the first general meeting of the Company after his appointment (in case of filling a casual vacancy) or until the first annual general meeting of the Company after his appointment (in case of an addition to the Board), and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting.

(3) Neither a Director nor an alternate Director shall be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification and a Director or alternate Director (as the case may be) who is not a Member shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and speak at any general meeting of all classes of shares of the Company.

(4) Subject to any provision to the contrary in these Bye-laws 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 director or other executive director) at any time before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything 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 not less than fourteen (14) days before the meeting and at such meeting such Director shall be entitled to be heard on the motion for his removal.

(5) A vacancy on the Board created by the removal of a Director under the provisions of subparagraph (4) above may be filled by the election or appointment of another person to be a Director by the Members at the meeting at which such Director is removed, to hold office until his successor is elected or appointed or until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election or, in the absence of such election or appointment such general meeting may authorise the Board to fill any vacancy in the number left unfilled.

(6) 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 two (2).

RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

87. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the Bye-laws, at each annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being (or, if their number is not a multiple of three (3), the number nearest to but not less than one-third) shall retire from office by rotation, provided that every Director (including those appointed for a specified term) shall be subject to retirement at least once every three years.

(2) A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election and shall continue to act as a Director throughout the meeting at which he retires. The Directors to retire by rotation shall include (so far as necessary to ascertain the number of Directors to retire by rotation) any Director who wishes to retire and not to offer himself for re-election. Any further Directors so to retire shall be those of the other Directors subject to retirement by rotation who have been longest in office since their last re-election or appointment and so that as between persons who became or were last re-elected Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. Any Director appointed pursuant to Bye-law 86(2) shall not be taken into account in determining which particular Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation.

(3) Subject to the Act, if the annual general meeting or the election of Directors does not take place at proper time, it shall be lawful for the Company to continue its business and for the existing Directors to continue office.

88. No person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless there shall have been lodged at the Office or at the head office notice in writing signed by a Member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election

and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected provided that the minimum length of period during which such notices are given shall be at least seven (7) days and that period for lodgement of the aforesaid notice shall commence not earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven (7) days prior to the date of such general meeting.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

89A. The office of a Director shall be vacated if the Director:

(1) resigns his office by Notice delivered to the Company at the Office or tendered at a meeting of the Board;

(2) becomes of unsound mind or dies;

(3) without special leave of absence from the Board, is absent from meetings of the Board for six consecutive months, and his alternate Director, if any, shall not during such period have attended in his stead and the Board resolves that his office be vacated;

(4) becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors;

(5) is prohibited by law from being a Director;

(6) ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Statutes or is removed from office pursuant to these Bye-laws; or

(7) is convicted in any jurisdiction of a criminal offence involving dishonesty.

89B. 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.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

90. The Board may from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to be a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director or Deputy Managing Director or to hold any other employment or executive office with the Company for such period (subject to their continuance as Directors) and upon such terms as the Board may determine and the Board may revoke or terminate any of such appointments. Any such revocation or termination as aforesaid shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages that such Director may have against the Company or the Company may have against such Director. A Director appointed to an office under this Bye-law shall be subject to the same provisions as to resignation and removal as the other Directors of the Company, 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.

91. Notwithstanding Bye-laws 96, 97, 98 and 99, an executive Director appointed to an office under Bye-law 90 hereof shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes) and such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Board may from time to time determine, and either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a Director.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

92. A Director may at any time, by notice in writing signed by him delivered to the Head Office or at a meeting of the Board, appoint any person (including another Director) to act as alternate Director in his place during his absence and may in like manner at any time determine such appointment. If such person is not another Director, such appointment, unless previously approved by the Board, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved. 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. Any appointment or removal of an alternate Director shall be effected by Notice signed by the appointor and delivered to the Office or head office or tendered at a meeting of the Board. An alternate Director shall, if his appointor so requests, be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Board or of committees of the Board to the same extent as and in addition to the Director appointing him and shall be entitled to such extent 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 exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these Bye-laws shall apply as if he were a Director save that as an alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative.

93. Every alternate Director when performing the functions of the Director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate Director and remuneration) be subject to all respects to the provisions of the Act and these Bye-law relating to Directors and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the Director appointing him. 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 by the Company to the same extent *mutatis mutandis* as if he were a Director but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any fee in his capacity as an alternate Director except only such part, if any, of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by Notice to the Company from time to time direct.

94. Every person acting as an alternate Director shall have one vote for each Director for whom he acts as alternate (in addition to his own vote if he is also a Director). If his appointor is for the time being absent from Hong Kong or otherwise not available or unable to act, the signature of an alternate Director to any resolution in writing of the Board or a

committee of the Board of which his appointor is a member shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as the signature of his appointor.

95. An alternate Director shall ipso facto cease to be an alternate Director if his appointer ceases for any reason to be a Director, however, such alternate Director or any other person may be re-appointed by the Directors to serve as an alternate Director PROVIDED that subject to Bye-law 169 prior general authorisation has been given by the Members at a general meeting to the Directors to appoint alternate Directors and such authorisation has not been revoked.

DIRECTORS' FEES AND EXPENSES

96. The ordinary remuneration of the Directors shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting and shall (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is voted) be divided amongst the Board in such proportions and in such manner as it may agree or, failing agreement, equally, except that any Director who shall hold office for part only of the period in respect of which such remuneration is payable shall be entitled only to rank in such division for a proportion of remuneration related to the period during which he has held office. Such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

97. Each Director shall be entitled, at the Board's discretion, either to be prepaid or repaid, all travelling, hotel and incidental expenses reasonably expected to be incurred or reasonably incurred by him in attending meetings of the Board or committees of the Board or general meetings or separate meetings of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of his duties as a Director.

98. Any Director who, by request, goes or resides abroad for any purpose of the Company or who performs services which in the opinion of the Board go beyond the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine and such extra remuneration shall be in addition to or in substitution for any ordinary remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Bye-law.

99. The Board shall obtain the approval of the Company in general meeting before making any payment to any Director or past Director of the Company by way of compensation for loss of office, or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office (not being payment to which the Director is contractually entitled).

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

100. (1) A Director may:
- (a) hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and, subject to the relevant provisions of the Act, upon such terms as the Board may

determine. Any remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) paid to any Director in respect of any such other office or place of profit shall be in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Bye-law;

- (b) act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as Auditor) and he or his firm may be remunerated for professional services as if he were not a Director;
- (c) 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 promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a vendor, Member or otherwise and (unless otherwise agreed) no such Director shall be accountable for any remuneration, profits or other benefits received by him as a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of or from his interests in any such other company. Subject as otherwise provided by these Bye-laws the Directors may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting powers conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or exercisable by them as directors of such other company in such manner in all respects as they think fit including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of them directors, managing directors, joint managing directors, deputy managing directors, executive directors, managers or other officers of such company or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officers of such other company and any Director may vote in favour of the exercise of such voting rights in manner aforesaid notwithstanding that he may be, or about to be, appointed a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer of such a company, and that as such he is or may become interested in the exercise of such voting rights in manner aforesaid.

(2) A Director shall not vote or be counted in the quorum of any resolution of the board concerning his own appointment as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).

(3) Where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment (or the place of profit with any such other company as aforesaid) where the other company is a company in which the Director together with any of his close associates

has an interest of five (5) per cent, or more (as defined in Bye-law 103(2)).

101. Subject to the Act and to these Bye-laws, no Director or proposed or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner whatever, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company or the Members for any remuneration, profit or other benefits realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established provided that such Director shall disclose the nature of his interest in any contract or arrangement in which he is interested in accordance with Bye-law 102 herein.

102. A Director who to his knowledge is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first considered, if he knows his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he is or has become so interested. For the purposes of this Bye-law, a general notice to the Board by a Director to the effect that:

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

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

103. (1) A Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the Board approving any contract or arrangement or any other proposal in which he or any of his close associates is materially interested, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters namely:

- (i) any contract or arrangement for the giving to such Director or his close associate(s) any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or any of his close associates or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of his close associates at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- (ii) any contract or arrangement for the giving by any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his close associate(s) has himself/

themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- (iii) any contract or arrangement concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in the subscription or purchase, where 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;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) any contract or arrangement concerning any other company in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested only, whether directly or indirectly, as an officer or executive or a Member in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are beneficially interested in shares of that company, provided that the Director and any of his close associates (are not in aggregate beneficially interested in five (5) per cent or more of the issued shares or of the voting rights of any class of shares of such company (or any third company through which his interest or that of his close associate(s) is derived); or
- (vi) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries including the adoption, modification or operation of a share option scheme, pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme or other arrangement which relates both to Directors, his close associate(s) and employees of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director or his close associate(s) as such any privilege or advantage not accorded generally to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates.

(2) A company shall be deemed to be a company in which a Director and/or any of his close associate(s) own five (5) per cent. or more if and so long as (but only if and so long as) he and/or his close associates, (either directly or indirectly) are the holders of or beneficially interested in five (5) per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of such company or of the voting rights available to members of such company (or of any third company through which his interest or that of any of his close associates is derived). For the purpose of this paragraph there shall be disregarded any shares held by a Director or his close associate(s) as bare or custodian trustee and in which he has no beneficial interest, any shares comprised in a trust in which the interest of the Director's or his close associate(s) is/are in reversion or remainder if and so long as some other person is entitled to receive the income thereof, and any shares comprised in an authorised unit trust scheme in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested only as a unit holder.

(3) Where a company in which a Director and/or his close associate(s) holds five (5) per cent. or more is materially interested in a transaction, then that Director and/or his

close associate(s) shall also be deemed materially interested in such transaction.

(4) If any question shall arise at any meeting of the Board as to the materiality of the interest of a Director (other than the chairman of the meeting) or his close associate(s) or as to the entitlement of any Director (other than such chairman) to vote and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, such question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to such other Directors shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director or his close associate(s) concerned as known to such Director has not been fairly disclosed to the Board. If any question as aforesaid shall arise in respect of the chairman of the meeting such question shall be decided by a resolution of the Board (for which purpose such chairman shall not vote thereon) and such resolution shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of such chairman as known to such chairman has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, each reference to “close associate(s)” in this Bye-law 103 shall be deemed to be a reference to “close associate(s)” (as defined in the Listing Rules from time to time) where the proposal, transaction, contract or arrangement concerned is a Connected Transaction or Continuing Connected Transaction.

GENERAL POWERS OF THE DIRECTORS

104. (1) The business of the Company shall be managed and conducted by the Board, which may pay all expenses incurred in forming and registering the Company and may exercise all powers of the Company (whether relating to the management of the business of the Company or otherwise) which are not by the Statutes or by these Bye-laws required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Bye-laws and to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting being not inconsistent with such provisions but no regulations made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such regulations had not been made. The general powers given by this Bye-law shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Board by any other Bye-law.

(2) Any person contracting or dealing with the Company in the ordinary course of business shall be entitled to rely on any written or oral contract or agreement or deed, document or instrument entered into or executed as the case may be by any two of the Directors acting jointly on behalf of the Company and the same shall be deemed to be validly entered into or executed by the Company as the case may be and shall, subject to any rule of law, be binding on the Company.

(3) Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by these Bye-laws it is hereby expressly declared that the Board shall have the following powers:

- (a) 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;

- (b) to give to 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; and
- (c) to resolve that the Company be discontinued in Bermuda and continued in a named country or jurisdiction outside Bermuda subject to the provisions of the Act.

105. The Board may establish any regional or local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company in any place, and may appoint any persons to be members of such local boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration (either by way of salary or by 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 staff employed by them upon the business of the Company. The Board may delegate to any local board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by 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. Any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may remove any person appointed as aforesaid, and may revoke or vary such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

106. The Board may by power of attorney appoint under the Seal any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these 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. Such attorney or attorneys may, if so authorised under the Seal, execute any deed or instrument under their personal seal with the same effect as the affixation of the Seal.

107. The Board may entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, an Executive Director or any Director any of the powers exercisable by it upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit, and either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of, its own powers, and may from time to time revoke or vary all or any of such powers but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

108. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other instruments, whether negotiable or transferable or not, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company

shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the 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.

109. (1) The Board may establish or concur or join with other companies (being subsidiary companies of the Company or companies with which it is associated in business) in establishing and making contributions out of the Company's moneys to any schemes or funds for providing pensions, sickness or compassionate allowances, life assurance or other benefits for employees (which expression as used in this and the following paragraph shall include any Director or ex-Director who may hold or have held any executive office or any office of profit under the Company or any of its subsidiary companies) and ex-employees of the Company and their dependants or any class or classes of such person.

(2) The Board may pay, enter into agreements to pay or make grants of revocable or irrevocable, and either subject or not subject to any terms or conditions, pensions or other benefits to employees and ex-employees and their dependants, or to any of such persons, including pensions or benefits additional to those, if any, to which such employees or ex-employees or their dependants are or may become entitled under any such scheme or fund as mentioned in the last preceding paragraph. Any such pension or benefit may, as the Board considers desirable, be granted to an employee either before and in anticipation of or upon or at any time after his actual retirement.

BORROWING POWERS

110. The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of the Company and, subject to the Act, to issue debentures, bonds and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

111. Debentures, 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.

112. Any debentures, 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.

113. (1) 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.

(2) The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and of any series of debentures issued by the Company or debenture stock not

transferable by delivery and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Act in regard to the registration of mortgages and charges and debentures therein specified and otherwise.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTORS

114. The Board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn or postpone and otherwise regulate its meetings as it considers appropriate. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of any equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have an additional or casting vote.

115. A meeting of the Board may be convened by the Secretary on request of a Director or by any Director. The Secretary shall convene a meeting of the Board of which notice may be given in writing or by telephone or by electronic means to an electronic address or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine whenever he shall be required so to do by the president or chairman, as the case may be, or any Director. Any Director may waive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively.

116. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two (2). An alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum in the case of the absence of a Director for whom he is the alternate provided that he shall not be counted more than once for the purpose of determining whether or not a quorum is present.

(2) Directors may participate in any meeting of the Board by means of a conference telephone, electronic means to an electronic address or other communications equipment through which all persons participating in the meeting can communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously and, for the purpose of counting a quorum, such participation shall constitute presence at a meeting as if those participating were present in person.

(3) Any Director who ceases to be a Director at a Board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a Director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of such Board meeting if no other Director objects and if otherwise a quorum of Directors would not be present.

117. The continuing Directors or a sole continuing Director may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the Board but, if and so long as the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these Bye-laws, the continuing Directors or Director, notwithstanding that the number of Directors is below the number fixed by or in accordance with these Bye-laws as the quorum or that there is only one continuing Director, may act for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board or of summoning general meetings of the Company but not for any other purpose.

118. The Board may elect a chairman and one or more deputy chairman of its meetings and determine the period for which they are respectively to hold such office. If no chairman or deputy chairman is elected, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor any deputy

chairman is present within five (5) minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

119. A meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board.

120. (1) The Board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions to committees, consisting of such Director or Directors and other persons as it thinks 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. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretions so delegated, conform to any regulations which may be imposed on it by the Board.

(2) All acts done by any such committee in conformity with such regulations, and in fulfilment of the purposes for which it was appointed, but not otherwise, shall have like force and effect as if done by the Board, and the Board shall have power, with the consent of the Company in general meeting, to remunerate the members of any such committee, and charge such remuneration to the current expenses of the Company.

121. The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions contained in these Bye-laws for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board so far as the same are applicable and are not superseded by any regulations imposed by the Board under the last preceding Bye-law.

122. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors except such as are absent from the territory in which the head office is for the time being situate or temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability, and all the alternate Directors, if appropriate, whose appointors subject to Bye-law 93 are temporarily unable to act as aforesaid shall (provided that such number is sufficient to constitute a quorum and further provided that a copy of such resolution has been given or the contents thereof communicated to all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notices of Board meetings in the same manner as notices of meetings are required to be given by these Bye-laws) be as valid and effectual as if a resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held. Such resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors and for this purpose a facsimile signature of a Director or an alternate Director shall be treated as valid provided that the document containing the original signature of the Director or alternate Director is deposited with the Secretary within ten (10) days from the date of the facsimile.

123. All acts *bona fide* done by the Board or by any committee or by any person acting as a Director or members of a committee, shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the Board or such committee or person acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a Director or member of such committee.

MANAGERS

124. The Board may from time to time appoint a General Manager, Manager or Managers of the Company and may fix his or their remuneration either by way of salary or commission or by conferring the right to participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of two or more of these modes and pay the working expenses of any of the staff of the General Manager, Manager or Managers who may be employed by him or them upon the business of the Company.

125. The appointment of such General Manager, Manager or Managers may be for such period as the Board may decide, and the Board may confer upon him or them all or any of the powers of the Board as they may think fit.

126. The Board may enter into such agreement or agreements with any such General Manager, Manager or Managers upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Board may in 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.

OFFICERS

127. (1) Subject to Bye-law 169, the officers of the Company shall consist of a President, Vice-President, the Directors, Secretary and such additional officers including Chairman as the Board may from time to time determine, all of whom shall be deemed to be officers for the purposes of the Statutes and these Bye-laws.

(2) Subject to Bye-law 169, The Directors shall, as soon as may be after each appointment or election of Directors, elect one of their number to be President and another of their number to be Vice-President and may elect one of their number (who may be the President) Chairman and may appoint another of their number to be Managing Director; and if more than one (1) Director is proposed for any of these offices, the election to such office shall take place in such manner as the Directors may determine.

(3) The officers shall receive such remuneration as the Directors may from time to time determine.

(4) Where the Company does not have a quorum of Directors ordinarily resident in Bermuda, the Company shall in accordance with the Act 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 Act.

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

(6) The resident representative shall be entitled to have notice of, attend and be

heard at all meetings of the Directors or of Directors or any general meetings of the Company.

128. (1) The Secretary and additional officers, if any, shall be appointed by the Board and shall hold office on such terms and for such period as the Board may determine. If thought fit, two (2) or more persons may be appointed as joint Secretaries. The Board may also appoint from time to time on such terms as it thinks fit one or more assistant or deputy Secretaries.

(2) The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Members and shall keep correct minutes of such meetings and enter the same in the proper books provided for the purpose. He shall perform such other duties as are prescribed by the Act or these Bye-laws or as may be prescribed by the Board.

129. The President or the Chairman, as the case may be, shall act as chairman at all meetings of the Members and of the Directors at which he is present. In his absence a chairman shall be appointed or elected by those present at the meeting.

130. The officers of the Company shall have such powers and perform such duties in the management, business and affairs of the Company as may be delegated to them by the Directors from time to time.

131. A provision of the 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.

REGISTER OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

132. (1) The Board shall cause to be kept in one or more books at the Office a Register of Directors and Officers and shall enter therein the following particulars with respect to each Director and Officer, that is to say:

- (a) his or her first name and surname; and
- (b) his or her address.

(2) The Board shall within a period of fourteen (14) days from the occurrence of:

- (a) any change among the Directors and Officers; or
- (b) any change in the particulars contained in the Register of Directors and Officers,

cause to be entered on the Register of Directors and Officers the particulars of such change and of the date on which it occurred.

(3) The Register of Directors and Officers shall be open to inspection by members of the public without charge at the Office between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on every business day.

(4) In this Bye-law "Officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 92A(7) of the Act.

MINUTES

133. (1) The Board shall cause Minutes to be duly entered in books provided for the purpose:

- (a) of all elections and appointments of officers;
- (b) of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of the Directors; and
- (c) of all resolutions and proceedings of each general meeting of the Members, meetings of the Board and meetings of committees of the Board.

(2) Any such minutes shall be conclusive evidence of any such proceedings if they are purported to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting.

(3) The Directors shall duly comply with the provision of the Act with regard to the keeping of minutes of such proceedings and to the production and furnishing of copies of or extracts from such proceedings.

(4) Any register, index, minute book, book of account or other book required by the Bye-laws or the Statutes to be kept by or on behalf of the Company may be kept either by making entries in bound books or by recording them in any other manner which shall include, without prejudice to the generality thereof, recording by means of magnetic tape, microfilm, computer or any other non-manual system of recording. In any case in which bound books are not used, the Directors shall take adequate precautions for guarding against falsification and for facilitating its discovery.

SEAL

134. (1) The Company shall have one or if permitted by the Statutes, more Seals as the Board may determine. The Company may adopt one or more common seals for use in any territory outside Bermuda. The Company may have a securities seal which is a facsimile of the Seal with the addition of the words "Securities Seal" on its face or in such other form as the Board may approve. The Board shall provide for the custody of each Seal and no Seal shall be used without the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by

the Board in that behalf. Subject as otherwise provided in these Bye-laws, any instrument to which a Seal is affixed shall be signed autographically by one Director and the Secretary or by two Directors or by such other person or persons as the Board may appoint, either generally or in any particular case, save that as regards any certificates for shares or debentures or other securities of the Company the Board may by resolution determine that such signatures or either of them shall be dispensed with or affixed by some method or system of mechanical signature other than autographic as 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 Board previously given.

(2) Where the Company has a Seal for use abroad, the Board may by writing under the Seal appoint any agent or committee abroad to be the duly authorised agent of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such Seal and the Board may impose restrictions on the use thereof as may be thought fit. Wherever in these Bye-laws reference is made to the Seal, the reference shall, when and so far as may be applicable, be deemed to include any such other Seal as aforesaid.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

135. Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Board for the purpose may authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolution passed by the Company or the Board or any committee, and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts, and if any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the Office or the head office the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person so appointed by the Board. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the Board or any committee which is so certified shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such minutes or extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

136. (1) The Company shall be entitled to destroy the following documents at the following times:

- (a) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one (1) year from the date of such cancellation;
- (b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of two (2) years from the date such mandate variation cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;

- (c) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of six (6) years from the date of registration;
- (d) any allotment letters after the expiry of six (6) years from the date of issue thereof;
- (e) copies of powers of attorney, grants of probate and letters of administration at any time after the expiry of six (6) years after the account to which the relevant power of attorney, grant of probate or letters of administration related has been closed; and
- (f) any other document, on the basis of which any entry in any register kept by the Company is made, at any time after the expiry of six (6) years from the date on which an entry in such register was first made in respect of it; and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the Register purporting to be made on the basis of any such documents so destroyed was duly and properly made and every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled and that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and that every other document destroyed hereunder was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company. Provided always that: (1) the foregoing provisions of this Bye-law shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim; (2) nothing contained in this Bye-law shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any case where the conditions of proviso (1) above are not fulfilled; and (3) references in this Bye-law to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

137. Subject to the Act, the Company in general meeting may from time to time declare dividends in any currency to be paid to the Members but no dividend shall be declared in excess of the amount recommended by the Board. The Company in general meeting may also make a distribution to the Members out of any contributed surplus (as ascertained in accordance with the Act).

138. No dividend shall be paid or distribution made out of contributed surplus if to do so would render the Company unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or the realisable value of its assets would thereby become less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium account.

139. Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise

provide:

- (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
- (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.

140. 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 and may also pay any fixed dividend which is payable on any shares of the Company half-yearly or on any other dates, whenever such profits, in the opinion of the Board, justifies such payment.

141. The Board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to a Member by the Company on or in respect of any shares all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

142. No dividend or other moneys payable by the Company on or in respect of any share shall bear interest against the Company.

143. Any dividend, interest or other sum payable in cash to the holder of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post addressed to the holder at his registered address or, in the case of joint holders, addressed to the holder whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the shares at his address as appearing in the Register or addressed to such person and at such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall, unless the holder or joint holders otherwise direct, be made payable to the order of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the order of the holder whose name stands first on the Register in respect of such shares, and shall be sent at his or their risk and payment of the cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall constitute a good discharge to the Company notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable or property distributable in respect of the shares held by such joint holders.

144. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one (1) year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until

claimed. Any dividend or bonuses unclaimed after a period of six (6) years from the date of declaration shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company. The payment by the Board of any unclaimed dividend or other sums payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof.

145. Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Board 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 shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, with or without offering any rights to Members to elect to receive such dividend in cash, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient, and in particular may issue certificates in respect of fractions of shares, 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 determine the fractional entitlements shall be aggregated and sold and the benefit shall accrue to the Company rather than to the Members concerned, and vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend, and such appointment shall be effective. The Board may resolve that no such assets shall be made available to Members with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, such distribution of assets would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable and in such event the only entitlement of the Members aforesaid shall be to receive cash payments as aforesaid. Members affected as a result of the foregoing sentence shall not be or be deemed to be a separate class of Members for any purpose whatsoever.

146. (1) Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on any class of the share capital of the Company, the Board may further resolve either:

- (a) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up, provided that the Members 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:
 - (i) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
 - (ii) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two (2) weeks' Notice to the holders of the relevant shares 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;
 - (iii) 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; and

- (iv) 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 of the relevant class shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company (including profits carried and standing to the credit of any reserves or other special account other than the Subscription Rights Reserve) as the Board may determine, such sum as may be required to pay 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
- (b) that the Members entitled to such dividend shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Board may think fit. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
 - (ii) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two (2) weeks' Notice to the holders of the relevant shares 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;
 - (iii) 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; and
 - (iv) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable in cash on 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 up to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company (including profits carried and standing to the credit of any reserves or other special account other than the Subscription Rights Reserve) as the Board may determine, such sum as may be required to pay up in full the appropriate number of shares of for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected shares on such basis.

- (2)(a) The shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Bye-law shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with shares of the same class (if any) then in issue save only as regards participation in the relevant dividend or in any other distributions, bonuses or rights paid, made, declared or announced prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of the relevant dividend unless, contemporaneously with the announcement by the Board of their proposal to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (1) of this Bye-law in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with their announcement of the distribution, bonus or rights in question, the Board shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Bye-law shall rank for participation in such distribution, bonus or rights.
- (b) The Board may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any capitalisation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Bye-law, with full power to the Board to make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are aggregated and sold and the net proceeds distributed to those entitled, or are disregarded or rounded up or down or whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The Board may authorise any person to enter into on behalf of all Members interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made pursuant to such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.
- (3) The Company may upon the recommendation of the Board by special resolution resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Bye-law a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up without offering any right to Members to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.
- (4) The Board may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (1) of this Bye-law shall not be made available or made to any Members 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, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination. Members affected as a result of the foregoing shall not be deemed to be or treated as a separate class of Members for any purpose whatsoever.
- (5) 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

147. Before recommending any dividend, the Board may set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it determines as reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied and pending such application may, also at such discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments 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.

CAPITALISATION

148. The Company may in general meeting, upon the recommendation of the Board, at any time and from time to time pass an ordinary resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including the profit and loss account) whether or not the same is available for distribution and accordingly that such amount be set free for distribution among the Members or any class of Members who would be entitled thereto if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on the footing that the same is not paid in cash but is applied either in or towards paying up the amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares in the Company held by such Members respectively or in paying up in full unissued shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up among such Members, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and the Board shall give effect to such resolution provided that, for the purposes of this Bye-law and subject to Section 40(2A) of the Act, a share premium account and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits, may be applied only in paying up in full unissued shares of the Company to be allotted to such Members credited as fully paid. In carrying sums to reserve and in applying the same the Board shall comply with the provisions of the Act.

149. The Board may settle, as it considers appropriate, any difficulty arising in regard to any distribution under the last preceding Bye-law and in particular may issue certificates in respect of fractions of shares or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may resolve that the distribution should be as nearly as may be practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members in order to adjust the rights of all parties, as may seem expedient to the Board. The Board may appoint any person to sign on behalf of the persons entitled to participate in the distribution any contract necessary or desirable for

giving effect thereto and such appointment shall be effective and binding upon the Members.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS RESERVE

150. The following provisions shall have effect to the extent that they are not prohibited by and are in compliance with the Act:

(1) If, so long as any of the rights attached to any warrants issued by the Company to subscribe for shares of the Company shall remain exercisable, the Company does any act or engages in any transaction which, as a result of any adjustments to the subscription price in accordance with the provisions of the conditions of the warrants, would reduce the subscription price to below the par value of a share, then the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) as from the date of such act or transaction the Company shall establish and thereafter (subject as provided in this Bye-law) maintain in accordance with the provisions of this Bye-law a reserve (the "Subscription Rights Reserve") the amount of which shall at no time be less than the sum which for the time being would be required to be capitalised and applied in paying up in full the nominal amount of the additional shares required to be issued and allotted credited as fully paid pursuant to sub- paragraph (c) below on the exercise in full of all the subscription rights outstanding and shall apply the Subscription Rights Reserve in paying up such additional shares in full as and when the same are allotted;
- (b) the Subscription Rights Reserve shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified above unless all other reserves of the Company (other than share premium account) have been extinguished and will then only be used to make good losses of the Company if and so far as is required by law;
- (c) upon the exercise of all or any of the subscription rights represented by any warrant, the relevant subscription rights shall be exercisable in respect of a nominal amount of shares equal to the amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or, as the case may be the relevant portion thereof in the event of a partial exercise of the subscription rights) and, in addition, there shall be allotted in respect of such subscription rights to the exercising warrant holder, credited as fully paid, such additional nominal amount of shares as is equal to the difference between:
 - (i) the said amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or, as the case may be, the relevant portion thereof in the event of a partial exercise of the subscription rights); and
 - (ii) the nominal amount of shares in respect of which such subscription rights would have been exercisable having regard to the provisions of the conditions of the warrants, had it been possible for such

subscription rights to represent the right to subscribe for shares at less than par

and immediately upon such exercise so much of the sum standing to the credit of the Subscription Rights Reserve as is required to pay up in full such additional nominal amount of shares shall be capitalised and applied in paying up in full such additional nominal amount of shares which shall forthwith be allotted credited as fully paid to the exercising warrant holders; and

- (d) if, upon the exercise of the subscription rights represented by any warrant, the amount standing to the credit of the Subscription Rights Reserve is not sufficient to pay up in full such additional nominal amount of shares equal to such difference as aforesaid to which the exercising warrant holder is entitled, the Board shall apply any profits or reserves then or thereafter becoming available (including, to the extent permitted by law, share premium account) for such purpose until such additional nominal amount of shares is paid up and allotted as aforesaid and until then no dividend or other distribution shall be paid or made on the fully paid shares of the Company then in issue. Pending such payment and allotment, the exercising warrant holder shall be issued by the Company with a certificate evidencing his right to the allotment of such additional nominal amount of shares. The rights represented by any such certificate shall be in registered form and shall be transferable in whole or in part in units of one share in the like manner as the shares for the time being are transferable, and the Company shall make such arrangements in relation to the maintenance of a register therefor and other matters in relation thereto as the Board may think fit and adequate particulars thereof shall be made known to each relevant exercising warrant holder upon the issue of such certificate.

(2) Shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of this Bye-law shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the other shares allotted on the relevant exercise of the subscription rights represented by the warrant concerned. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (1) of this Bye-law, no fraction of any share shall be allotted on exercise of the subscription rights.

(3) The provision of this Bye-law as to the establishment and maintenance of the Subscription Rights Reserve shall not be altered or added to in any way which would vary or abrogate, or which would have the effect of varying or abrogating the provisions for the benefit of any warrant holder or class of warrant holders under this Bye-law without the sanction of a resolution passed by holders of three-fourths of the subscription rights represented by the outstanding warrants of the Company present in person or by proxy and voting on such resolution at a meeting duly convened and held in accordance with the terms and conditions of such warrants.

(4) A certificate or report by the auditors for the time being of the Company as to whether or not the Subscription Rights Reserve is required to be established and maintained and if so the amount thereof so required to be established and maintained, as to the purposes for which the Subscription Rights Reserve has been used, as to the extent to which it has been

used to make good losses of the Company, as to the additional nominal amount of shares required to be allotted to exercising warrant holders credited as fully paid, and as to any other matter concerning the Subscription Rights Reserve shall (in the absence of manifest error) be conclusive and binding upon the Company and all warrant holders and Members.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

151. The Board shall cause true 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 Act or necessary to give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

152. The accounting records shall be kept at the Office or, subject to the Act, at such other place or places as the Board decides and shall always be open to inspection by the Directors. No Member (other than a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or authorised by the Board or the Company in general meeting.

153. Subject to Section 88 of the Act, 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, shall be sent to each person entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these Bye-laws at least twenty-one (21) days before the date of the general meeting and laid before the Company in general meeting in accordance with the requirements of the Act provided that this Bye-law shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person whose address the Company is not aware of or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures.

AUDIT

154. (1) 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, 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 capable of being appointed Auditors of the Company. The Board may fill any casual vacancy in the office of Auditors, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing Auditors (if any) may act. Subject as otherwise provided by the Companies Act, the remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by or on the authority of the Company in the annual general meeting by ordinary resolution except that in any particular year the Company in general meeting may delegate the fixing of such remuneration to the Board and the remuneration of any Auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be

fixed by the Directors.

(2) The Members, by a resolution passed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a general meeting of which notice specifying the intention to pass such resolution was given, may remove any auditor before the expiration of their term of office, and shall by ordinary resolution appoint a replacement auditor for the remainder of the term provided that at least twenty-one days before the date of the meeting, notice in writing of the proposed resolution is given to the incumbent auditor and to the auditor proposed to be appointed.

(3) A person other than the retiring Auditors shall not be capable of being appointed 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 fourteen 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 Members not less than seven days before the annual general meeting provided that the above requirements may be waived by notice in writing by the retiring Auditors to the Secretary provided that if after a notice of the intention to nominate Auditors has been so given an annual general meeting is called for a date fourteen days or less after that notice has been given, the notice, though not given within the time required by this Bye-law, shall be deemed to have been properly given for the purposes thereof, and the notice to be sent or given by the Company may instead of being sent or given within the time required by this provision be sent or given at the same time as the notice of the annual general meeting.

155. Subject to Section 88 of the Act the accounts of the Company shall be audited at least once in every year.

156. Subject to the provisions of the Act, all acts done by any person acting as Auditors shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid, notwithstanding that there was some defect in their appointment or that they were at the time of their appointment not qualified for appointment or subsequently became disqualified.

157. If the office of Auditor becomes vacant by the resignation or death of the Auditor, or by his becoming incapable of acting by reason of illness or other disability at a time when his services are required, the Directors may fill the casual vacancy and, subject to Bye-law 154(2), the appointed Auditor shall hold office until the close of the next annual general meeting. While any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing Auditors (if any) may act.

158. The Auditor shall have right of access at all times to all books kept by the Company and to all accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and he may call on the Directors or officers of the Company for any information in their possession relating to the books or affairs of the Company.

159. The statement of income and expenditure and the balance sheet provided for by these Bye-laws shall be examined by the Auditor and compared by him with the books, accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and he shall make a written report thereon stating whether such statement and balance sheet are drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the

Company and the results of its operations for the period under review and, in case information shall have been called for from Directors or officers of the Company, whether the same has been furnished and has been satisfactory. The financial statements of the Company shall be audited by the Auditor in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The Auditor shall make a written report thereon in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the report of the Auditor shall be submitted to the Members in general meeting. The generally accepted auditing standards referred to herein may be those of a country or jurisdiction other than Bermuda. If so, the financial statements and the report of the Auditor should disclose this fact and name such country or jurisdiction.

NOTICES

160. (1) Except where otherwise stated, any notice or document (including any “corporate communication” within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) to be given or sent to, or issued by, any person under these Bye-Laws shall be in writing or by cable, telex or facsimile transmission message or other form of electronic transmission or electronic communication or to the extent permitted by the Statutes and any applicable rules prescribed by the Stock Exchange from time to time and subject to this Bye-Law, contained in an electronic communication. A notice calling a meeting of the Directors need not be in writing.

(2) Any Notice from the Company to a Member shall be in writing or by cable, telex or facsimile transmission message or any other form of electronic transmission or electronic communication and any such Notice and (where appropriate) any other document may be served or delivered by the Company on or to any Member either personally or 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 or electronic address supplied by him to the Company for the purpose or, as the case may be, by transmitting it to any such address or transmitting it to any telex or facsimile transmission number or electronic address supplied by him to the Company for the giving of Notice to him or which the person transmitting the Notice reasonably and *bona fide* believes at the relevant time will result in the notice being duly received by the Member or may also be served by advertisement in appointed newspapers (as defined in the Act) or in Newspapers and in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange. 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.

(3) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing but subject to the Statutes and any rules prescribed by the Stock Exchange from time to time, a notice or document may be served or delivered by the Company to any member by electronic means to such address as may from time to time be authorised by the member concerned or by publishing it on the Company’s website or the website of the 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 notifying the member concerned that it has been so published by a notice (“notice of

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

(4) 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.

(5) Any notice or document required to be sent to or served upon the Company, or upon any officer of the Company, may be sent or served by leaving the same or sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to the Company or to such officer at the Head Office or Registered Office.

(6) The Board may from time to time specify the form and manner in which a notice may be given to the Company by electronic means, including one or more addresses for the receipt of an electronic communication, and may prescribe such procedures as they think fit for verifying the authenticity or integrity of any such electronic communication. Any notice may be given to the Company by electronic means only if it is given in accordance with the requirements specified by the Board.

161. Any Notice or other document:

- (a) if served or delivered by post, shall be sent by airmail where appropriate 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 within the Relevant Territory; 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;
- (b) if served or delivered in any other manner contemplated by these Bye-laws other than by advertisement in an appointed newspaper or Newspapers, 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 or transmission; and in providing 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 or transmission shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and
- (c) if served by advertisement in appointed newspapers or Newspapers, shall be deemed to have been served on the day on which the notice is first published.

162. (1) 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.

(2) Any notice or document, if sent by electronic means (including any “corporate communication” within the meaning ascribed thereto under the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange), shall be deemed to have been given on the day following that on which the electronic communication was sent by or on behalf of the Company.

(3) Any notice or document served or delivered by the Company by any other means authorised in writing by the member concerned shall be deemed to have been served when the Company has carried out the action it has been authorised to take for that purpose.

(4) Any notice or other document published on the Company’s website or the website of the Stock Exchange shall be deemed given by the Company to a Member on the later of (i) the date on which a notice of availability is deemed served on such Member and (ii) the date on which such notice or document (including any “corporate communication” within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) was published on the website.

(5) 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, envelope or wrapper 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, 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.

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

(7) Any Member whose registered address is outside the territory where the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange may notify the Company in writing of an address in such territory, which for the purpose of service of notice shall be deemed to be his registered address.

(8) The signature to any Notice to be given by the Company may be written or printed.

SIGNATURES

163. For the purposes of these Bye-laws, a cable or telex or facsimile transmission or electronic 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.

WINDING UP

164. (1) 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.

(2) A resolution that the Company be wound up by the court or be wound up voluntarily shall be a special resolution.

165. (1) If the Company shall be wound up, the surplus assets remaining after payment to all creditors shall be divided among the members in proportion to the capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively, and if such surplus assets shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital, they shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively, but all subject to the rights of any shares which may be issued on special terms or conditions.

(2) If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the Act, 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 of properties 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 part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Members as the liquidator with the like authority shall think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no contributory shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property in respect of which there is a liability.

INDEMNITY

166. (1) The Directors, Secretary and other officers of the Company and the Auditor for the time being 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 indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, shall or may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty, or supposed duty, in their respective offices or trusts; and none of them shall be answerable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of the other or others of them or for joining in any receipts for the sake of conformity, or for any bankers or other persons with whom any moneys or effects belonging to the Company shall or may be lodged or deposited for safe custody, or for insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which any moneys of or belonging to the Company shall be placed out on or invested, or for any other loss, misfortune or damage which may happen in the execution of their respective offices or trusts, or in relation thereto; PROVIDED THAT this indemnity shall not extend to any matter in respect of any wilful negligence, wilful default, fraud or dishonesty which may attach to any of said persons.

(2) Each Member agrees to waive any claim or right of action he might have, whether individually or by or in the right of the Company, against any Director on account of any action taken by such Director, or the failure of such Director to take any action in the performance of his duties with or for the Company; PROVIDED THAT such waiver shall not extend to any matter in respect of any wilful negligence, wilful default, fraud or dishonesty which may attach to such Director.

ALTERATION OF BYE-LAWS AND AMENDMENT TO MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

167. No Bye-law shall be rescinded, altered or amended and no new Bye-law shall be made until the same has been approved by a resolution of the Directors and confirmed by a special resolution of the Members. A special resolution shall be required to alter the provisions of the memorandum of association or to change the name of the Company.

INFORMATION

168. No Member (not being a Director) 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.