

AMENDED AND RESTATED

BYE-LAWS

OF

**China Health Group Limited**

(Adopted by special resolution  
passed at a general meeting held on 18 September 2023)

## I N D E X

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## INTERPRETATION

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>   |
|------------------------|--|
| “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 applicable laws. |
| “Act”                  | the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda.   |
| “Auditor”              | the auditor of the Company for the time being 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 the directors present at a meeting of directors of the Company at which a quorum is present.  |

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| “capital”                          | the share capital of the Company from time to time.  |
| “clear days”                       | in relation to the period of notice that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect.   |
| “clearing house”                   | a clearing house recognised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such jurisdiction.  |
| “close associate”                  | in relation to any Director, shall have the same meaning as defined in the Listing Rules as modified from time to time, except that for purposes of Bye-law 100 where the transaction or arrangement to be approved by the Board is a connected transaction referred to in the Listing Rules, it shall have the same meaning as that ascribed to “associate” in the Listing Rules. |
| “Company”                          | China Health 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.  |
| “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.  |
| “electronic communication”         | a communication sent, transmitted, conveyed and received by wire, by radio, by optical means or by other similar means in any form through any medium.   |
| “electronic meeting”               | a general meeting held and conducted wholly and exclusively by virtual attendance and participation by Members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities.   |

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|---------------------------|--|
| “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 convened for the (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 and regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange.  |
| “Member”                  | a duly registered holder from time to time of the shares in the capital of the Company.  |
| “Meeting Location”        | has the meaning given to it in Bye-law 64(A).  |
| “month”                   | a calendar month.  |
| “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(2).   |
| “Register”                | the principal register and where applicable, any branch register of Members to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Act.  |
| “Registration Office”     | in respect of any class of share capital such place as the Board may 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 directs) the transfers or other documents of title for such |

class of share capital are to be lodged for registration and are to be registered.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| “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.   |
| “substantial shareholder” | a person who is entitled to exercise, or to control the exercise of, 10% or more (or such other percentage as may be prescribed by the Listing Rules from time to time) of the voting power at any general meeting of the Company. |
| “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 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 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 comply with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations;

- (f) 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;
- (g) 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;
- (h) a resolution shall be a special resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of votes cast by such Members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, in the case of such Members as are corporations, by their respective duly authorised representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which Notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-law 59;
- (i) a resolution shall be an ordinary resolution when it has been passed by a simple majority of votes cast by such Members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, in the case of any Member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which Notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-law 59;
- (j) 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;
- (k) a resolution shall be an extraordinary resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of votes cast by such Members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, in the case of such Members as are corporations, by their respective duly authorised representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which Notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-law 59;
- (l) references to a document (including, but without limitation, a resolution in writing) being signed or executed include references to it being signed or executed under hand or under seal or by electronic signature or by electronic

communication or by any other method and references to a notice or document include a notice or document recorded or stored in any digital, electronic, electrical, magnetic or other retrievable form or medium and information in visible form whether having physical substance or not;

- (m) references to the right of a Member to speak at an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting shall include the right to raise questions or make statements to the chairman of the meeting, verbally or in written form, by means of electronic facilities. Such a right shall be deemed to have been duly exercised if the questions or statements may be heard or seen by all or only some of the persons present at the meeting (or only by the chairman of the meeting) in which event the chairman of the meeting shall relay the questions raised or the statements made verbatim to all persons present at the meeting, either orally or in writing using electronic facilities;
- (n) a reference to a meeting: (a) shall mean a meeting convened and held in any manner permitted by these Bye-laws and any Member or Director attending and participating at a meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Statutes, these Bye-laws, other applicable laws and regulations, and the Listing Rules, and attend, participate, attending, participating, attendance and participation shall be construed accordingly, and (b) shall, where the context is appropriate, include a meeting that has been postponed by the Board pursuant to Bye-law 64E;
- (o) references to a person's participation in the business of a general meeting include without limitation and as relevant the right (including, in the case of a corporation, through a duly authorised representative) to speak or communicate, vote, be represented by a proxy and have access in hard copy or electronic form to all documents which are required by the Statutes, these Bye-laws, other applicable laws and regulations, and the Listing Rules, to be made available at the meeting, and participate and participating in the business of a general meeting shall be construed accordingly;
- (p) references to electronic facilities include, without limitation, website addresses, webinars, webcast, video or any form of conference call systems (telephone, video, web or otherwise);
- (q) 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 representative of such Member; and
- (r) references to general meeting shall include such meeting being held as a physical meeting, hybrid meeting or electronic meeting in accordance with these Bye-laws,



as the case may be.

### SHARE CAPITAL

3. (1) As at the date of adoption of this Bye-law, the share capital of the Company is divided into ordinary shares of HK\$1.00 each and redeemable cumulative convertible preference shares of US\$0.01 each (the "Preference Shares"). The Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the respective rights and privileges and be subject to the respective restrictions as set out in Bye-law 9A.

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

(3) Subject to compliance with the Listing Rules and any other competent regulatory authority, the Company may give financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company.

### ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

4. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution in accordance with Section 45 of the Act:

- (a) increase its capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amounts, as the resolution shall prescribe;
- (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
- (c) divide its shares into several classes and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges, conditions or such restrictions which in the absence of any such determination by the Company in general meeting, as the Directors may determine provided always that where the Company issues shares which do not carry voting rights, the words "non-voting" shall appear in the designation of such shares and where the equity capital includes shares with different voting rights, the designation of each class of shares, other than those with the most favourable voting rights, must include the words "restricted voting" or "limited voting";

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

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 issued share capital or, save for the use of share premium as expressly permitted by the Act, 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 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, these Bye-laws, and to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or attaching to any class of shares, any preference shares may be issued or converted into shares that, at a determinable date or at the option of the Company or the holder if so authorised by its memorandum of association, are liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the Company before the issue or conversion may by ordinary resolution of the Members determine.

#### REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES

##### 9A (1) Definitions

For the purpose of this Bye-law 9A, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- “Affiliates” means in relation to a particular company, any company or other person or entity which directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, Controls or is Controlled by, or is under the common Control with, the company specified;
- “Alternative Exchange” Stock any stock exchange other than the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on which the Ordinary Shares, if not then listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, are listed;
- “Business Day” a day (excluding Saturday) on which licensed banks are generally open for business in Bermuda, Hong Kong and the United States of America;
- “Control” means:
- (a) the power (whether directly or indirectly and whether by the ownership of share capital, the possession of voting power, contract or otherwise) to appoint and/or remove all or such of the members of the board of directors or other governing body of a person as are able to cast a majority of the votes capable of being cast by the members of that board or body on all, or substantially all, matters, or otherwise to control or have the power to control the policies and affairs of

that person; and/or

- (b) the holding and/or possession of the beneficial interest in and/or the ability to exercise the voting rights applicable to shares or other securities in any person (whether directly or by means of holding such interests in one or more other persons) which confer in aggregate on the holders thereof more than 50% of the total voting rights exercisable at general meetings of that person on all, or substantially all, matters;

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| “Conversion Date”   | the Business Day immediately following the date of surrender of the certificate in respect of the Preference Shares and delivery of an effective Conversion Notice pursuant to Bye-law 9A(6);  |
| “Conversion Event”  | the conversion of Preference Shares by a Preference Shareholder pursuant to Bye-law 9A(6)(a);  |
| “Conversion Notice” | a notice served by any Preference Shareholder from time to time stating that such Preference Shareholder wishes to exercise the Conversion Right in respect of one or more Preference Shares;  |
| “Conversion Period” | in relation to any Preference Share, the period commencing on the Issue Date and ending on the Maturity Date;  |
| “Conversion Price”  | as of any Conversion Date, the lower of (a) the Initial Conversion Price, as adjusted from time to time in accordance with Bye-law 9A(10) and (b) the Volume-Weighted Average Price of the Ordinary Shares for the twenty Trading Days ending on the day immediately preceding the date of a relevant Conversion Notice multiplied by a factor of 0.90x, in each case converted into US dollars at the rate of US\$1.00 to HK\$7.76; |
| “Conversion Rate”   | the rate for conversion of the Preferred Shares into Ordinary Shares as determined in accordance with Bye-law 9A(6)(c);  |
| “Conversion Right”  | the right, subject to the provisions of Bye-law 9A(6), of Preference Shareholders to convert any Preference Share  |

into Ordinary Shares;

“Converting Shareholder” a Preference shareholder all or some of whose Preference Shares are being or have been converted into Ordinary Shares;

“Days Outstanding” the number of days from, and including the Issue Date to, but excluding the date fixed for redemption of a Preference Shares, calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days consisting of 12 months of 30 days each and, in the ease of an incomplete month, the number of days elapsed;

“Dividend” in relation to each Preference Share a fixed cumulative preferential cash dividend in US dollars payable semi-annually thereon to its holder at the rate of 5% per annum on the Reference Amount, which shall be reduced to 2% per annum on the Reference Amount if and for so long as none of the events referred to in Bye-law 9A(8)(b)(i) through (x) shall have occurred;

“Early Redemption Amount” in relation to each Preference Share, its Reference Amount plus a premium expressed in US dollars and rounded up to the nearest US cent determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$(US\$1,000+D) \times 1.2n$$

Where

D = accrued but unpaid Dividend to the date fixed for redemption of the relevant Preference Shares

n = the number of Days Outstanding divided by 360

“Group” the Company and its subsidiaries; and the expression “member of the Group” shall be construed accordingly;

“HK\$” or “HK dollars” Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong;

“Hong Kong” the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC;

“Hong Kong Stock Exchange” The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| “Independent Financial Adviser” | an independent investment bank of international repute reasonably selected by the Company and acting as an expert;   |
| “Initial Conversion Price”      | HK\$1.16, as adjusted from time to time in accordance with Bye-law 9A (10);  |
| “Issue Date”                    | the date of allotment and issue of the Preference Shares;  |
| “Maturity Date”                 | the date falling on the fifth anniversary of the Issue Date (or such later date, not being later than the seventh anniversary of the Issue Date) as may be agreed in writing between the Company and the Preference Shareholders), or if such date is not a Business Day, the Business Day immediately following such date;  |
| “Ordinary Shares”               | ordinary shares of HK\$1.00 each in the capital of the Company or, if there has been a sub-division, consolidation, re-classification or re-construction of the ordinary share capital of the Company, such ordinary shares forming part of the ordinary equity share capital of the Company of such other nominal amount as shall result from any such sub-division, consolidation, re-classification or re-construction; |
| “Other Pari Passu Shares”       | shares ranking pari passu as regards dividends with the Preference Shares;   |
| “Parties”                       | the named parties to the Subscription Agreement and their respective successors and permitted assigns and  |
| “Party”                         | means either one of them as the context may indicate;  |
| “PRC”                           | the People’s Republic of China but excluding Hong Kong, Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC and Taiwan;   |
| “Preference Shares”             | the unlisted redeemable convertible cumulative preference shares of US\$0.01 each in the capital of the Company, the rights of which are set out in Bye-law 9A;  |
| “Preference Shareholder”        | a person registered from time to time in the register of   |

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
|                                       | members of the Company as a holder of Preference Share(s);  |
| “Record Date”                         | the date and time by which a subscriber or transferee of securities of the class in question would have to be registered in order to participate in the relevant distribution or rights;                    |
| “Redemption Date”                     | the date on which the Preference Shares are redeemed or are to be redeemed by the Company pursuant to the provision of Bye-law 9A(8);   |
| “Reference Amount”                    | US\$1,000;  |
| “Register”                            | has the meaning given to it in Bye-law 9A(9)(a);  |
| “SFC”                                 | the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong;   |
| “Shares”                              | shares in the capital of the Company (being the Ordinary Shares and the Preference Shares);   |
| “Subscribers”                         | OZ Asia Master Fund, Ltd., OZ Master Fund, Ltd., OZ Global Special Investments Master Fund, L.P. and Fleet Maritime, Inc. all do oz Management, L.L.C. 9 W. 57 Street, 39th Floor, New York, NY 10019;      |
| “Subscription Agreement”              | the Subscription Agreement for Redeemable Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares dated 5 April, 2006 (as supplemented or amended from time to time) entered into between the Company and the Subscribers; |
| “Takeovers Code”                      | the Hong Kong Code on Takeovers and Mergers;  |
| “Trading Day”                         | any day on which the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (or the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be) is open for the business of dealing in securities;  |
| “US\$”, “US dollars”<br>or “US cents” | United States dollars or cents, the lawful currency of the United States of America; and  |
| “Volume-Weighted<br>Average Price”    | means, in respect of an Ordinary Share, the volume-weighted average of the prices published in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s Daily Quotations Sheet (or the equivalent                                     |

quotation sheet of the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be) for Ordinary Shares for the most recent twenty Trading Days prior to the date of a relevant Conversion Notice on which a closing price was reported by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (or, as the case may be, the Alternative Stock Exchange) for the Ordinary Shares; provided that only those Trading Days where the daily volume exceeds 30,000 Ordinary Shares shall be included in the said twenty Trading Days, and provided further, that if at any time during the said twenty Trading Days the Ordinary Shares shall have been quoted ex-dividend and during some other part of that period, the Ordinary Shares shall have been quoted cum-dividend then:

- (a) if the Ordinary Shares to be issued upon conversion of the relevant Preference Shares do not rank for the dividend in question, the quotations on the dates on which the Ordinary Shares shall have been quoted cum-dividend shall for the purpose of this definition be deemed to be the amount thereof reduced by an amount equal to the amount of that dividend per Ordinary Share; and
- (b) if the Ordinary Shares to be issued upon conversion of the relevant Preference Shares rank for the dividend in question, the quotations on the dates on which the Ordinary Shares shall have been quoted ex-dividend shall for the purpose of this definition be deemed to be the amount thereof increased by an amount equal to the amount for that dividend per Ordinary Share, and provided that if the Ordinary Shares on each of the said twenty Trading Days have been quoted cum-dividend in respect of a dividend which has been declared or announced but the Ordinary Shares to be issued upon conversion of the relevant Preference Shares do not rank for that dividend, the quotations on each of such dates shall for the purpose of this definition be deemed to be the amount thereof reduced by an amount equal to the amount of that dividend per Ordinary Share.

(2) Dividend



- (a) Subject to the Act, each Preference Share shall confer on the holder thereof the right to receive out of the funds of the Company available for distribution and resolved to be distributed the Dividend pari passu with Other Pari Passu Shares but otherwise in priority to any other class of shares in the capital of the Company from time to time in issue (including the Ordinary Shares).
- (b) The Dividend shall be cumulative and payable in US dollars semi-annually in arrears on 30 June and 31 December in each year, shall accrue from day to day and shall be calculated on the basis of a 360 day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each and, in the case of an incomplete month, the actual number of days elapsed on the basis of a 30 day month. The first Dividend shall be payable on 31 December 2006 and any Dividend that has accrued prior to the Conversion Date but remains unpaid on the Conversion date shall be payable upon the Conversion Date, provided that without prejudice to the rights of the Preference Shareholders hereunder and subject to compliance with the Act, any unpaid Dividend shall accrue as a debt due by the Company to the Preference Shareholder and be repayable on demand which shall bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum from the date when such Dividend is due and payable to the date when such Dividend is paid in full together with interest thereon to the Preference Shareholder.
- (c) No dividend shall be paid to the holders of the Ordinary Shares unless and until:
  - (i) any outstanding Dividend has been paid in full; and
  - (ii) all Preference Shares which have fallen due for redemption have been redeemed.
- (d) To the extent that such Dividends are not paid on the Preference Shares and/or any Other Pari Passu Shares, they shall accumulate and any such arrears of Dividend shall be payable to the Preference Shareholders and/or to the holders of any Other Pari Passu Shares, pari passu as between themselves, in preference to any other distribution in respect of any other class of shares (including the Ordinary Shares). The Preference Shares shall not entitle the holders thereof to any further or other right of participation in the profits of the Company.
- (e) Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing and subject to Bye-law 9A(6) and (8), in any conversion or redemption of Preference Shares the

Preference Shareholders shall be entitled to a pro rata portion of such Dividend that has accrued thereon up to the date immediately prior to the service of a Conversion Notice or the payment date of the redemption amount (as the case may be).

(3) Distribution of Assets

On a distribution of assets on liquidation, winding-up or dissolution of the Company or otherwise (but not on conversion or redemption of Preference Shares or any repurchase by the Company of Preference Shares or Ordinary Shares), the assets and funds of the Company available for distribution among the members of the Company shall, subject to applicable laws, be applied in the following priority:

- (a) first, in paying to the Preference Shareholders and the holders of any Other Pari Passu Shares, *pari passu* as between themselves, a sum equal to any arrears and accruals of the Dividend payable respectively on such Preference Shares and such Other Pari Passu Shares to be calculated down to and inclusive of the date of the distribution of assets and to be payable whether or not any of such dividends have been declared and whether or not the Company has sufficient funds available for dividend or distribution;
- (b) secondly, in paying to the Preference Shareholders (pro rata to the aggregate of the Reference Amounts of the Preference Shares held by each such holder), *pari passu* as between themselves and the holders of any Other Pari Passu Shares as regards repayment of amounts paid-up or credited as paid-up on such shares, an amount equal to the aggregate of the Reference Amounts of all of the Preference Shares and the premium payable on redemption thereof and the amounts paid-up or credited as paid-up on any Other Pari Passu Shares and any premium payable on redemption thereof; and
- (c) thirdly, the balance of such assets shall belong to and be distributed among the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, other than the Preference Shares and any other shares not entitled to participate in such assets, in accordance with the respective rights attaching thereto, The Preference Shares shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to participate in such surplus assets.

(4) Ranking of the Preference Shares

The Company shall not (unless such sanction has been given by the Preference Shareholders as would be required for a variation of the special rights attaching to the Preference Shares or unless otherwise provided in the Bye-laws) create or issue any shares ranking, as regards order in the participation in the profits of the Company or in the assets of the Company on a winding-up or otherwise, senior and in priority to the Preference Shares, but the Company may issue, without obtaining the consent of the Preference Shareholders, shares ranking *pari passu* with the Preference Shares as regards order of such participation in profits or assets and carrying such rights as to rates of dividend, voting (subject as provided under Bye-law 9A(12) below), redemption, conversion, exchange or otherwise as the Directors may determine, or as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine. Save as provided in this Bye-law 9A, each Preference Share shall have the same rights as each of the Ordinary Shares.

(5) Voting

- (a) Except as provided in Bye-law 9A(12)(a)(vii), the Preference Shares shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to receive notice of, or to attend and vote at, a general meeting of the Company, unless a resolution is to be proposed at a general meeting for winding-up the Company or a resolution is to be proposed which if passed would (subject to any consents required for such purpose being obtained) vary or abrogate the rights or privileges of the Preference Shareholders, in which event the Preference Shares shall confer on the holders thereof the rights to receive notice of, and to attend and vote at, that general meeting, save that such holders may not vote upon any business dealt with at such general meeting except the election of a Chairman, any motion for adjournment and the resolution for winding-up or the resolution which if passed would (subject to any consents required for such purpose being obtained) so vary or abrogate the rights and privileges of the Preference Shareholders.
- (b) Where Preference Shareholders are entitled to vote on any resolution then, at the relevant general meeting or class meeting, on a show of hands every Preference Shareholder who is present in person or (being a corporation) by a representative shall have one vote and on a poll every Preference Shareholder who is present in person or by proxy or attorney or (being a corporation) by a representative shall have one vote for each Ordinary Share into which each Preference Share held by him would be converted if the Conversion Date for such Preference Share were the date 48 hours preceding the date of such general meeting or class meeting.

(6) Conversion

(a) Optional conversion

The Preference Shares shall be convertible at the option of the Preference Shareholder, at any time during the Conversion Period any without the payment of any additional consideration therefor, into such number of fully-paid Ordinary Shares as determined in accordance with the then effective Conversion Rate. Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing in respect of any conversion of Preference Shares, the Preference Shareholders shall be entitled to a pro rata portion of such Dividend that has accrued thereon up to the date immediately prior to the service of a Conversion Notice on the Company to require the Company to convert such Preference Shares to Ordinary Shares.

(b) Number of Ordinary Shares issuable upon conversion

The number of Ordinary Shares to which a holder of Preference Shares shall be entitled upon conversion following a Conversion Event shall be the number obtained by multiplying the Conversion Rate then in effect by the number of Preference Shares being converted.

(c) Conversion Rate

The Conversion Rate of each Preference Share shall be determined by dividing the Reference Amount of each Preference Share by the Conversion Price in effect at the time of conversion provided that the Conversion Price shall not be less than the then subsisting nominal value of an Ordinary Share into which such Preference Share is convertible.

(d) Mechanism for conversion

(i) Any Preference Shareholder who wishes to convert one or more Preference Shares held by it pursuant to Bye-law 9A(6)(a) shall deliver to the Company at its principal place of business in Hong Kong a Conversion Notice. The Conversion Notice shall be deemed to have been sufficiently served within 5 Business Days of posting if sent by registered post.

(ii) The relevant Preference Shareholder shall deliver to the Company at its principal place of business in Hong Kong the certificate(s) evidencing the Preference Shares to be converted or, if such certificates have been lost or destroyed, such evidence of title as the Company may reasonably require, within 5 Business Days

from the date of service of the Conversion Notice given by such Preference Shareholder pursuant to Bye-law 9A(6)(d)(i) above.

(iii) Upon delivery of the certificate(s) evidencing the Preference Shares to be converted by the holder thereof to the Company, the Company shall promptly and, in any event no later than 2 Business Days after the date of receipt of such certificate(s):

(1) issue and deliver to such holder (a) certificate(s) for the number of Ordinary Shares into which the Preference Shares are converted in the name as shown on the certificate(s) evidencing the Preference Shares so surrendered to the Company; or

(2) cause to be credited into the relevant Preference Shareholder's brokers' account such number of Ordinary Shares into which the Preference Shares are converted, in each case together with cash in lieu of any fraction of an Ordinary Share in accordance with Bye-law 9A(7).

(e) Sufficient authorized share capital

The Company shall ensure that at all times there is a sufficient number of unissued Ordinary Shares in its authorized share capital to be issued in satisfaction of the conversion rights of Preference Shares pursuant to Bye-law 9A(6)(a).

(7) Fraction of Shares

(a) No fraction of an Ordinary Share arising on conversion will be allotted to the Converting Shareholder of the relevant Preference Share(s) otherwise entitled thereto but such fractions will, when practicable, be aggregated and sold and the net proceeds of sale will then be distributed pro rata among such holders unless in respect of any holding of relevant Preference Shares the amount to be so distributed would be less than US\$10 (or its equivalent in another currency at a prevailing exchange rate selected by the Directors), in which case such amount will not be so distributed but will be retained for the benefit of the Company. Unless otherwise agreed between the Company and a Converting Shareholder, if more than one Preference Share shall fail to be converted pursuant to any one Conversion Notice, the number of Ordinary Shares to be issued upon conversion shall be calculated on the basis of the aggregate Reference Amount of the relevant Preference Shares. For the purpose of

implementing the provisions of this sub-paragraph, the Company may appoint some person to execute transfers, renunciations or other documents on behalf of persons entitled to any such fraction and generally may make all arrangements which appear to it to be necessary or appropriate for the settlement and disposal of fractional entitlements.

- (b) In the event of a consolidation or re-classification of Ordinary Shares by operation of law or otherwise occurring after 5 April 2006 which reduces the number of Ordinary Shares outstanding, the Company will upon conversion pay in cash (in US dollars by means of a US dollar cheque drawn on a bank in New York City) a sum equal to such portion of the Reference Amount of the Preference Share or Preference Shares evidenced by the certificate deposited in connection with the exercise of Conversion Rights as corresponds to any fraction of a Ordinary Share not issued as a result of such consolidation or re-classification aforesaid if such sum exceeds US\$10.

(8) Redemption

- (a) Redemption at Maturity

Subject to the Act and to any other legislation applicable to the Company, the Company shall redeem each Preference Share then outstanding on the Maturity Date at a redemption amount equal to the Early Redemption Amount therefor PROVIDED THAT if none of the events referred to in Bye-law 9A(8)(b)(i) through (x) shall have occurred on or before the Maturity Date, the Company shall redeem each Preference Share then outstanding on the Maturity Date at a redemption amount equal to the aggregate of the Reference Amount and the pro rata portion of Dividend that has accrued and is unpaid from day to day thereon up to the date immediately prior to the Maturity Date.

- (b) Special Redemption

So long as the aggregate number of Preference Shares outstanding would, if converted, amount to 5% or more of the total issued Ordinary Shares (including the Ordinary Shares deemed to be issued upon conversion of such Preference Shares), a Preference Shareholder shall have the right at any time and from time to time, by notice in writing to the Company, to require the Company to redeem all or any of the then outstanding Preference Shares held by it, whereupon subject to the requirements of the Act, the Company shall pay to the Preference Shareholder within 5 Business Days from receipt of such notice or the earliest date permitted

under the Act, whichever is later, a redemption amount equal to the Early Redemption Amount of such number of Preference Shares so redeemed; provided, however, that a Preference Shareholder may exercise such right prior to the Maturity Date only following the occurrence of any of the following event:

- (i) any consolidation, amalgamation or merger of the Company with any other corporation which results in the Company ceasing to exist as an independent legal entity or any sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company or any reorganization or any other transaction where there is or which will result in a change in control (as defined in the Takeovers Code) of the control of the Company;
- (ii) material default by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in the performance, observance or fulfilment of any of the obligations, covenants or conditions contained in any material agreement or instrument to which any of them is a party and, if such default is capable of being remedied, fails to remedy such default within 10 days of being required in writing to do so by any of the Preference Shareholders;
- (iii) the persons who are Directors on the Issue Date or persons appointed to act as Directors in their stead (the "Replacement Directors"), with the approval of all of the other persons who are acting as Directors at the time of appointment of the Replacement Directors, cease to represent a majority in number of the persons acting as Directors at the relevant time;
- (iv) the acceleration of the maturity of any other present or future indebtedness of the Company or any of its subsidiaries exceeding US\$1,500,000 in aggregate principal amount outstanding (or its equivalent in any other currency) by reason of an event of default (as described and specified therein) or any such indebtedness exceeding US\$1,500,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) is not paid within any applicable grace period provided for or, if none, on the due date therefor;
- (v) a Director's resolution is passed for the winding-up, insolvency, administration, reorganisation, reconstruction, dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company or for the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, administrator, trustee or similar officer of the Company or of all or a material part of its business or assets;

- (vi) an effective resolution is passed for the winding-up, insolvency, administration, reorganisation, reconstruction, dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company or for the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, administrator, trustee or similar officer of the Company or of all or a material part of its business or assets; a petition is presented or a proceeding is commenced for the winding-up, insolvency, administration, reorganisation, reconstruction, dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company or for the appointment of a liquidator, receiver, administrator, trustee or similar officer of the Company or of all or a substantial part of its business or assets and is not discharged within 5 days; if the Company stop or suspends payments to its creditors generally or is unable or admits its inability to pay its debts as they fall due or seeks to enter into any composition or other arrangement with its creditors or is declared or becomes bankrupt or insolvent; or if a creditor takes possession of all or a material part of the business or assets of the Company or any execution or other legal process is enforced against the business or any substantial asset of the Company and is not discharged within 5 days;
  - (vii) the listing or trading of the Ordinary Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (or the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be) is revoked, withdrawn or suspended for a continuous period of 15 Trading Days;
  - (viii) material breach by the Company of any of its representations, warranties, covenants or undertakings in the Subscription Agreement and, if such breach is capable of being remedied, fails to remedy such breach within 10 days of being required in writing to do so by any of the Preference Shareholders;
  - (ix) material breach by the Company of any of the covenants or undertakings as set forth in Bye-law 9A(12) and, if such breach is capable of being remedied, fails to remedy such breach within 10 days of being required in writing to do so by any of the Preference Shareholders; or
  - (x) the auditors of the Company issue a qualified opinion in respect of any audit report of the Company.
- (c) Mechanism for redemption



On each Redemption Date, each Preference Shareholder shall deliver to the Company the certificate(s) for the Preference Shares to be redeemed and the Company shall cancel the same. If any certificate so delivered to the Company includes any Preference Shares not falling to be redeemed on the relevant Redemption Date, the Company shall without charge issue a certificate for the balance of any unredeemed Preference Shares to the holder or holders thereof.

(d) Redemption subject to laws

If on the Redemption Date, the number of Preference Shares that may be legally redeemed by the Company is less than the number of Preference Shares to be redeemed, then a redemption of the number of Preference Shares which can be legally redeemed shall be made amongst the relevant holders thereof pro rata as nearly as possible to their then holdings of Preference Shares and in respect of the balance of the cumulative dividend payable thereafter shall be 5% per annum payable semi-annually and calculated on the redemption at Maturity amount which is equal to the aggregate of the Reference Amount and the pro rata portion of Dividend that has accrued and is unpaid from day to day thereon up to the date immediately prior to the Maturity Date or the Early Redemption Amount, where applicable. Any unredeemed Preference Shares shall be redeemed as soon after such Redemption Date as is permitted by law and such redemption shall be made amongst the relevant holders thereof pro rata as nearly as possible to their then holdings of Preference Shares.

(9) Registration

(a) The Company shall maintain and keep a full and complete register ("Register") at such location in Bermuda as it shall from time to time determine of the Preference Shares and the Preference Shareholders from time to time and recording any transfer, purchase, conversion and/or cancellation of the Preference Shares and the destruction of any replacement certificate in respect of the Preference Shares issued in substitution for any mutilated, defaced, lost, stolen or destroyed certificate in respect of the Preference Shares and of sufficient identification details of all Preference Shareholders from time to time holding the Preference Shares.

(b) As soon as practicable, and in any event not later than 2 Business Days after the Conversion Date, the Company will, register or procure that its agent register the person or persons designated for the purpose in the Conversion Notice as holder(s) of the relevant number of Ordinary Shares

in the Register and will mail (at the risk, and, if sent at the request of such person otherwise than by ordinary mail, at the expense, of the person to whom such certificate or certificates are sent) such certificate or certificates to the person and at the place specified in the Conversion Notice, together (in either case) with any property required to be delivered upon conversion and such assignments and other documents (if any) as may be required by law to effect the transfer thereof.

- (c) Preference Shares which are converted will be cancelled by removal of the holder's name from the Register on the relevant Registration Date (as defined in Bye-law 9A(9)(e) below).
- (d) If the Registration Date in relation to any Preference Share shall be on or after a date with effect from which an adjustment to the Initial Conversion Price takes retroactive effect pursuant to any of the provisions referred to in this Bye-law and the relevant Registration Date falls on a date when the relevant adjustment has not yet been reflected in the then current Conversion Price, the Company will procure that the provisions of Bye-law 9A(9)(b) above shall be applied *mutatis mutandis* to such number of Ordinary Shares as is equal to the excess of the number of Ordinary Shares which would have been required to be issued on conversion of such Preference Share if the relevant retroactive adjustment had been given effect as at the said Registration Date over the number of Ordinary Shares previously issued (or which the Company was previously bound to issue) pursuant to such conversion, and in such event and in respect of such number of Ordinary Shares references to the Conversion Date shall be deemed to refer to the date upon which such retroactive adjustment becomes effective (disregarding the fact that it becomes effective retroactively).
- (e) The person or persons specified for that purpose in the Conversion Notice will become the holder of record of the number of Ordinary Shares issuable upon conversion with effect from the date he is or they are registered as such in the Register (the "Registration Date"). Save as set out in this Bye-law 9A(9), a holder of Ordinary Shares issued on conversion of Preference Shares shall not be entitled to any rights the Record Date for which precedes the relevant Registration Date.

If the Record Date for the payment of any dividend or other distribution in respect of the Ordinary Shares is on or after the Conversion Date in respect of any Preference Share, but before the Registration Date (disregarding any retroactive adjustment of the Conversion Price referred to in Bye-law 9A(9)(d) above prior to the time such retroactive adjustment

shall have become effective), the Company will pay to the Converting Shareholder or his designee an amount (the "Equivalent Amount") in Hong Kong dollars equal to any such dividend or other distribution to which he would have been entitled had he on that Record Date been such a shareholder of record and will make the payment at the same time as it makes payment of the dividend or other distribution, or as soon as practicable thereafter, but, in any event, not later than seven days thereafter. The Equivalent Amount shall be paid by means of a Hong Kong dollar cheque drawn on a branch of a bank in Hong Kong and sent to the address specified in the relevant Conversion Notice.

(10) Conversion Adjustments

- (a) The Initial Conversion Price shall from time to time be adjusted in accordance with the following relevant provisions and so that if the event giving rise to any such adjustment shall be such as would be capable of falling within more than one of Bye-law 9A(10)(a)(i) to (vii) inclusive, it shall fall within the first of the applicable clauses to the exclusion of the remaining clauses:
- (i) if and whenever the Ordinary Shares by reason of any consolidation or sub-division or reclassification become of a different nominal amount, the Initial Conversion Price in force immediately prior thereto shall be adjusted by multiplying it by the revised nominal amount and dividing the result by the former nominal amount. Each such adjustment shall be effective from the close of business in Hong Kong on the day immediately preceding the date on which the consolidation or sub-division or reclassification becomes effective;
  - (ii) if and whenever the Company shall:
    - (1) issue (other than in lieu of a cash dividend) any Ordinary Shares credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of profits or reserves (including any share premium account); or
    - (2) issue Ordinary Shares paid out of distributable profits or reserves and/or share premium accounts issued in lieu of the whole or any part of a cash dividend, being a dividend which the holders of the Ordinary Shares concerned would or could otherwise have received but only to the extent that the market value of such Ordinary Shares exceeds 110% of

the amount of dividend which holders of the Ordinary Shares could elect to or would otherwise receive in cash and which would not have constituted a capital distribution (as defined in Bye-law 9A(10)(b)) (for which purpose the “market value” of an Ordinary Share shall mean the average of the closing prices published in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s Daily Quotation Sheet (or the equivalent quotation sheet of the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be) for one Ordinary Share for the 5 Trading Days ending on the last Trading Day immediately preceding the last day on which holders of Ordinary Shares may elect to receive or (as the case may be) not to receive the relevant dividend in cash); then the Initial Conversion Price in force immediately prior to such issue shall be adjusted by multiplying it by the aggregate nominal amount of the issued Ordinary Shares immediately before such issued and dividing the result by the sum of such aggregate nominal amount and the aggregate nominal amount of the Ordinary Shares issued such capitalisation. Each such adjustment shall be effective (if appropriate, respectively) from the commencement of the day next following the record date for such issue;

- (iii) if and whenever the Company shall make any capital distribution to holders (in their capacity as such) of Ordinary Shares (whether on a reduction of capital or otherwise) or shall grant to such holders rights to acquire for cash assets of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, the Initial Conversion Price in force immediately prior to such distribution or grant shall be adjusted by multiplying by the following fraction:

A-B

A

where:

A = the closing price published in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s Daily Quotation Sheet (or the equivalent quotation sheet of the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be) in respect of one Ordinary Share on the Trading Day immediately preceding the date on which the

capital distribution or; as the case may be, the grant is publicly announced or (failing any such announcement) immediately preceding the date of the capital distribution or, as the case may be, of the grant; and

B = the fair market value on the day of such announcement or failing any such announcement, the date of the capital distribution or the grant as the case may be, as determined in good faith by the Independent Financial Adviser, of the portion of the capital distribution or of such rights which is/are attributable to one Ordinary Share.

Provided that:

- (1) if, in the opinion of the relevant Independent Financial Adviser, the use of the fair market value as aforesaid produces a result which is significantly inequitable, it may instead determine (and in such event the above formula shall be construed as if B meant) the amount of the closing price published in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's Daily Quotation Sheet (or the equivalent quotation sheet of the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be) of one Ordinary Share which should properly be attributed to the value of the capital distribution or rights; and
- (2) this Bye-law 9A(10)(a)(iii) shall not apply in relation to the issue of Ordinary Shares paid out of profits or reserves and issued in lieu of a cash dividend. Each such adjustment shall be effective (if appropriate, retrospectively) from the commencement of the day following the record date for the capital distribution or grant;
- (iv) If and whenever the Company shall offer to all holders of Ordinary Shares new Ordinary Shares for subscription by way of rights, or shall grant to all holders of Ordinary Shares any options or warrants to subscribe for new Ordinary Shares, at a price per new Ordinary Share which is less than 90% of the market price at the date of the announcement of the terms of the offer or grant (whether or not such offer to grant is subject to the approval of the

holders of Ordinary Shares or other persons), the Initial Conversion Price shall be adjusted by multiplying the Initial Conversion Price in force immediately before the date of the announcement of such offer or grant by the following fraction:

$$\frac{G+H}{G+J}$$

G+J

where:

G = the number of Ordinary Shares in issue immediately before the date of such announcement;

H = the number of Ordinary Shares which the aggregate of the two following amounts would purchase at such market price:

- (1) the total number (if any) payable to the rights, options or warrants being offered or granted; and
- (2) the total amount payable for all of the new Ordinary Shares being offered for subscription or comprised in the rights, options or warrants being granted; and

I = the aggregate number of Ordinary Shares being offered for subscription or comprised in the rights, options or warrants being granted.

Such adjustment shall become effective (if appropriate retroactively) from the commencement of the day next following the record date for the relevant offer or grant.

- (v) (1) If and whenever the Company or any of its subsidiaries shall issue wholly for cash any securities which by their terms are convertible into or exchangeable for or carry rights of subscription for new Ordinary Shares, and the total Effective Consideration per new Ordinary Share initially receivable for such securities is less than the Initial Conversion Price at the date of the announcement

of the terms of issue of such securities (whether or not such issue is subject to the approval of the holders of Ordinary Shares or other persons), the Initial Conversion Price shall be adjusted to a price equal to the total Effective Consideration per new Ordinary Share initially receivable for such securities.

Such adjustment shall become effective (if appropriate retroactively) from the close of business on the Business Day immediately preceding whichever to the earlier of the date on which the issue is announced and the date on which the issuer of the relevant securities determines the conversion or exchange rate or subscription price in respect of such securities.

- (2) If and whenever the rights of conversion or exchange or subscription attaching to any such securities as are mentioned Bye-law 9A(10)(a)(v)(1) are modified so that the total Effective Consideration per new Ordinary Share initially receivable for such securities shall be less than the Initial Conversion Price at the date of announcement of the proposal to modify such rights of conversion or exchange or subscription, the Initial Conversion Price shall be adjusted to a price equal to the total Effective Consideration per new Ordinary Share receivable for such securities at the modified conversion or exchange rate or subscription price.

Such adjustment shall become effective as at the date upon which such modification shall take effect. A right of conversion or exchange or subscription shall not be treated as modified for the foregoing purposes where it is adjusted to take account of rights or capitalisation issues and other events normally giving rise to adjustments of conversion, exchange or subscription terms.

- (3) For the purposes of this Bye-law 9A(10)(a)(v)(3):

- (aa) the “total Effective Consideration” receivable for the securities issued shall be deemed to be the aggregate consideration receivable by the issuer for such securities for the issue thereof plus the additional minimum consideration (if any) to be received by the issuer and/or the Company (if not the issuer) upon (and assuming) the full conversion or exchange thereof or the exercise in full of the subscription rights attaching thereto; and
  - (bb) the “total Effective Consideration per new Ordinary Share” initially receivable for such securities shall be such aggregate consideration divided by the maximum number of new Ordinary Shares to be issued upon (and assuming) the full conversion or exchange thereof at the initial conversion or exchange rate or the exercise in full of the subscription rights attaching thereto at the initial subscription price, in each case, without any deduction of any commissions, discounts or expenses paid, allowed or incurred in connection with the issue thereof.
- (vi) if and whenever the Company shall issue wholly for cash any Ordinary Shares at a price per Ordinary Share which is less than the initial Conversion Price at the date of the announcement of the terms of such issue, the Initial Conversion Price shall be adjusted to a price equal to the price per Ordinary Share at which such Ordinary Shares are issued.

Such adjustment shall become effective on the date of the issue.

- (vii) if any whenever the Company makes an offer or invitation to holders of Ordinary Shares to tender for sale to the Company any Ordinary Shares or if the Company shall purchase any Ordinary Shares or securities convertible into Ordinary Shares or any rights to acquire Ordinary Shares



(excluding any such purchase made on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or any Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be) and the board of directors considers that it may be appropriate to make an adjustment to the Initial Conversion Price, at that time the board of directors of the Company shall appoint the Independent Financial Adviser to consider whether, for any reason whatever as a result of such purchases, an adjustment should be made to the Initial Conversion Price fairly and appropriately to reflect the relative interests of the persons affected by such purchases by the Company and, if the Independent Financial Adviser shall consider in its opinion that it is appropriate to make an adjustment to the Initial Conversion Price, an adjustment to the Initial Conversion Price shall be made in such manner as the Independent Financial Adviser shall certify to be, in its opinion, appropriate. Such adjustment shall become effective (if appropriate retroactively) from the close of business in Hong Kong on the Business Day next preceding the date on which such purchases by the Company are made.

(b) For the purposes of Bye-law 9A(10)(a):

“announcement” shall include the release of an announcement to the press or the delivery or transmission by telephone, telex, facsimile transmission or otherwise of an announcement to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (or the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be), “date of announcement” shall mean the date on which the announcement is first so released, delivered or transmitted and “announce” shall be construed accordingly;

“capital distribution” shall (without prejudice to the generality of that phrase) include distributions in cash or specie, and any dividend or distribution charged or provided for in the accounts for any financial period shall (whenever paid and however described) be deemed to be a capital distribution, provided that any such dividend shall not automatically be so deemed if:

(i) it is paid out of the net profits (less losses) attributable to the holders of Ordinary Shares for all financial periods after that ended March 31 as shown in the audited consolidated profit and loss account of the Company and its subsidiaries for each such financial period; or

- (ii) to the extent that (i) above does not apply, the rate of that dividend, together with all other dividends on the class of capital in question charged or provided for in the accounts for the financial period in question, does not exceed the aggregate rate of dividend on such class of capital charged or provided for in the accounts for the last preceding financial period. In computing such rates, such adjustments may be made as are in the opinion of the Independent Financial Adviser appropriate to the circumstances and shall be made in the event that the lengths of such period differ materially;

“issue” shall include allot;

“market price” means the average of the closing prices published in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s Daily Quotation Sheet (or the equivalent quotation sheet of the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be) for one Ordinary Share for the 5 Trading Days ending on the last Trading Day immediately preceding the day on or as of which such price is to be ascertained PROVIDED THAT if at any time during the said 5 Trading Days, the Share shall have been quoted ex-dividend and during some other part of that period, the Ordinary Shares shall have been quoted cum-dividend, then:

- (i) if the Ordinary Shares to be issued do not rank for the dividend in question, the quotations on the dates on which the Ordinary Shares shall have been quoted cum-dividend shall for the purpose of this definition be deemed to be the amount thereof reduced by an amount equal to the amount of that dividend per Ordinary Share; and
- (ii) if the Ordinary Shares to be issued rank for the dividend in question, the quotations on the dates on which the Ordinary Shares shall have been quoted ex-dividend shall for the purpose of this definition be deemed to be the amount thereof increased by an amount equal to the amount of that dividend per Ordinary Share;

and PROVIDED FURTHER THAT if the Ordinary Shares on each of the said five Trading Days have been quoted cum-dividend in respect of a dividend which has been declared or announced but the Ordinary Shares to be issued or purchased do not rank for that dividend, the quotations on each of such dates shall for the purpose of this definition be deemed to be the amount thereof reduced by an amount equal to the amount of that dividend per Ordinary Share;

“Shares” includes, for the purposes of Ordinary Shares comprised in any issue, distribution, offer or grant pursuant in Bye-laws 9A(10)(a)(ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) above, any such shares of the Company as, when fully paid, shall be Ordinary Shares;

“rights” includes rights in whatsoever form issued.

- (c) if the Initial Conversion Price is adjusted with effect (retroactively or otherwise) from a date on or before the date on which the names of the Preference Shareholders whose Preference Shares are converted into Ordinary Shares pursuant hereto or such other persons as they may direct are entered into the register of holders of Ordinary Shares of the Company and such Preference Shareholders’ entitlement were arrived at on the basis of unadjusted Initial Conversion Price, the Company shall procure that such number of Ordinary Shares which would have been required to be issued on conversion of such Preference Shares if the relevant adjustment had been given effect to as at the date of conversion shall be allotted and issued to such Preference Shareholders or such other persons as they may direct.
- (d) The provisions of Bye-law 9A(10)(a) shall not apply to:
  - (i) an issue of fully-paid Ordinary Shares upon the exercise of any conversion rights attached to securities convertible into Ordinary Shares that exist at the Issue Date;
  - (ii) an issue of Ordinary Shares or other securities of the Company or any subsidiary wholly or partly convertible into, of carrying rights to acquire, Ordinary Shares to the directors or employees or the Company or any of its subsidiaries pursuant to an employee share option scheme adopted by the Company; and
  - (iii) an issue by the Company of Ordinary Shares or by the Company or its subsidiary of securities wholly or partly convertible into or carrying rights to acquire Ordinary Shares, in any such case in consideration or part consideration for the acquisition of any other securities, assets or business.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of Bye-law 9A(10)(a), in any circumstances where the Directors shall consider that an adjustment to the Initial Conversion Price provided for under the said provisions should not be made or should be calculated on a different basis or that an adjustment to the Initial Conversion Price should be made notwithstanding that no

such adjustment is required under the said provisions or that an adjustment should take effect on a different date or at a different time from that provided for under the provisions, the Company may appoint the Independent Financial Adviser, to consider whether for any reason whatever the adjustment to be made (or the absence of adjustment) would or might not fairly and appropriately reflect the relative interests of the persons affected thereby and, if the Independent Financial Adviser shall consider this to be the case, the adjustment shall be modified or nullified or an adjustment made instead of no adjustment in such manner including without limitation, making an adjustment calculated on a different basis and/ or the adjustment shall take effect from such other date and/or time as shall be certified by the Independent Financial Adviser to be in its opinion appropriate.

- (f) Any adjustment to the Initial Conversion Price shall be made to the nearest cent so that any amount under half a cent shall be rounded down and an amount of half a cent or more shall be rounded up and in no event shall any adjustment (otherwise than upon the consolidation of Ordinary Shares into shares of a larger nominal amount or upon a repurchase of Ordinary Shares) involve an increase in the Initial Conversion Price.
- (g) No adjustment shall be made to the Initial Conversion Price in any case in which the amount by which the same would be reduced in accordance with the foregoing provisions would be less than one cent.
- (h) Where the result of any act or transaction of the Company, having regard to the provisions of Bye-law 9A(10), would be to reduce the Initial Conversion Price to below the nominal amount of an Ordinary Share, no adjustment to the Initial Conversion Price shall be made pursuant to any of the relevant provisions of Bye-law 9A(10) unless (i) the Bye-Laws of the Company shall be in such form, or shall have been altered or added to in such manner, as may be necessary or appropriate to enable the following provisions of this Bye-law 9A(10)(h) and the provisions of Bye-law 9A(11) to be implemented, (ii) implementation of such provisions is not prohibited by and is in compliance with the provisions of the Act, and (iii) the Company, shall have established and shall thereafter (subject as provided in Bye-law 9A (11)) maintain in accordance with the provisions of Bye-law 9A(11) the Conversion Right Reserve referred to therein.
- (i) Whenever the Initial Conversion Price is adjusted, the Company shall give notice to the Preference Shareholders that the Initial Conversion Price has been adjusted (setting forth the event giving rise to the adjustment, the

initial Conversion Price in effect prior to such adjustment, the adjusted Initial Conversion Price and the effective date thereof).

- (11) Reduction of the Conversion Price to below the nominal value of an Ordinary Share
- (a) If, so long as any of the Conversion Rights shall remain exercisable, at any time after the Bye-Laws of the Company shall be in such form, or shall have been altered or added to, as provided in Bye-law 9A(10)(h) and the following provisions of this Bye-law 9A(11) are not prohibited by and are implemented in compliance with the provisions of the Act, the Company does any act or engages in any transaction to which the provisions of Bye-law 9A (10)(h) relate, then in compliance with the provisions of that Bye-Law, the following provisions shall apply:
- (i) As from the date of such act or transaction, the Company shall establish and thereafter (subject as provided in this Bye-law 9A(11)) maintain in accordance with the provisions of this Bye-law 9A(11) (a) a reserve (the "Conversion Right Reserve") the amount of which shall at no time be less than the sum which for the time being would be required to be capitalized and applied in paying up in full the nominal amount of the additional Ordinary Shares required to be allotted and issued credited as fully paid up pursuant to Bye-law 9A(11)(a)(iii) on the exercise in full of all the Conversion Rights outstanding (and any other conversion or subscription rights outstanding in respect of Ordinary Shares under any other securities of the Company) and shall apply the Conversion Right Reserve in paying up in full such additional Ordinary Shares as and when the same are allotted.
- (ii) The Conversion Right Reserve will 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.
- (iii) Upon the exercise of the Conversion Rights represented by any Preference Shares, the relevant Conversion Rights shall be exercisable in respect of a nominal amount of Ordinary Shares equal to the Reference Amount of such Preference Shares (or, as the case may be, the portion thereof in respect of which the Conversion Rights are then exercised) and, in addition, there shall be allotted in respect of such Conversion Rights to the exercising

Preference Shareholder credited as fully paid such additional nominal amount of Ordinary Shares as is equal to the difference between:

- (aa) the Reference Amount of such Ordinary Shares (or, as the case maybe, the portion thereof in respect of which the Conversion Rights are then exercised); and
  - (bb) the nominal amount of Ordinary Shares in respect of which such Conversion Rights would have been exercisable, having regard to the provisions of Bye-law 9A(10), had it been possible for such Conversion Rights to represent the right to convert into Ordinary Shares at less than par, and immediately upon such exercise so much of the sum standing to the credit of the Conversion Right Reserve as is required to pay up in full such additional nominal amount of Ordinary Shares shall be capitalized and applied in paying up in full such additional nominal amount of Ordinary Shares (other than a fraction of an Ordinary Share) and the relevant number of Ordinary Shares shall forthwith be allotted credited as fully paid to the exercising Preference Shareholder.
- (iv) If upon the exercise of Conversion Rights represented by any Preference Share the amount standing to the credit of the Conversion Right Reserve is not sufficient to pay up in full such additional nominal amount of Ordinary Shares equal to such difference as aforesaid to which the exercising Preference Shareholder is entitled, the Directors shall apply any profits or reserves then, or thereafter becoming, available (including, to the extent permitted by law, the share premium account) for such purpose until such additional nominal amount of Ordinary Shares is paid up and the relevant number of Ordinary Shares are allotted as aforesaid and until then no dividend or other distribution shall be paid or made on the Ordinary Shares then in issue. Pending such payment out of the Conversion Right Reserve and the available profits and reserves of the Company and allotment the exercising Preference Shareholder shall be issued by the Company with a certificate evidencing his right to the allotment of such additional nominal amount of Ordinary 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 Ordinary Share in the like manner as the Ordinary 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 directors of the Company may think fit, and adequate particulars thereof shall be made known to each relevant exercising Preference Shareholder upon the issue of such certificate.

- (b) Ordinary Shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of this Bye-law 9A(11) shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the other Ordinary Shares allotted on the relevant exercise of the Conversion Rights represented by the Preference Share concerned.
- (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in Bye-law 9A(11)(a), no fraction of any Ordinary Share shall be allotted on exercise of the Conversion Rights and the provisions of Bye-law 9A(7) shall apply. For this purpose, if the provisions of Bye-law 9A(11)(a)(iii) apply on the occasion of the exercise of the Conversion Rights represented by any Preference Share, then for the purpose of determining whether any (and if so what) fraction of an Ordinary Share arises:
  - (i) if the amount standing to the credit of the Conversion Right Reserve is sufficient (when aggregated with the Reference Amount of such Preference Share or, as the case may be, the portion thereof payable upon exercise in part of the Conversion Rights represented by such Preference Share) to enable the issue of the full nominal amount of Ordinary Shares in respect of which the Conversion Rights represented by such Preference Share are then being exercised, any fractions that would arise on the basis of (separately) the Reference Amount (or, as the case may be, the portion thereof as aforesaid) relating to such Preference Share and the capitalization of an amount standing to the credit of the Conversion Right Reserve shall be aggregated; and
  - (ii) if the contrary to (i) above is the case, the provisions of Bye-law 9A(7) and the foregoing provisions of this Bye-law 9A(11)(c) shall not be applied until the full nominal amount of the Ordinary Shares which fall to be issued on exercise in full of the Conversion Rights represented by such Preference Share is issued (and at that point the Reference Amount relating to such Preference Share and the amount, or all the amounts, capitalized as provided in Bye-law 9A(11)(a) shall be aggregated and the fraction to which the provisions of Bye-law 9A(7) and the foregoing provisions of this

Bye-law 9A(11)(c) shall apply shall be the amount of any fraction of a Share then resulting).

- (d) A certificate or report by the auditors of the Company from time to time as to whether or not the Conversion Right 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 Conversion Right Reserve has been used, as to the extent to which it has been used to make good losses of the Company, as to the number of Ordinary Shares required to be allotted to exercising Preference Shareholders credited as fully paid and as to any other matter concerning the Conversion Right Reserve shall (in the absence of manifest error) be conclusive and binding upon the Company and all the Preference Shareholders and shareholders and all persons claiming through or under them respectively.

(12) Undertakings

- (a) So long as any Preference Share remains capable of being converted into Ordinary Shares:
  - (i) the Company will use all reasonable endeavors (1) to maintain a listing for all the issued Ordinary Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and (2) to obtain and maintain a listing for any Ordinary Shares issued upon conversion of the Preference Shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (or the Alternative Stock Exchange, as the case may be);
  - (ii) if an offer is made to the holders of Ordinary Shares (or all such shareholders other than the offeror and/or any company controlled by the offeror and/or any persons acting in concert with the offeror) to acquire the whole or any part of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company and the Company becomes aware that the right to cast more than 50 per cent of the votes which may ordinarily be cast on a poll at a general meeting of the Company has or will become vested in the offeror and/or such companies or persons aforesaid, the Company shall give notice to all Preference Shareholders of such vesting or future vesting within 5 days of its becoming so aware;
  - (iii) the Company will send to each Preference Shareholder, by way of information, one copy of every circular, notice or other document sent to any other shareholders in the company in their capacity as



shareholders, at the same time as it is sent to such other shareholders;

- (iv) the Company shall procure that there shall be sufficient authorised but unissued share capital available for the purposes of satisfying the requirements of any Conversion Notice as may be given and the terms of any other securities for the time being in issue which are convertible into or have the right to subscribe shares in the Company;
- (v) the Company shall not without the consent of the Preference Shareholders as a class, obtained in the manner provided in the Bye-Laws, or unless otherwise permitted pursuant to the Bye-Laws modify, vary, alter or abrogate the rights attaching to the Preference Shares as a class;
- (vi) the Company shall give notice in writing to each of the Preference Shareholders promptly upon, and in any event within 5 Business Days following, the occurrence of any of the events referred to in Bye-law 9A(8)(b);
- (vii) if the Company shall issue any further Preference Shares or any shares ranking pari passu with the Preference Shares as regards dividend or distribution of assets which shares carry a right to vote at any general meeting of the Company which is more favourable than that attaching to the Preference Shares (a right so to vote if a fixed dividend is six months or more in arrears shall not be treated as being more favourable) then, if the Preference Shareholders as a class shall so approve (in the manner provided in the Bye-Laws), there shall be conferred on the Preference Shareholders the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at, all general meetings of the Company thereafter as set out in Bye-Laws 9A(5);
- (viii) the Company shall pay all fees, capital and stamp duties payable in Hong Kong, if any, in respect of the issue of Ordinary Shares upon conversion of any Preference Shares;
- (ix) the Company shall forthwith upon issue of the Preference Shares and receipt of payment therefor, credit to its preference share premium account ( the "Preference Share Premium Account") US\$999.99 per Preference Share and thereafter, to the extent permitted by law, will each year transfer to an account titled "Preference Share Redemption Account" a sum equal to one-fifth

of the aggregate of the Reference Amount and the pro rata portion of Dividend that has accrued from day to day thereon up to the date immediately prior to the Maturity Date, payable on redemption of the outstanding Preference Shares; sums credited to the Preference Share Premium Account and the Preference Share Redemption Account may only be transferred to any other account in the financial records of the Company if so required by law or if the sums remaining are sufficient to pay all sums due on redemption on the Maturity Date of the outstanding Preference Shares;

- (x) the Company will not declare, make or pay any dividend on or in respect of its Ordinary Shares (A) as a result thereof its non-consolidated retained profits would fall below the sum shown as such in its audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2005 or (B) the percentage of the distributable profits or the Company declared, made or paid in respect of a financial year is higher than the percentage for the immediately preceding year unless after such declaration, making or paying the sums credited to the Preference Share Premium Account or the Preference Share Redemption Account are sufficient to pay all sums due on final redemption of the outstanding Preference Shares; and
  - (xi) the Company shall provide to each Preference Shareholder within 5 Business Days of each Test Date (as defined in Bye-law 9A(12)(b)) a certificate signed by two directors of the Company setting out the computations of the ratios set out in Bye-law 9A(12)(b) for the Relevant Period (as defined in Bye-law 9A(12)(b)) to which such Test Date relates.
- (b) So long as the aggregate number of Preference Share outstanding would, if converted, amount to 5% or more of the total issued Ordinary Shares (including the Ordinary Shares deemed to be issued upon conversion of such Preference Shares), the Company shall, except with the prior written consent of the holders of a majority of the issued Preference Shares:
- (i) following the first anniversary of the Issue Date, maintain a ratio of (A) Consolidated Borrowings to (B) Consolidated Shareholders' Equity of not more than 100%;
  - (ii) following the second anniversary of the Issue Date, maintain a ratio of (A) Consolidated Net Profit before Interest and Taxes to (B) Consolidated Interest Expense of not less than 300%;

- (iii) not offer, allot, issue or sell, or agree to allot, issue or sell, grant or agree to grant any option, right to subscribe or purchase or warrant over, either directly or indirectly, conditionally or unconditionally, any Ordinary Shares or other securities of the Company or any securities convertible or exchangeable for such Ordinary Shares or other securities of the Company;
- (iv) not make a material change in the business of the Company, which is the provision of healthcare services in China;
- (v) not make a significant acquisition or disposition of the assets of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; and
- (vi) not enter into any transaction with a “connected person” (as defined in the Listing Rules of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong) without the unanimous approval of the independent non-executive directors of the Company.

Compliance with and calculation of the ratios referred to in (b)(i) and (b)(ii) above shall be required as at the last day of each Relevant Period only. Testing shall be carried out on each of the Test Dates the first of which shall fall on 1 January 2008 (in respect of the Relevant Period ending 30 September 2007) and by reference to the most recent annual audited or, as the case may be, semi-annual unaudited financial statements in each case prepared on the consolidated basis in respect of the Company and its Subsidiaries in respect of the most recently completed Relevant Period.

For the purposes of (b)(i) and (b)(ii) above, the following terms shall have the meaning respectively ascribed thereto below:

“Consolidated Borrowings” means indebtedness of the Company, on a consolidated basis, (other than ordinary trade indebtedness) incurred in respect of (a) money borrowed or raised, (b) any bond, note, loan stock, debenture or similar instrument, (c) acceptance credit, trust receipts or commercial paper facilities, (d) deferred payments for assets or services acquired, (e) payments under finance leases (whether in respect of land, machinery, equipment or otherwise) entered into primarily as a method of raising finance or

of financing the acquisition of the asset leased, (f) guarantees, bonds, standby letters of credit or other instruments issued in connection with the performance of contracts, (g) any crystallized amount in respect of any derivative transactions which is payable by any member of the Company and (h) Contingencies;

“Consolidated Interest Expense”

means, in relation to the Company, on a consolidated basis, for any Relevant Period, the aggregate amount of all interest, fees and commissions accrued (whether or not paid) during such Relevant Period on all Consolidated Borrowings;

“Contingencies”

means (a) capital commitments which have been contracted for, and (b) guarantees and other assurances against financial loss in respect of Consolidated Borrowings of any person (other than Subsidiaries within the Company);

“Consolidated Net Profit before Interest and Tax”

means, in relation to the Company, in respect of any Relevant Period, its consolidated net profit before Consolidated Interest Expense and taxation, determined by reference to the audited consolidated accounts of the Company for the relevant Period; where, in each of the above, all such amounts and values are computed in the same manner and on the same accounting principles as they are computed for the purposes of the latest audited consolidated balance sheet of the Company;

“Consolidated Shareholders’ Equity”

means, on a consolidated basis, for any Relevant Period, the aggregate amount of share capital, share premium and reserves and retained earnings of the Company;

“Financial Year”

means the 12 month period ending on 31 March in each year or such other date as the

Company may designate at its discretion and notify the Preference Shareholders;

“Relevant Period”

means (i) in respect of the first Test Date hereunder, the period of twelve months ending on 30 September 2007 and (ii) in all other cases, each period of twelve months ending on the last day of the Company’s Financial Year and each period of twelve months ending on the last day of the first half of the Company’s Financial Year; and

“Test Dates”

means 1 January 2008 and 1 July 2008 and thereafter each 1 January and 1 July (or, to the extent of the Company’s Financial year is amended, the first day of the fourth month following the end of each Relevant Period) and “Test Date” means any of the foregoing each “Test Date” will be in respect of the most recently completed Relevant Period.

(13) Board Representation

The Preference Shareholders shall from time to time be entitled to elect one non-executive director of the Company so long as the aggregate number of Preference Shares then outstanding would, if converted, amount to 5% or more of the total issued Ordinary Shares (including the Ordinary Shares deemed to be issued upon conversion of such Preference Shares).

(14) Taxation

(a) All payments in respect of the Reference Amount, premium (if any) and fixed preferential dividend in respect of Preference Shares shall be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of Hong Kong or any authority therein or thereof unless the withholding or deduction of such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges is required by law. In that event, subject to the Company having sufficient profits available for distribution, the Company shall pay such additional amounts as may be necessary in order that the net amounts received by the Preference Shareholders after such withholding or deduction shall equal the

respective amounts of Reference Amount, nominal amount, premium (if any) and fixed preferential dividend which would have been receivable in respect of the Preference Shares in the absence of such withholding or deduction, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Preference Shareholder:

- (i) who is liable to such taxes, duties, assessment or governmental charges in respect of such Preference Shares by reason of his having some connection with Hong Kong other than by virtue of his being a Preference Shareholder; or
- (ii) receiving such payment in Hong Kong and who would be able to avoid such withholding or deduction by satisfying any statutory requirements or by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to the Hong Kong tax authority but fails to do so.

To the extent that the Company shall have insufficient profits available for distribution in order to permit it to pay all or any of such additional amounts as aforesaid the amount of any shortfall shall be treated for all purposes as arrears of dividend.

(15) Payments

- (a) Payment of all amounts in respect of the Preference Shares under the terms and conditions thereof shall be made on the due dates into such bank account in as the holder of the relevant Preference Shareholder may notify the Company by at least 7 days' prior notice in writing from time to time. All payments made by the Company in respect of the Preference Shares pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Bye-law 9A shall be made in US dollars in immediately available funds.
- (b) If the due date for payment of any amount in respect of the Preference Shares is not a Business Day, the Preference Shareholder will be entitled to payment on the next following Business Day in the same manner together with interest accrued in respect of any such delay.
- (c) If at any time any payments (whether by way of distribution or on a return of capital or otherwise) which are required to be made *pari passu* as between the holders of the Preference Shares and Other *Pari Passu* Shares shall not be made in full, in determining the amounts payable to the Preference Shareholders such amounts shall be calculated in US dollars (calculated based on the exchange rate quoted by The Hong Kong and

Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited for the purchase of US dollars with HK dollars by telegraph transfer at 5:00 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the date of the date of the relevant payment) on:

- (i) in the case of any distribution, the date on which such distribution is declared;
  - (ii) in the case or a return of a capital, the date on which such return or capital shall become due; and
  - (iii) in the case of any other payment, the date on which such payment shall become due.
- (d) All payments or distributions with respect to Preference Shares held jointly by two or more persons shall be paid or made to whichever of such persons is named first in the Register and the making of any payment or distribution in accordance with this sub-paragraph shall discharge the liability of the Company in respect thereof.

(16) Transfer

The Preference Shares may only be assigned or transferred (i) to an Affiliate of any of the Subscribers on terms that if such transferee ceases to be an Affiliate of the relevant Subscriber, it will have to transfer the Preference Shares to another Affiliate of the relevant Subscriber; (ii) to one or more funds which is affiliated to or has management agreements with any of the Subscribers or its Affiliates; or (iii) to such other transferee as may be consented to in advance by the Company (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld) and (if so required), subject in each case to the prior approval of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and all applicable laws. Subject to the foregoing, the Preference Shares may be assigned or transferred in whole or in part and the Company shall facilitate any such assignment or transfer of the Preference Shares, including making any necessary applications to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange or any other regulatory authority for the said approval (if so required).

#### VARIATION OF RIGHTS

10. Subject to the Act 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 the holders of not less than three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with

the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. To every such separate general meeting 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 (including at an adjourned meeting) shall be two persons (or in the case of a Member being a corporation, its duly authorised representative) holding or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class; and
- (b) every holder of shares of the class shall be entitled to one vote for every such share held by him.

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 Act, these Bye-laws, any direction that may be given by the Company in general meeting and, where applicable, the Listing Rules and without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any shares or any class of shares, 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 to their nominal value. 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 allotment, 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 issue warrants or convertible securities or securities of similar nature 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.

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 or with the Seal printed thereon 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. The seal of the Company may only be affixed or imprinted to a share certificate with the authority of the Directors, or be executed under the signature of appropriate officials with statutory authority, unless otherwise determined by the Directors. No certificate shall be issued and 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 within the relevant time limit as prescribed in the Act or as the Designated Stock Exchange may from time to time determine, whichever is the shorter, after allotment or, except in the case of a transfer which the Company is for the time being entitled to refuse to register and does not register, after lodgment of a transfer with the Company.

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 the relevant maximum 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 fee payable or such lesser sum as the Board may determine and, subject to compliance with such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and to payment of the costs and reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Company in investigating such evidence and preparing such indemnity as the Board may think fit and, in case of damage or defacement, on delivery of the old certificate to the Company provided always that where share warrants have been issued, no new share warrant shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Directors are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed.

#### LIEN

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 (14) clear days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable, or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of 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.

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. 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.

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 determine, 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, if it thinks fit, 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) 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.

## 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; and
- (b) 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.

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, 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 a Register and shall enter therein the following particulars, that is to say:

- (a) the name and address of each Member, the number and class of shares held by him and, in respect of any shares that are not fully paid, the amount paid or agreed to be considered as paid on such shares;
  - (b) the date on which each person was entered in the Register; and
  - (c) the date on which any person ceased to be a Member.
- (2) Subject to the Act, the Company may keep an overseas or local or other branch

register of Members resident in any place, and the Board may make and vary such regulations as it determines in respect of the keeping of any such register and maintaining a Registration Office in connection therewith.

44. The Register and branch register of Members, as the case may be, shall be open to inspection between 10 a.m. and 12 noon during business hours by members of the public without charge at the Office or such other place at which the Register is kept in accordance with the Act. The Register including any overseas or local or other branch register of Members may, after notice has been given by advertisement in an appointed newspaper and where applicable, any other newspapers in accordance with the requirements of any Designated Stock Exchange or by any means in such manner as may be accepted by the Designated Stock Exchange to that effect, be closed at such times or for such periods not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in each year as the Board may determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares.

#### RECORD DATES

45. Subject to the Listing Rules, 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;
- (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 in any manner permitted by and in accordance with the Listing Rules or by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or in a form prescribed by the Designated Stock Exchange or in any other form approved by the Board and may be under hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a clearing house or its nominee(s), by hand or by machine imprinted signature or by such other manner of execution as the Board may approve from time to time.

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. Without prejudice to Bye-law 46, 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 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 shareholder 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 the Board 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.

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 maximum 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); and

(d) if applicable, the instrument of transfer is duly and properly stamped.

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 announcement or by electronic communication or by advertisement in any newspapers in accordance with the requirements of any Designated Stock Exchange or by any means in such manner as may be accepted by the Designated Stock Exchange to that effect be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in any year) as the Board may determine.

#### 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 holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof. If he elects to become the 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 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 72(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 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 Listing Rules, 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 (12) 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. Subject to the Act, an annual general meeting of the Company shall be held for each financial year other than the financial year in which its statutory meeting is convened and such annual general meeting must be held within six (6) months after the end of the Company's financial year (unless a longer period would not infringe the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, if any).

57. Each general meeting, other than an annual general meeting, shall be called a special general meeting. All general meetings (including an annual general meeting, any adjourned meeting or postponed meeting) may be held as a physical meeting in any part of the world and at one or more locations as provided in Bye-law 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 Members holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company, on a one vote per share basis, shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the 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 such meeting shall be held in the form of a physical meeting only and 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 convene such physical meeting in accordance with the provisions of Section 74(3) of the Act.

### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

59. (1) An annual general meeting shall be called by Notice of not less than twenty-one (21) clear days. All other general meetings (including a special general meeting) must be called by Notice of not less than fourteen (14) clear days but if permitted by the Listing Rules, a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:

- (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) The Notice shall specify (a) the time and date of the meeting, (b) save for an electronic meeting, the place of the meeting and if there is more than one meeting location as determined by the Board pursuant to Bye-law 64A, the principal place of the meeting (the “**Principal Meeting Place**”), (c) if the general meeting is to be a hybrid meeting or an electronic meeting, the notice shall include a statement to that effect and with details of the electronic facilities for attendance and participation by electronic means at the meeting or where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting, and (d) particulars of resolutions to be considered at the meeting. The Notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such. Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all 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 sanctioning dividends, the reading, considering and adopting of the accounts and balance sheet and the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet, the election of Directors and appointment of Auditors and other officers in the place of those retiring, the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors, and the voting of remuneration or extra remuneration to the Directors.

(2) No business other than the appointment of a chairman of a meeting shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the business. Two (2) Members entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy or, for quorum purposes only, two persons appointed by the clearing house as authorised representative or proxy, shall form a quorum for all purposes.

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 (where applicable) such place(s) and in such form and manner referred to in Bye-law 57 as the chairman of the meeting (or in default, the Board) may absolutely determine. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

63. (1) The chairman of the Company or if there is more than one chairman, any one of them as may be agreed amongst themselves or failing such agreement, any one of them elected by all the Directors present shall preside as chairman at a general meeting. If at any meeting no chairman is present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or is willing to act as chairman, the deputy chairman of the Company or if there is more than one deputy chairman, any one of them as may be agreed amongst themselves or failing such agreement, any one of them elected by all the Directors present shall preside as chairman. If no chairman or deputy chairman is present or is willing to act as chairman of the meeting, 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 in person or by proxy and entitled to vote shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

(2) If the chairman of a general meeting is participating in the general meeting using an electronic facility or facilities and becomes unable to participate in the general meeting using such electronic facility or facilities, another person (determined in accordance with Bye-law 63(1) above) shall preside as chairman of the meeting unless and until the original chairman of the meeting is able to participate in the general meeting using the electronic facility or facilities.

64. Subject to Bye-law 64C, the chairman 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 (or indefinitely) and/or from place to place(s) and/or from one form to another (a physical meeting, a hybrid meeting or an electronic meeting) as the meeting shall determine, 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 shall be given specifying the details set out in Bye-law 59(2) 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.

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 ("**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 of the meeting 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.
  - (d) if any of the Meeting Locations is outside the jurisdiction of the Principal Meeting Place and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, unless otherwise stated in the Notice, the provisions of these Bye-laws concerning the service and giving of Notice for the meeting, and the time for lodging proxies, shall apply by reference to the Principal Meeting Place; and in the case of an electronic meeting, the time for lodging proxies shall be as stated in the Notice for the meeting.

64B. The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may from time to time make arrangements for managing attendance and/or participation and/or voting at the Principal Meeting Place, any Meeting Location(s) and/or participation in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities (whether involving the issue of tickets or some other means of identification, passcode, seat reservation, electronic voting or otherwise) as it shall in its absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time change any such arrangements, provided that a Member who, pursuant to such arrangements, is not entitled to attend, in person or by proxy, at any Meeting Location shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other Meeting Locations; and the entitlement of any 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 of the general meeting that:

- (a) the electronic facilities at the Principal Meeting Place or at such other Meeting Location(s) at which the meeting may be attended have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Bye-law 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 of the meeting may have under these Bye-laws or at common law, the chairman may, at his/her absolute discretion, without the consent of the meeting, and before or after the meeting has started and irrespective of whether a quorum is present, interrupt or adjourn the meeting (including adjournment for indefinite period). All business conducted at the meeting up to the time of such adjournment shall be valid.

64D. (1) The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction the Board or the chairman of the meeting, as the case may be, considers appropriate to ensure the security and orderly conduct of a meeting (including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be produced

by those attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into the meeting place, determining the number and frequency of and the time allowed for questions that may be raised at a meeting). 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 number 8 or higher typhoon signal, black rainstorm warning or other similar event is in force at any time on the day of the meeting. This Bye-law shall be subject to the following:

- (a) when a meeting is so postponed, the Company shall endeavour to post a notice of such postponement on the Company's website as soon as practicable (provided that failure to post such a notice shall not affect the automatic postponement of 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; further all proxy forms shall be valid (unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy) if they are received as required by these Bye-laws not less than 48 hours before the time of the postponed 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.

64G Without prejudice to other provisions in Bye-law 64, a physical meeting may also be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

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. (1) 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 of the meeting may in good faith, allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands in which case every Member present in person (or, in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) 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 that (i) are not on the agenda of the general meeting or in any supplementary circular that may be issued by the Company to its Members; and (ii) relate to the chairman's duties to maintain the orderly conduct of the meeting and/or allow the business of the meeting to be properly and effectively dealt with, whilst allowing all Members a reasonable opportunity to express their views. Votes may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Directors or the chairman of the meeting may determine.

(2) 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:

- (a) by at least three Members present in person or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (b) by a Member or Members present in person 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
- (c) by a Member or Members present in person 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.

A demand by a person as proxy for a Member shall be deemed to be the same as a demand by the Member.

67. Where a resolution is voted on by a show of hands, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or not carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect made in the minute book of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting. The Company shall only be required to disclose the voting figures on a poll if such disclosure is required by the Listing Rules.

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

69. A person entitled to more than one vote on a poll need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

70. All questions submitted to a meeting shall be decided by a simple majority of votes except where a greater majority is required by these Bye-laws or by the Act. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of such meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

71. 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.

72. (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, 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 by proxy, and may otherwise act and be treated as if he were the registered holder of such shares 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 postponed meeting, 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 or postponed 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.

73. (1) 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.

(2) All members 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.

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

74. 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 or postponed meeting on any resolution unless the same is raised or pointed out at the meeting or, as the case may be, the adjourned meeting or postponed 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.

### PROXIES

75. 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. In addition, a proxy or proxies representing either a Member who is an individual or a Member which is a corporation shall be entitled to vote and to exercise the same powers on behalf of the Member which he or they represent as such Member could exercise.

76. 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.

77. (1) The Company may, at its absolute discretion, provide an electronic address for the receipt of any document or information relating to proxies for a general meeting (including any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, an appointment of proxy (whether or not required under these Bye-laws) and notice of termination of the authority of a proxy). If such an electronic address is provided, the Company shall be deemed to have agreed that any such document or information (relating to proxies as aforesaid) may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject as hereafter provided and subject to any other limitations or conditions specified by the Company when providing the address. Without limitation, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses for different purposes. The Company may also impose any conditions on the transmission of and its receipt of such electronic communications including, for the avoidance of doubt, imposing any security or encryption arrangements as may be specified by the Company. If any document or information required to be sent to the Company under this Bye-law is sent to the Company by electronic means, such document or information is not

treated as validly delivered to or deposited with the Company if the same is not received by the Company at its designated electronic address provided in accordance with this Bye-law or if no electronic address is so designated by the Company for the receipt of such document or information.

(2) 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 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 in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall be received at the electronic address specified, not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote. 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 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.

78. Instruments of proxy shall be in any common form or in such other form as the Board may approve (provided that this shall not preclude the use of the two-way form) 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 deemed to confer authority to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The instrument of proxy shall, 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.

79. 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 postponed meeting, at which the instrument of proxy is used.

80. 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

81. (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 at any meeting of any class of Members. The person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of such corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member 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.

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

(3) 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.

#### WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS OF MEMBERS

82. (1) Subject to the Act, 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.

(2) Notwithstanding any provisions contained in these Bye-laws, a resolution in writing shall not be passed for the purpose of removing a Director before the expiration of his term of office under Bye-law 83(4) or for the purposes set out in Bye-law 152(3) relating to the removal and appointment of the Auditor.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

83. (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 unless otherwise determined from time to time by the Members in general meeting. The Directors shall be elected or appointed in the first place at the statutory meeting of Members and thereafter at the annual general meeting in accordance with Bye-law 84 or at any special general meeting called for such purpose and who shall hold office for such term as the Members may determine or, in the absence of such determination, in accordance with Bye-law 84 or until their successors are elected or appointed or their office is otherwise vacated. Any general meeting may authorise the Board to fill any vacancy in their number left unfilled at a general meeting.

(2) The Directors shall 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, subject to authorisation by the Members in general meeting, 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 shall hold office until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election.

(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 the Company and of all classes of shares of the Company.

(4) The Members may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these Bye-laws, by ordinary resolution remove a Director at any time before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Bye-laws or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim for damages under any such agreement) provided that the Notice of any such meeting convened for the purpose of removing a Director shall contain a statement of the intention so to do and be served on such Director fourteen (14) days before the meeting and at such meeting such Director shall be entitled to be heard on the motion for his removal.

(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 by the Members at the meeting at which such Director is removed to hold office until the next appointment of Directors or until their successors are elected or appointed 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

84. (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 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 83(2) shall not be taken into account in determining which particular Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation.

85. 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 a Notice 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 a Notice signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the head office or at the Registration Office provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such Notice(s) are given, shall be at least seven (7) days and that (if the Notices are submitted after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election) the period for lodgment of such Notice(s) shall commence on the day after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven (7) days prior to the date of such general meeting.

#### DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS



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

(1) resigns his office by notice in writing 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; or

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

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 Directors, by reason only of his having attained any particular age.

#### EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

87. 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 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.

88. Notwithstanding Bye-laws 93, 94, 95 and 96, an executive director appointed to an office under Bye-law 87 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

89. Any Director may at any time by Notice delivered to the Office or head office or at a meeting of the Directors appoint any person to be his alternate Director. Any person so appointed shall have all the rights and powers of the Director or Directors for whom such person is appointed in the alternative provided that such person shall not be counted more than once in determining whether or not a quorum is present. An alternate Director may be removed at any time by the person or body which appointed him and, subject thereto, the office of alternate Director shall continue until the happening of any event which, if he were a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases for any reason 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 may also be a Director in his own right and may act as alternate to more than one Director. 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, but in lieu of, 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.

90. An alternate Director shall only be a Director for the purposes of the Act and shall only be subject to the provisions of the Act insofar as they relate to the duties and obligations of a Director when performing the functions of the Director for whom he is appointed in the alternative 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.

91. 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.

92. An alternate Director shall ipso facto cease to be an alternate Director if his appointor 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 always that, if at any meeting any Director retires but is re-elected at the same meeting, any appointment of such alternate Director pursuant to these Bye-laws which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force as though he had not retired.

#### DIRECTORS' FEES AND EXPENSES

93. 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 the Board 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.

94. Each Director shall be entitled to be repaid or prepaid all travelling, hotel and incidental expenses reasonably incurred or expected to be 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.

95. 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.

96. 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

97. 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, shareholder 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.

98. 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 whatsoever, 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 99 herein.

99. 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.

100. (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) the giving of any security or indemnity either:-
  - (a) to the Director or his close associate(s) in respect of money lent or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of them at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; or
  - (b) 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 and whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (ii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of

or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase where the Director or his close associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;

- (iii) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries including:
  - (a) the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or any share incentive or share option scheme under which the Director or his close associate(s) may benefit; or
  - (b) the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates to the Director, his close associate(s) and employee(s) of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director, or his close associate(s), as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; and
- (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.

(2) 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 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 Director shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director 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.

#### GENERAL POWERS OF THE DIRECTORS

101. (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 being not inconsistent with such provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, 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.

102. 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 regional or 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 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.

103. 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 of the Company, execute any deed or instrument under their personal seal with the same effect as the affixation of the Seal.

104. The Board may entrust to and confer upon a managing director, joint managing director, deputy 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.

105. 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.

106. (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

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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.

110. (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 charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and of any series of debentures issued by the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Act in regard to the registration of charges and debentures therein specified and otherwise.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTORS

111. 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.

112. 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 whenever he shall be required so to do by any Director. Notice of a meeting of the Board shall be deemed to be duly given to a Director if it is given to such Director in writing or verbally (including in person or by telephone) or by electronic means to an electronic address from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or (if the recipient consents to it being made available on a website) by making it available on a website or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine.

113. (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 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.

114. 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.

115. The Board may elect one or more 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 no chairman or 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.

116. 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.

117. (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.

118. 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.

119. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors except such as are temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability, and all the alternate Directors, if appropriate, whose appointors are temporarily unable to act as aforesaid shall be as valid and effectual as if a resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held provided that such number is sufficient to constitute a quorum and 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 and further provided that no Director is aware of or has received any objection to the resolution from any Director. A notification of consent to such resolution given by a Director in writing to the Board by any means (including by means of electronic communication) shall be deemed to be his/her signature to such resolution in writing for the purpose of this Bye-law. 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. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a resolution in writing shall not be passed in lieu of a meeting of the Board for the purposes of considering any matter or business in which a substantial shareholder of the Company or a Director has a conflict of interest and the Board has determined that such conflict of interest to be material.

120. 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

121. The Board may from time to time appoint a general manager, a 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.

122. 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 it may think fit.

123. 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

124. (1) The officers of the Company shall consist of the Directors and Secretary and such additional officers (who may or may not be Directors) as the Board may from time to time determine, all of whom shall be deemed to be officers for the purposes of the Act and, subject to Bye-law 128(4), these Bye-laws.

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

(3) Where the Company appoints and maintains a resident representative ordinarily resident in Bermuda in accordance with the Act, the resident representative shall comply with the provisions of the Act.

(4) 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.

(5) The resident representative shall be entitled to have notice of, attend and be heard at all meetings of the Directors or of any committee of such Directors or general meetings of the Company.

125. (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.

126. 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.

127. 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

128. (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) in the case of an individual, his or her present first name, surname and address; and

(b) in the case of a company, its name and registered office.

(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.

(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 during business hours.

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

#### MINUTES

129. (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;
  - (c) of all resolutions and proceedings of each general meeting of the Members and meetings of the Board.
- (2) Minutes prepared in accordance with the Act and these Bye-laws shall be kept by the Secretary at the Office.

### SEAL

130. (1) The Company shall have one or more Seals, as the Board may determine. For the purpose of sealing documents creating or evidencing securities issued by the Company, 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 (including a Director) 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. 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

131. 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

132. (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 seven (7) years from the date of registration;
- (d) any allotment letters after the expiry of seven (7) years from the date of issue thereof; and
- (e) copies of powers of attorney, grants of probate and letters of administration at any time after the expiry of seven (7) years after the account to which the relevant power of attorney, grant of probate or letters of administration related has been closed;

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.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision contained in these Bye-laws, the Directors may, if permitted by applicable law, authorise the destruction of documents set out in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) of paragraph (1) of this Bye-law and any other documents in relation to share registration which have been microfilmed or electronically stored by the Company or by the share registrar on its behalf provided always that this Bye-law shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company and its share registrar that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim.

### DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

133. 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).

134. 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 its liabilities.

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

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

139. 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.

140. 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.

141. 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, 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 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 and binding on the Members. The Board may resolve that no such assets shall be made available to Members with registered addresses in any particular 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.

142. (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 shareholders entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof if the Board so determines) 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 defined below)) as the Board may determine, such sum as may be required to pay up in full the appropriate number of shares of the relevant class for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the non-elected shares on such basis; or

- (b) that the shareholders 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 of the relevant class 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 defined below)) as the Board may determine, such sum as may be required to pay up in full the appropriate number of shares of the relevant class 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 ordinary 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 shareholders 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 shareholders with registered addresses in any territory where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, the circulation of an offer of such rights of election or the allotment of shares would or might, 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 sentence shall not be or be deemed to be 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

143. 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

144. (1) The Company may, 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 obligations 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, 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.

(2) Notwithstanding any provisions in these Bye-laws, the Board may resolve 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 by applying such sum in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to (i) employees (including directors) of the Company and/or its affiliates (meaning any individual, corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated association or other entity (other than the Company) that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled

by or is under common control with, the Company) upon exercise or vesting of any options or awards granted under any share incentive scheme or employee benefit scheme or other arrangement which relates to such persons that has been adopted or approved by the Members at a general meeting, or (ii) any trustee of any trust to whom shares are to be allotted and issued by the Company in connection with the operation of any share incentive scheme or employee benefit scheme or other arrangement which relates to such persons that has been adopted or approved by the Members at a general meeting.

145. 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

146. 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 nominal 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 special resolution of such warrant holders or class of warrant holders.

(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 shareholders.

#### ACCOUNTING RECORDS

147. 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.

148. 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.

149. Subject to Section 88 of the Act and Bye-law 150, 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 thereto at least twenty-one (21) days before the date of the general meeting and at the same time as the notice of annual general meeting and laid before the Company at the annual 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.

150. To the extent permitted by and subject to due compliance with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations, including, without limitation, the Listing Rules, and to obtaining all necessary consents, if any, required thereunder, the requirements of Bye-law 149 shall be deemed satisfied in relation to any person by sending to the person in any manner not prohibited by the Statutes, summarised financial statements derived from the Company's annual accounts and the directors' report which shall be in the form and containing the information required by applicable laws and regulations, provided that any person who is otherwise entitled to the annual financial statements of the Company and the directors' report thereon may, if he so requires by notice in writing served on the Company, demand that the Company sends to him, in addition to summarised financial statements, a complete printed copy of the Company's annual financial statement and the directors' report thereon.

151. The requirement to send to a person referred to in Bye-law 149 the documents referred to in that provision or a summary financial report in accordance with Bye-law 150 shall be deemed satisfied where, in accordance with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations, including, without limitation, the Listing Rules, the Company publishes copies of the documents referred to in Bye-law 149 and, if applicable, a summary financial report complying with Bye-law 150, on the Company's computer network or in any other permitted manner (including by sending any form of electronic communication), and that person has agreed or is deemed to have agreed to treat the publication or receipt of such documents in such manner as discharging the Company's obligation to send to him a copy of such documents.

#### AUDIT

152. (1) Subject to Section 88 of the Act, at the annual general meeting or at a subsequent special general meeting in each year, the Members shall appoint an auditor to audit the accounts of the Company and such auditor shall hold office until the Members appoint another auditor. Such auditor may be a Member but no Director or officer or employee of the Company shall, during his continuance in office, be eligible to act as an auditor of the Company.

(2) Subject to Section 89 of the Act, a person, other than an incumbent Auditor, shall not be capable of being appointed Auditor at an annual general meeting unless notice in writing of an intention to nominate that person to the office of Auditor has been given not less than twenty-one (21) days before the annual general meeting and furthermore, the Company shall

send a copy of any such notice to the incumbent Auditor.

(3) The Members may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these Bye-laws, by extraordinary resolution remove the Auditor at any time before the expiration of his term of office and shall by ordinary resolution at that meeting appoint another Auditor in his stead for the remainder of his term.

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

154. The remuneration of the Auditor shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting or in such manner as the Members may determine.

155. The Directors may fill any casual vacancy in the office of Auditor but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing Auditor or Auditors, if any, may act. The remuneration of any Auditor appointed by the Directors under this Bye-law may be fixed by the Board. Subject to Bye-law 152(3), an Auditor appointed under this Bye-law shall hold office until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be subject to appointment by the Members under Bye-law 152(1) at such remuneration to be determined by the Members under Bye-law 154.156. The Auditor shall at all reasonable times have access 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.

157. 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 the auditing standards of a country or jurisdiction other than Bermuda are used, the financial statements and the report of the Auditor should disclose this fact and name such country or jurisdiction.

#### NOTICES

158. (1) Any Notice or document (including any "corporate communication" within the

meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules), whether or not, to be given or issued under these Bye-laws from the Company shall be in writing or by cable, telex or facsimile transmission message or other form of electronic transmission or electronic communication and any such Notice and document may be given or issued by the following means:

- (a) by serving it personally on the relevant person;
  - (b) by sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope addressed to such Member at his registered address as appearing in the Register or at any other address supplied by him to the Company for the purpose;
  - (c) by delivering or leaving it at such address as aforesaid;
  - (d) by placing an advertisement in appointed newspapers or other publication and where applicable, (as defined in the Act) or in newspapers published daily and circulating generally in the territory of and in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange ;
  - (e) by sending or transmitting it as an electronic communication to the relevant person at such electronic address as he may provide under Bye-law 158(5), subject to the Company complying with the Statutes and any other applicable laws, rules and regulations from time to time in force with regard to any requirements for the obtaining of consent (or deemed consent) from such person;
  - (f) by publishing it on the Company's website or the website to which the relevant person may have access, subject to the Company complying with the Statutes and any other applicable laws, rules and regulations from time to time in force with regard to any requirements for the obtaining of consent (or deemed consent) from such person and/or for giving notification to any such person that the notice, document or publication is available on the Company's computer network website (a "notice of availability").
  - (g) by sending or otherwise making it available to such person through such other means to the extent permitted by and in accordance with the Statutes and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.
- (2) The notice of availability may be given by any of the means set out above other than by posting it on a website.
- (3) 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.

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

(5) 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.

(6) Subject to any applicable laws, rules and regulations and the terms of these Bye-laws, any notice, document or publication, including but not limited to the documents referred to in Bye-laws 149, 150 and 158 may be given in the English language only or in both the English language and the Chinese language.

159. Any Notice or other document:

- (a) if served or delivered by post, shall where appropriate be sent by airmail and shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day following that on which the envelope containing the same, properly prepaid and addressed, is put into the post; in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post and a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Board that the envelope or wrapper containing the Notice or other document was so addressed and put into the post shall be conclusive evidence thereof;
- (b) if sent by electronic communication, shall be deemed to be given on the day on which it is transmitted from the server of the Company or its agent;
- (c) if published on the Company's website or the website of the Designated Stock Exchange, shall be deemed to have been served on the day on which the notice, document or publication first so appears on the Company's website or the website of the Designated Stock Exchange to which the relevant person may have access or the day on which the notice of availability is deemed to have been served or delivered to such person under these Bye-laws, whichever is later;
- (d) if served or delivered in any other manner contemplated by these Bye-laws, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time of personal service or delivery or, as the case may be, at the time of the relevant despatch, transmission or publication; and in proving such service or delivery a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Board as to the fact and time of such service, delivery, despatch,

transmission or publication shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and

- (e) if published as an advertisement in a newspaper or other publication permitted under these Bye-laws, shall be deemed to have been served on the day on which the advertisement first so appears.

160. (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) 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.

(3) 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 being entered on the Register shall have been duly given to the person from whom he derives his title to such share.

#### SIGNATURES

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

### WINDING UP

162. (1) Subject to Bye-law 162(2), 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.

163. 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 to be divided as aforesaid 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

164. (1) The Directors, Secretary and other officers and every Auditor of the Company at any time, whether at present or in the past, and the liquidator or trustees (if any) acting or who have acted 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 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 fraud or dishonesty which may attach to such Director.

ALTERATION OF BYE-LAWS AND AMENDMENT TO  
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AND NAME OF COMPANY

165. 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

166. No Member shall be entitled to require discovery of or any information in respect of 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 to communicate to the public.