

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
JINHUI HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED

金輝集團有限公司

Incorporated the 23rd day of April, 1991.

HONG KONG

(embodied all amendments up to 27th May, 2024*)

** or such other date on which the Proposed Amendments are adopted.*

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 622)

Company Limited by Shares

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

JINHUI HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED

金輝集團有限公司

*(Adopted by special resolution passed on 15th November, 1991; and
amended by special resolutions passed on 31st August, 1994,
12th June, 1996, 21st June, 2004, 20th May, 2005, 26th June, 2006 and 27th May, 2024*)*

** or such other date on which the Proposed Amendments are adopted.*

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) In these Articles the following words bear the following meanings:–

“actionable corporate communication”	has the same meaning as in the Listing Rules;
“associate”	has the same meaning as in the Listing Rules;
“these Articles”	the Articles of Association of the Company in their present form and all supplementary amended or substituted articles for the time being in force;
“the Board”	the board of directors for the time being of the Company or (as the context may require) the majority of directors present and voting at a meeting of the directors;
“clear days”	in relation to the period of a notice, that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
“clearing house”	a recognised clearing house as referred to in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) from time to time;
“close associate”	has the same meaning as in the Listing Rules;

“corporate communication”	has the same meaning as in the Listing Rules;
“Directors”	the directors for the time being of the Company;
“dollars” and “\$”	dollars in the lawful currency of Hong Kong;
“executed”	any mode of execution;
“the Group”	the Company and any subsidiary or subsidiaries of the Company;
“holder”	in relation to shares, the member whose name is entered in the Register as the holder of the shares;
“Hong Kong”	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China;
“hybrid meeting”	a general meeting held and conducted by (a) physical attendance and participation by members and/or proxies at the principal meeting venue and where applicable, one or more meeting venues; and (b) virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxies by means of virtual meeting technology;
“Listing Rules”	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as amended from time to time;
“meeting venues”	has the same meaning as in Article 57B;
“Office”	the registered office of the Company;
“the Ordinance”	subject to paragraph (3) of this Article, the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and any amendments thereto or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force and includes every other ordinance incorporated therein or substituted therefor and in the case of any such substitute the references in these Articles to the provisions of the ordinance shall be read as references to the provisions substituted therefor in the new ordinance;
“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 venue and where applicable, one or more meeting venues;
“principal meeting venue”	has the same meaning as in Article 49A(b);
“public holiday”	has the same meaning given to it by section 3 of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance (Chapter 1 of the Laws of Hong Kong);

“published in the newspapers”	has the same meaning as in the Listing Rules;
“the Register”	the register of members of the Company, and includes any branch register to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Ordinance;
“the seal”	the common seal from time to time of the Company and the official seal (if any) kept by the Company as permitted by these Articles and the Ordinance;
“secretary”	the secretary of the Company or any other person authorised to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary;
“the Stock Exchange”	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;
“virtual meeting”	a general meeting held and conducted wholly and exclusively by virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxies by means of virtual meeting technology; and
“virtual meeting technology”	a technology that allows a person to listen, speak and vote at a meeting without being physically present at the meeting.

- (2) Save as aforesaid and unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these Articles bear the same meaning as in the Ordinance (except any statutory modification thereof not in force when these Articles become binding on the Company).
- (3) A reference in these Articles to any statute, the Listing Rules or provision of a statute or the Listing Rules includes a reference to any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.
- (4) A reference to any Article by number is to the particular Article of these Articles.
- (5) In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:–
- (a) words in the singular include the plural, and vice versa;
 - (b) words importing any gender shall include all genders; and
 - (c) a reference to a person includes a reference to a body corporate and to an unincorporated body of persons.
- (6) In these Articles:–
- (a) references to writing include references to typewriting, printing, lithography, photography and any other modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form;

- (b) references to “other” and “otherwise” shall not be construed ejusdem generis where a wider construction is possible;
 - (c) references to a power are to a power of any kind, whether administrative, discretionary or otherwise;
 - (d) references to a committee of the Directors are to a committee established in accordance with these Articles, whether or not comprised wholly of Directors; and
 - (e) wherever any provision of these Articles (except a provision for the appointment of a proxy) requires that a communication as between the Company, its Directors or members be effected in writing, the requirement may be satisfied by the communication being given in the form of an electronic record.
 - (f) [Repealed]
- (7) The headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these Articles.
2. (1) The regulations in Schedule 1 (Model Articles for Public Companies Limited by Shares) to the Companies (Model Articles) Notice (Chapter 622H of the Laws of Hong Kong) shall not apply to the Company.
- (2) The name of the Company is Jinhui Holdings Company Limited (金輝集團有限公司).
- (3) The liability of the members is limited.
- (4) The liability of the members is limited to any amount unpaid on the shares held by the members.

SHARE CAPITAL

3. [Repealed]
4. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attaching to any existing shares or any class of shares, any share may be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such preferred, deferred or special rights or such restrictions whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine (or, if the Company has not so determined, as the Directors may determine).
- 4A. The Directors may with the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or securities of the Company on such terms as they may from time to time determine.
- 4B. Any new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as the general meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct and, if no direction be given, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and of these Articles, as the Directors shall determine, and in particular such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in the distribution of assets of the Company and with special rights or without any right of voting. If any shares so issued

are with different voting rights or do not carry voting rights, the words “restricted voting” or “limited voting” or “non-voting” must appear in the designation of such shares.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, any share may be issued which is or is to be liable, to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by the Directors or provided by these Articles. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and these Articles, the Company may purchase its own shares, including any redeemable shares, provided that, to the extent required by the Ordinance, the manner of purchase has first been authorised by the Company in general meeting and may make payment therefor in any manner authorised by the Ordinance. Where the Company intends to purchase for redemption any redeemable share of the Company, any purchase not made through the Stock Exchange or by tender shall be limited to a maximum price and tenders shall be invited from all the members holding redeemable shares of the Company alike.
6. [Repealed]
7. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Ordinance. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other. The Company may also on any issue of share capital pay such brokerage as may be lawful.
8. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by law) the Company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety of it in the holder.
- 8A. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and these Articles, 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.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

9. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, if at any time the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied, either while the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up, with the consent in writing of at least three-fourths of the total voting rights of the members holding the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class, but not otherwise. To every such separate meeting the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall apply, except that the necessary quorum at any such meeting other than an adjourned meeting shall be two persons together holding or representing by proxy at least one-third of the total voting rights of the issued shares of the class in question and at an adjourned meeting shall be one person holding shares of the class in question or his proxy.
10. Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any shares, those rights:–
 - (a) shall be deemed to be varied by the reduction of the capital paid up on those shares and by the creation or issue of further shares ranking in priority for payment of a dividend or in respect of capital or which confer on the holders voting rights more favourable than those conferred by the first-mentioned shares;

- (b) shall otherwise be deemed not to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu with or subsequent to the first-mentioned shares; and
- (c) shall be deemed not to be varied by the purchase by the Company of any of its own shares.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 11. (1) The Board shall cause to be kept a register of members and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Ordinance.
 - (2) Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, if the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a branch register of members at such location outside Hong Kong as the Board thinks fit.
 - (3) The Register shall be open for inspection by members provided that the Company may be permitted to close the Register in accordance with the Ordinance.
- 11A. (1) Every holder of shares shall be entitled without payment to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of that holding) or, upon payment for every certificate after the first of such sum not exceeding the maximum amount as permitted by the Stock Exchange from time to time, to several certificates each for one or more of his shares. Every certificate shall be issued under the seal and shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on them. The Company shall not be bound to register more than four persons as joint holders of any share or issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate or certificates to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them. 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 Articles, all or any other matters connected with the Company, except the transfer of the shares, be deemed the sole holder thereof.
- (2) If a share certificate is defaced, worn-out, lost or destroyed, it will be replaced on payment of such sum not exceeding the maximum amount as permitted by the Stock Exchange from time to time, on such terms and conditions, if any, as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity as the Directors think fit and in the case of wearing-out or defacement, after delivery up of the old certificate. In the case of destruction or loss, the person to whom such replacement certificate is given shall also bear and pay to the Company the costs incurred by the Company (or its registrar) in publishing the required public notice.

LIEN

- 12. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all amounts (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The Directors may declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to all amounts payable in respect of it.

13. The Company may sell, in such manner as the Directors determine, any share on which the Company has a lien if an amount in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share, or the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.
14. To give effect to the sale the Directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the proceeds of sale nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
15. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the amount for which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the Company for cancellation of the certificate for the share sold and subject to a like lien for any amount not presently payable as existed upon the share before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the share at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

16. Subject to the terms of allotment, the Directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any amounts unpaid on their shares and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the Company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the Company of an amount due under it, be revoked in whole or in part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. 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.
17. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call was passed.
18. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of it.
19. If a call or an instalment of a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due shall pay interest on the amount unpaid, from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the shares in question or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at such rate not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum as the Directors may determine, but the Directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.
20. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, including an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid these Articles shall apply as if that sum had become due and payable by virtue of a call.
21. Subject to the terms of allotment, the Directors may differentiate between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.

22. The Directors may receive from any member willing to advance it all or any part of the amount unpaid on the shares held by him (beyond the sums actually called up) as a payment in advance of calls, and such payment shall, to the extent of it, extinguish the liability on the shares in respect of which it is advanced. The Company may pay interest on the amount so received, or so much of it as exceeds the sums called up on the shares in respect of which it has been received, at such rate (if any) as the member and the Directors agree.
23. If a call or an instalment of a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the Directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited. If the notice is not complied with, any shares in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends and other amounts payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture. 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 Articles; 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.
24. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and, at any time before the disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors determine. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person, the Directors may authorise someone to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.
25. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the Company for all amounts which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those amounts before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at such rate not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum as the Directors may determine from the date of forfeiture until payment, but the Directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.
26. A statutory declaration by a Director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer, if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of 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 relating to the forfeiture or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

27. All transfers of shares may be effected by instruments of transfer in writing executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, where the shares are not fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee in any usual common form or in such other form as the Directors may accept and may be under hand only. In the case of a corporate transferor or transferee, the transfer may be executed by such mechanical form of signature as the Directors may approve in the case of any particular company subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit to impose. All instruments of transfer must be left at the registered office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint.
- 27A. The Company shall, within ten business days after the date on which a transfer of any of its shares is lodged with the Company, complete and have ready for delivery the certificates of all shares so transferred, unless the conditions of issue of the shares otherwise provide. For the purpose of this Article, “business days” means any day on which the Stock Exchange is open for the business of dealing in securities, and “transfer” means a transfer duly stamped and otherwise valid, and does not include such transfer as the Company is for any reason entitled to refuse to register and does not register.
28. The Directors may, in their absolute discretion and without giving any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid. They may also refuse to register a transfer of a share unless the instrument of transfer:–
- (a) is lodged, duly stamped, at the Office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for the share to which it relates, such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer and such fee not exceeding the maximum amount as permitted by the Stock Exchange from time to time;
 - (b) is in respect of only one class of share; and
 - (c) is in favour of not more than four transferees.
29. If the Directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the refusal. Upon request by the transferor or transferee in writing, the Directors must, within twenty-eight days after receiving such request, send to the transferor or transferee (as the case may be) a statement of the reasons for the refusal.
30. The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the Directors may determine.
31. Subject to the provisions of these Articles and the rules of the Stock Exchange, no other fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
32. The Company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the Directors refuse to register shall (except in the case of fraud) be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.
33. Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the Directors from recognising a renunciation of the allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

33A. [Repealed]

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

34. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, or his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest; but nothing in this Article shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.
35. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the Directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the provisions of these Articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer signed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.
36. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. Provided always that the Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share, and if the notice is not complied within 90 days the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

UNTRACEABLE MEMBERS

37. Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under Article 38(1), the Company may cease sending cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants by post if dividend cheques or warrants have been left uncashed for 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.
38. (1) The Company shall be entitled to sell in such manner as the Board thinks fit any share held by a member, or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission, if:—
- (a) for a period of 12 years no cheque or warrant for amounts payable in respect of the share sent and payable in a manner authorised by these Articles has been cashed and no communication has been received by the Company from the member or person concerned;
 - (b) during that period at least three dividends in respect of the share have become payable;

- (c) the Company has, after the expiration of that period, by an advertisement published in the newspapers and by notice to the Stock Exchange if shares of the class concerned are listed on that exchange, given notice of its intention to sell such share; and
 - (d) the Company has not during the further period of three months after the date of the advertisement and prior to the sale of the share received any communication from the member or person concerned.
- (2) To give effect to the sale the Company may appoint any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share, and the instrument shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the registered holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the proceeds of sale, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings relating to the sale. The Company shall be indebted to the member or other person entitled to the share for an amount equal to the net proceeds of the sale, but no trust or duty to account shall arise and no interest shall be payable in respect of the proceeds of sale.

39. [Repealed]

40. [Repealed]

41. [Repealed]

42. [Repealed]

ALTERATIONS OF CAPITAL

43. The Company may from time to time alter its capital in any one or more of the ways permitted by the Ordinance.

44. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the Directors may on behalf of those members sell to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, the Company) the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members or retain the net proceeds for the benefit of the Company, and the Directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

45. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital in any way.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

46. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, the Company may purchase its own shares and securities which carry a right to subscribe or purchase shares out of its own issued share capital including redeemable shares but not unless the purchase has been sanctioned by a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares or securities convertible into shares in the Company.

GENERAL MEETINGS

47. Except as provided by the Ordinance, the Company shall in each financial year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance. All meetings of the members of the Company other than annual general meetings shall be called general meetings. All general meetings (including an annual general meeting, any adjourned meeting or postponed meeting) may be held in such manner: (a) as a physical meeting in any part of the world and at one or more meeting venues; (b) as a hybrid meeting; or (c) as a virtual meeting, as may be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion.
48. (1) The Directors may, if they think fit, call a general meeting.
- (2) General meetings shall also be convened by the Directors on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Ordinance.
49. An annual general meeting shall be called by twenty-one clear days' notice in writing at the least, and a meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice in writing. The notice shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Articles, entitled to receive such notices from the Company, provided that subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Article be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:—
- (a) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) in any other case, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together representing at least 95 per cent. of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the members.
- 49A. The notice of a general meeting shall:
- (a) specify the date and time of the meeting;
- (b) save for a virtual meeting, specify the physical venues of the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more physical venues using any technology that enables members who are not together at the same physical venue to listen, speak and vote at the meeting (in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance), including the principal physical venue of the meeting (the “principal meeting venue”) and the other meeting venues);
- (c) if the general meeting is to be a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting, include a statement to that effect and with details of the virtual meeting technology for virtual attendance and participation at the meeting (and such virtual meeting technology may vary from meeting to meeting as the Board, in its sole discretion, may see fit) or where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting;
- (d) state the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting;
- (e) in the case of a notice calling an annual general meeting, states that the meeting is an annual general meeting;

- (f) if a resolution is intended to be moved at the meeting, include notice of the resolution and include or be accompanied by a statement containing the information and explanation, if any, that is reasonably necessary to indicate the purpose of the resolution; and
- (g) contain a statement specifying a member's right to appoint a proxy or separate proxies in accordance with the Ordinance.

49B. Written notice must be given to every member in accordance with Articles 49 and 49A.

50. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

51. [Repealed]

52. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member, shall be a quorum.

52A. Any member or proxy or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member attending and participating in the physical meeting held in one or more meeting venues, or any member or proxy or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a member attending and participating in a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of virtual meeting technology is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting and entitled to vote at the meeting in question.

53. If a quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting if convened on the requisition of or by 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 place (where applicable), or to such day, time and place (where applicable) and in such form and manner referred to in Article 47 as the Directors may determine. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

54. The chairman (if any) of the Board, or in his absence the vice-chairman (if any), or in the absence of both of them some other Director nominated by the Directors, shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor the vice- chairman nor such other Director (if any) is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the Directors present shall elect one of their number present to be chairman and, if there is only one Director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.

55. If no Director is willing to act as chairman, or if no Director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.

56. A Director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares.

57. Without prejudice to any other power of adjournment he may have under these Articles or at common law, the chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place (where applicable) and/or from one form to another (a physical meeting, a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting), but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting specifying the details required in Article 49A but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting.

57A. If it appears to the chairman that:

- (a) the virtual meeting technology at the principal meeting venue or at such other meeting venues at which the meeting may be attended has become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Article 57B or is 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 a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting, virtual meeting technology being made available by the Company has 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 Articles or the Ordinance, the chairman may, at his absolute discretion, without the consent of the members or proxies present at the meeting, and before or after the meeting has started and irrespective of whether a quorum is present, interrupt or adjourn the meeting (including adjournment for indefinite period). All business conducted at the meeting up to the time of such adjournment shall be valid.

57B. 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 virtual meeting technology at such venue or venues ("meeting venues") determined by the Board at its absolute discretion.

57C. All general meetings are subject to the following and, where appropriate, all references to members in this Article shall include proxies and duly appointed representatives:

- (a) where a member is attending a meeting venue 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 venue;

- (b) where members are physically present at a meeting venue and/or participating in a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of virtual meeting technology, that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings are valid provided that the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate virtual meeting technology is available throughout the meeting to ensure that members at all meeting venues and/or members participating in a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of virtual meeting technology 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 venues and/or where members participate in a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of virtual meeting technology, a failure (for any reason) of the virtual meeting technology or communication equipment, or any other failure in the arrangements for enabling those in a meeting venue other than the principal meeting venue to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened, or in the case of a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting, the inability of one or more members to access, or continue to access, the virtual meeting technology despite adequate virtual meeting technology having been made available by the Company, shall not affect the validity of the meeting or the resolutions passed, or any business conducted there or any action taken pursuant to such business provided that there is a quorum present throughout the meeting; and
- (d) if any of the meeting venues is not in the same jurisdiction as the principal meeting venue and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, unless otherwise stated in the notice, the provisions of these Articles concerning the service and giving of notice for the meeting, and the time for lodging proxies, shall apply by reference to the principal meeting venue; and in the case of a virtual meeting, the time for lodging proxies shall be as stated in the notice for the meeting.

57D. 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 venue and/or any meeting venues and/or participation and/or voting in a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of virtual meeting technology (whether involving the issue of tickets or some other means of identification, passcode, seat reservation, electronic voting or otherwise) as it/he shall in its/his absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time change any such arrangements, provided that, if applicable, a member who, pursuant to such arrangements, is not entitled to attend in person (in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy, at any meeting venue shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other meeting venues; and the entitlement of any member so to attend the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at any of such meeting venues 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.

57E. The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction as 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 venue, 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 Article 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.

- 57F. All persons seeking to attend and participate in a virtual meeting or a hybrid meeting shall be responsible for maintaining adequate virtual meeting technology to enable them to do so. Subject to Article 57A, any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting by way of virtual meeting technology shall not invalidate the proceedings of and/or resolutions passed at that meeting.
- 57G. Without prejudice to other provisions in these Articles, a physical meeting may also be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other virtual meeting technologies as to 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.
58. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded or a poll is required to be demanded pursuant to the Listing Rules. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, a poll may be demanded:—
- (a) by the chairman; or
 - (b) by not less than five members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (c) by a member or members representing not less than 5 per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.
 - (d) [Repealed]
60. Unless a poll is duly demanded, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority, and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
61. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman, and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
62. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs, and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
63. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

64. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs, not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
65. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting in respect of which it is demanded. In any other case, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

VOTE OF MEMBERS

66. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or proxy who is not himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote, and on a poll every member, who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or proxy, shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder which is fully paid-up or credited as fully paid-up (but so that no amount paid-up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid-up on the share).
67. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the Register.
68. A member of unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere) in lunacy may vote, on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, curator basis, or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or curator basis appointed by that court, who may on a poll vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors of the authority of the person claiming the right to vote shall be deposited at the Office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised, and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.
69. No member shall have the right to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in person or by representative or proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all amounts presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
- 69A. All members have the right to speak and vote at a general meeting except where any member is, under the Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

70. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter or to the counting of, or failure to count, any vote, except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered. Subject to any objection made in due time, every vote counted and not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid and every vote disallowed or not counted shall be invalid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
71. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy or (in the case of a corporate member) by a duly authorised representative. A member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses the same way. A proxy need not be a member.
72. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the Directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor. A corporation may execute a form of proxy either under its common seal or under the hand of a duly authorised officer. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. Deposit of an instrument of proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting at the meeting or at any adjournment of it.
73. The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of the authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority or in some other way approved by the Directors may:–
- (a) be deposited at the Office or at such other place in Hong Kong as is specified in the notice convening the meeting, or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting, or delivered electronically to the Company in the manner specified by the Company, in each case, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
 - (b) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting to the chairman or to the secretary or to any Director;
- and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. In calculating the periods set out above, no account is to be taken of any part of a day that is a public holiday.
74. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll, unless notice of the determination was received by the Company at the Office, or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited, before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll not taken on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.
75. The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a general meeting shall: (i) be deemed to confer authority upon the proxy to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any resolution (or amendment thereto) put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit provided that any form issued to a member for use by him for appointing a proxy to attend and vote at a general meeting or at an annual general meeting at which any

business is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the member, according to his intention, to instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any such business; and (ii) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

76. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date named in it as the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date.
77. The Directors may at the expense of the Company send instruments of proxy to the members by post or otherwise (with or without provision for their return prepaid) for use at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in blank or nominating in the alternative the chairman or any other person. If for the purpose of any meeting invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the invitations are issued at the Company's expense, they shall be issued to all (and not to some only) of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote at it. The accidental omission to send such an instrument or give such an invitation to, or the non-receipt thereof by, any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

CORPORATION ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES

78. (a) Any corporation which is a member of the Company 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 separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares. Except as otherwise provided in these Articles, the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same power on behalf of the corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company, and the corporation shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present at it.
- (b) If a clearing house or a nominee of a clearing house is a member of the Company, it may by resolution of its directors or other governing body 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 person is so authorised. A person so authorised under the provisions of this Article shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the clearing house (or its nominee) which he represents as that clearing house (or its nominee) could exercise if it were an individual member and the clearing house (or its nominee) shall for the purpose of these Articles be deemed to be represented at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present thereat.
- (c) Any reference in these Articles to a duly authorised representative of a member being a corporation shall mean a representative authorised under the provisions of this Article.

DIRECTORS

79. Unless otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution the number of Directors (other than alternate Directors) shall not be subject to any maximum but shall not be less than two.
80. A Director shall not require a share qualification but shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at all general meetings of the Company and of any class of members of the Company.
81. (1) The Directors shall be entitled to receive by way of remuneration for their services such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is voted) to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as the Board may agree, or failing agreement, equally, except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the remuneration is paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company except in the case of sums paid in respect of Directors' fees.
- (2) The Directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Directors or of committees of the Directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties as Directors.
- (3) Any Director who performs services which the Directors consider go beyond the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid such special remuneration (whether by way of bonus, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Directors may determine.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

82. Any Director (other than an alternate Director) may appoint any other Director, or any other person approved by resolution of the Directors and willing to act, to be an alternate Director and may remove from office an alternate Director appointed by him.
83. An alternate Director shall (unless he is absent from Hong Kong) be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Directors and of committees of the Directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director in his absence, but shall not (unless the Company by ordinary resolution otherwise determines) be entitled to any fees for his services as an alternate Director.
84. An alternate Director shall cease to be an alternate Director if his appointor ceases to be a Director; but, if a Director retires by rotation or otherwise but is reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate Director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his reappointment.

85. An appointment or removal of an alternate Director shall be by notice to the Company executed by the Director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the Directors.
86. Save as otherwise provided in these Articles, an alternate Director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a Director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults, and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the Director appointing him. The Director appointing the alternate Director shall not be vicariously liable for any tort committed by the alternate Director while acting in the capacity of an alternate Director.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

87. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and these Articles and to any directions given by special resolution, may exercise all the powers of the Company. No alteration of these Articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this Article shall not be limited by any special power given to the Directors by these Articles and a meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the Directors.
88. (1) The Board may from time to time at their discretion exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow or to secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof.
- (2) The Board may raise or secure the payment or repayment of such sum or sums in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit and, in particular by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities of the Company, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.
- (3) Debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued.
- (4) Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities may be issued at a discount, 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.
- (5) (a) The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Ordinance in regard to the registration of mortgages and charges therein specified and otherwise.
- (b) If the Company issues a series of debentures or debenture stock not transferable by delivery, the Board shall cause a proper register to be kept of the holders of such debentures in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance.

- (6) 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.

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

89. (1) The Directors may delegate any of their powers:–
- (a) to any managing director, any Director holding any other executive office or any other Director;
 - (b) to any committee consisting of one or more Directors and (if thought fit) one or more other persons; and
 - (c) to any local board or agency for managing any of the affairs of the Company either in Hong Kong or elsewhere.
- (2) Any such delegation (which may include authority to sub-delegate all or any of the powers delegated) may be subject to any conditions the Directors impose and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or varied. The power to delegate under this Article, being without limitation, includes power to delegate the determination of any fee, remuneration or other benefit which may be paid or provided to any Director and is not restricted in its application to sub-paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of paragraph (1) of this Article by reference to or inference from any other of those sub-paragraphs. Subject as aforesaid, the proceedings of any committee, which comprises two or more members thereof shall be governed by such of these Articles as regulate the proceedings of Directors so far as they are capable of applying.

90. The Directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the agent of the Company for such purposes and subject to such conditions as they think fit, and may delegate any of their powers of such an agent. The Directors may revoke or vary any such appointment or delegation and may also authorise the agent to sub-delegate all or any of the powers vested to him.

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

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

92. At the annual general meeting in every year one-third of the Directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third, shall retire from office; but, if there is only one Director who is subject to retirement by rotation, he shall retire, provided that, in any case, every Director, including those appointed for a specific term, shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years.

93. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance and to these Articles, the Directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment, but as between persons who became or were last reappointed Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.
94. If the Company, at the meeting at which a Director retires by rotation, does not fill the vacancy the retiring Director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been reappointed unless at the meeting it is resolved not to fill the vacancy or a resolution for the reappointment of the Director is put to the meeting and lost.
95. No person other than a Director retiring by rotation shall be appointed or reappointed a Director at any general meeting unless:—
- (a) he is recommended by the Directors; or
 - (b) not earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting and not later than seven days prior to the date of the meeting which period shall be at least seven days, notice executed by a member qualified to vote on the appointment or reappointment has been given to the Company of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment, stating the particulars which would, if he were appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of Directors, together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed. Such notice shall be lodged with the Company no later than seven days prior to the date of the meeting appointed for such election.
96. At a general meeting a motion for the appointment of two or more persons as the Directors by a single resolution shall not be made, unless a resolution that it shall be so made has been first agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it, and for the purposes of this Article a motion for approving a person's appointment or for nominating a person for appointment shall be treated as a motion for his appointment.
97. Subject as aforesaid, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director, and may also determine the rotation in which any additional Directors are to retire.
98. The Directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of Directors to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of Directors (if any). A Director so appointed shall retire at the first annual general meeting after his appointment, and shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at the meeting.
99. Subject as aforesaid, a Director who retires at an annual general meeting may be reappointed. If he is not reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed, he shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place or, if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

100. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Ordinance, the Company may, by ordinary resolution, remove a Director before the expiration of his period of office (but such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of any contract of service between the Director and the Company) and, subject to these Articles, may, by ordinary resolution, appoint another person instead of him. A person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a Director on the day on which the Director in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or reappointed a Director.
101. The office of a Director shall be vacated if:—
- (a) he ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Ordinance or he becomes prohibited by law from being a Director; or
 - (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
 - (c) he resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company; or
 - (d) in the case of a Director who holds any executive office, his appointment as such is terminated or expires and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated; or
 - (e) he is absent for more than six consecutive months without permission of the Directors from meetings of the Directors held during that period and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated; or
 - (f) he is requested in writing by all the other Directors to resign.
102. No person shall be disqualified from being appointed or reappointed as a director and no director shall be requested to vacate that office by reason of his attaining any particular age.

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

103. The Directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office under the Company and any such appointment may be made for such term, at such remuneration and on such other conditions as the Directors think fit. Any appointment of a Director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a Director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the Director and the Company. All the directors, other than the Chairman and the Managing Director, shall be subject to retirement by rotation as provided in these Articles.
104. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, and provided that he has disclosed to the Directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a Director notwithstanding his office:—
- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;

- (b) may
 - (i) 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 Ordinance, 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 Article;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) 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 Articles 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 the 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; and
- (c) shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate;

and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

- (2) For the purposes of this Article:–
- (a) a general notice given to the Directors that a Director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the Director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and
 - (b) an interest of which a Director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

105. The Directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any Director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the Company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the Company or a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

106. (1) Subject to the provisions of these Articles, the Directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit.
- (2) The Board or any committee of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting are capable of hearing each other. A Director may, and the secretary at the request of a Director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director and alternate Director either in writing or by telephone, facsimile transmission, telex or telegram at the address from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine. Provided that notice need not be given to any Director or alternate Director for the time being absent from Hong Kong. A Director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be prospective or retrospective.
- (3) If a Director notifies the Company in writing of an address in Hong Kong at which notice of meetings of the Directors is to be given to him when he is absent from Hong Kong, he shall, if so absent, be entitled to have notice given to him at that address; but the Company shall not be obliged by virtue of this paragraph to give any Director a longer period of notice than he would have been entitled to had he been present in Hong Kong at that address.

- (4) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director who is also an alternate Director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote; and an alternate Director who is appointed by two or more Directors shall be entitled to a separate vote on behalf of each of his appointors in the appointor's absence.
107. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Directors unless a quorum is present. The quorum may be fixed by the Directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. An alternate Director who is not himself a Director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum.
108. The continuing Directors or a sole continuing Director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of Directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing Directors or Director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.
109. The Directors may elect from their number, and remove, a chairman and a vice-chairman of the board of Directors. The chairman, or in his absence the vice-chairman, shall preside at all meetings of the Directors, but if there is no chairman or vice-chairman, or if at the meeting neither the chairman nor the vice chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, or if neither of them is willing to act as chairman, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
110. All acts done by a meeting of the Directors, or of a committee of the Directors, or by a person acting as a Director, shall notwithstanding that it may afterwards be discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any Director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a Director and had been entitled to vote.
111. A resolution in writing executed by all the Directors other than those absent from Hong Kong and such as are temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability or of a committee of the Directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors or (as the case may be) of that committee, duly convened and held, and may consist of several documents in the like form each executed by one or more Directors, but a resolution executed by an alternate Director need not also be executed by his appointor and, if it is executed by a Director who has appointed an alternate Director, it need not also be executed by an alternate Director in that capacity.
112. (1) Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, a Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) at a meeting of the Directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he or any of his close associates (and if required by the Listing Rules, his other associates) has a material interest (other than an interest in shares, debentures or other securities of, or otherwise in, the Company), unless the interest of the Director or any of his close associates (and if required by the Listing Rules, his other associates) arises only because of the case falls within one or more of the following sub-paragraphs and if required by the Listing Rules, all references to close associates in this Article shall refer to associates:—

- (a) the resolution relates to the giving to him or any of his close associates of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or any obligation incurred by him or any of them for the benefit of, the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
 - (b) the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or any of his close associates has himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (c) the interest of the Director or any of his close associates arises by virtue of him or any of them being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any shares in or debentures or other securities of the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase;
 - (d) the resolution relates to an arrangement for the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, including but without being limited to an employees' share scheme, pension fund, or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme, which does not accord to any Director or any of his close associates as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees to whom the arrangement relates; and
 - (e) the resolution relates to a transaction or arrangement with any other company in which the Director or any of his close associates is interested, whether directly or indirectly, as an officer or executive or shareholder or in which the director or any of his close associates is beneficially interested in shares of that company, provided that he and his close associates are not in aggregate holders of or beneficially interested in five per cent or more of the issued shares of any class of that company (or of any other company through which his interest or that of his close associates is derived) and not entitled to exercise five per cent or more of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company (and for the purpose of calculating the said percentage there shall be disregarded any shares held by the Director or his close associates as bare or custodian trustee and in which the Director and his close associates have no beneficial interest, and any shares comprised in any unit trust scheme in which the Director and his close associates are interested only as a unit holder).
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this Article and in relation to an alternate Director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate Director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate Director has otherwise.

- (3) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the fixing or varying of terms of appointment) of two or more Directors to offices or employment with the Company or any body corporate in which the Company is interested, the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately and (provided he is not by virtue of paragraph (1) of this Article, or otherwise under that paragraph, or for any other reason, precluded from voting) each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.
113. A Director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.
114. If a question arises at a meeting of the Directors as to the right of a Director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting (or, if the Director concerned is the chairman, to the other Directors at the meeting), and his ruling in relation to any Director other than himself (or, as the case may be, the ruling of the majority of the other Directors in relation to the chairman) shall be final and conclusive.

MINUTES

115. The Director shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:—
- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the Directors; and
 - (b) of all proceedings at meetings of the Company, of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, and of the Directors, and of a committee of the Directors, including the names of the Directors present at each such meeting.

SECRETARY AND AUDITORS

116. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, the secretary and any deputy or assistant secretary shall be appointed by the Directors for such term, at such remuneration and on such other conditions as they think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.
- 116A. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, the Company may, by ordinary resolution, appoint and fix the remuneration of the auditors, and remove the auditors before the expiration of their period of office.

THE SEAL

117. The seal shall be used only by the authority of a resolution of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors. The Directors may determine whether any instrument to which the seal is affixed, shall be signed and, if it is to be signed, who shall sign it. Unless otherwise determined by the Directors:—

- (a) share certificates and, subject to the provisions of any instrument constituting the same, certificates issued under the seal in respect of any debentures or other securities, need not be signed and any signature may be applied to any such certificate by any mechanical or other means or may be printed on it; and
 - (b) every other instrument to which the seal is affixed shall be signed by one Director and by the secretary or another Director.
118. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, the Company may have an official seal for use in any place abroad.

DIVIDENDS

119. The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company available for that purpose. The Board may retain any dividends or other moneys payable on or in respect of shares upon which the Company has a lien, and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or engagements in respect of which the lien exists. The Board may deduct from any dividend or bonus payable to a shareholder all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.
120. The Directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the Directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The Directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. If the Directors act in good faith they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.
121. Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid. If any share is issued on terms that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, it shall rank for dividend accordingly. In any other case, dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid. For the purpose of this Article, an amount paid up on a share in advance of a call shall be treated, in relation to any dividend declared after the payment but before the call, as not paid up on the share.
122. Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Board may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, with or without offering any rights to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash, and where any difficulty arises in

regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may determine that fractional entitlements shall be aggregated and sold and the benefit shall accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may appoint any person to sign and requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. Where requisite, a contract shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and the Board may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

123. Any dividend or other money payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque or warrant sent by post to the registered address of the person entitled or, if two or more persons are other holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the Register or to such person and to such address as the person or person entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct and payment of the cheque or warrant shall be a good discharge to the Company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other money payable in respect of the share.
124. No dividend or other money payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company, unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.
125. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for six years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the Directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company.
126. (1) Whenever the Directors or the Company have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on the share capital of the Company, the Directors may further resolve:—
 - (a) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up on the basis that the shares so allotted shall be of the same class or classes as the class or classes already held by the members and the members will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof) in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:—
 - (i) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Directors;

- (ii) the Directors, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the members 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 lieu and in satisfaction thereof shares 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 Directors shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any reserve or fund of the Company as the Directors may determine, a sum in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the non-elected shares on such basis;
- (b) that members entitled to such dividend shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Directors may think fit on the basis that the shares so allotted shall be of the same class or classes as the class or classes of shares already held by the member. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:–
- (i) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Directors;
 - (ii) the Directors, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the members of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
 - (iii) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded; and

- (iv) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised (“the elected shares”) and in lieu thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Directors shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any reserve or fund of the Company as the Directors may determine, a sum in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected shares on such basis.
- (2) The shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this Article shall rank *pari passu* in all respect with the shares then in issue save only as regards participation:–
 - (i) in the relevant dividend (or the right to receive or to elect to receive an allotment of shares in lieu thereof as aforesaid); or
 - (ii) in any other distribution, bonuses or rights paid, made, declared or announced prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of the relevant dividend

unless, contemporaneously with the announcement by the Directors of their proposal to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (1) of this Article in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with its announcement of the distribution, bonus or rights in questions, the Directors shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of the Article shall rank for participation in such distribution, bonus or rights.

- (3) The Directors 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 Article with full power to the Directors to make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions. The Directors may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any further shares to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.
- (4) The Company may upon the recommendation of the Directors by special resolution resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article 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.

- (5) The Directors may resolve that the rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be made available to any holders of ordinary shares where the Directors believe that the making available of these rights of election and/or allotting these shares to them would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that for any other reason the rights of election should not be made available, and/or the allotment of these shares should not be made, to them.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

127. The Directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:–
- (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the Company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of any reserve or fund of the Company;
 - (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members in proportion to the number of the shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively which would entitle them to participate in a distribution of that sum if the shares were fully paid and the sum were then distributable and were distributed by way of dividend and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full shares or debentures of the Company, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other;
 - (c) resolve that any shares so allotted to any member in respect of a holding by him of any partly paid shares shall so long as such shares remain partly paid rank for dividend only to the extent that the latter shares rank for dividend;
 - (d) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates (or by ignoring fractions) or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions;
 - (e) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any further shares to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members; and
 - (f) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to such resolution as aforesaid.

RECORD DATES

128. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares, the Company or the Directors may fix a date as the record date by reference to which a dividend will be declared or paid or a distribution, allotment or issue made, and that date may be before, on or after the date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.

ACCOUNTS

129. No member (other than a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or other document of the Company, unless he is authorised to do so by statutes, by order of the court, by the Directors or by ordinary resolution of the Company.
130. A printed copy of the Directors' and auditors' reports accompanied by printed copies of the statement of financial position and every document required by the Ordinance to be annexed to the statement of financial position shall, not less than twenty-one clear days before the annual general meeting before which they are to be laid, be given to every member and holder of debentures of the Company in accordance with Article 132, and to the auditors; but this Article shall not require a copy of those documents to be given to any member or holder of debentures of whose address the Company is unaware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures. If all or any of the shares in or debentures of the Company are listed or dealt in on any stock exchange, there shall at the same time be forwarded to the secretary of that stock exchange such number of copies of each of those documents as may be required by the regulations of that stock exchange.
- 130A. Notwithstanding Article 130, the Company shall be entitled to, pursuant to a relevant notice of intent sent by the member or holder of debentures to the Company, deliver or sent by post to the member or holder of debentures of the Company a copy of a summary financial report prepared in accordance with the Ordinance in place of a copy of the documents referred to in Article 130 from which the report is derived.

For the purpose of this Article, "summary financial report" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in the Ordinance.

NOTICES

131. Any notice (including corporate communication and actionable corporate communication) to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Articles shall be in writing, except that a notice calling a meeting of the Directors need not be in writing.
132. To the extent permitted by and subject to the Ordinance and the Listing Rules, the Company may give any notice (including corporate communication) to a member in any of the following manners:
- (a) personally; or
 - (b) by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address; or
 - (c) by sending or otherwise making available to members using electronic means; or
 - (d) by making available on the Company's website and the Stock Exchange's website.

In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

- 132A. Without prejudice to Article 132 and to the extent permitted by the Ordinance and the Listing Rules from time to time, the Company may give actionable corporate communication by sending or otherwise making available to members individually using electronic means.
133. A member present either in person or by proxy, or in the case of a corporate member by a duly authorised representative or proxy, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.
134. (1) Any notice to be given to a member may be given by reference to the Register as it stands at any time within the period of fifteen days before the notice is given; and no change in the Register after that time shall invalidate the giving of the notice.
- (2) Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the Register, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title; but this paragraph does not apply to a notice given under section 329 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong).
135. Where, by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within Hong Kong, the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notice sent by post, notice of the meeting shall be sufficiently given if published in the newspapers or made available in any way permitted by Article 132. The Company shall send a copy of the notice to members by post if at least seven clear days before the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout Hong Kong again becomes practicable.
136. Any notice to be given by the Company to the members or any of them, and not provided for by or pursuant to these Articles, shall be sufficiently given if published in the newspapers or made available in any way permitted by Article 132.
137. A notice sent by post shall be deemed to have been given on the day following that on which the envelope or wrapper containing the notice was posted. Proof that the envelope or wrapper was properly addressed, prepaid and posted (by airmail if appropriate) shall be conclusive evidence that notice was given. A notice given by advertisement shall be deemed to have been served on the day on which the advertisement appears.
138. A notice may be given by the Company to the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending or delivering it in any manner authorised by these Articles for the giving of notice to a member addressed to that person by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description, at the address, if any, within Hong Kong supplied for that purpose by the person claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

139. (1) The Company may destroy:–
- (a) any instrument of transfer, after six years from the date on which it is registered;
 - (b) any dividend mandate or notification of change of name or address, after two years from the date on which it is recorded;
 - (c) any share certificate, after one year from the date on which it is cancelled; and
 - (d) any other document on the basis of which an entry in the Register is made, at any time after the expiry of six years from the date on which an entry in the Register was first made in respect of that document.
- (2) Any document referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article may be destroyed earlier than the relevant date authorised by that paragraph, provided that a permanent record of the document is made which is not destroyed before that date.
- (3) It shall be conclusively presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the Register purporting to have been made on the basis of a document destroyed in accordance with this Article was duly and properly made, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was duly registered, that every share certificate so destroyed was duly cancelled, and that every other document so destroyed was valid and effective in accordance with the particulars in the records of the Company: provided that:–
- (a) this Article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant;
 - (b) nothing in this Article shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document otherwise than in accordance with this Article which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article; and
 - (c) references in this Article to the destruction of any document include reference to the disposal of it in any manner.

WINDING UP

140. If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution and any other sanction required by law, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he may with the like sanction determine, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

140A. If the Company shall be wound up, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, at least three-quarters of the total voting rights of the members present and voting in person or by proxy at a general meeting shall be required to approve a voluntary winding up of the Company.

INDEMNITY

141. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a Director may otherwise be entitled, every Director or other officer or auditor of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, which relate to anything done or omitted to be done by him as Director, officer or auditor of the Company and in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted; or incurred in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court.
- (2) The Company may purchase and maintain for any Director, officer and auditor of the Company:—
- (a) insurance against any liability to the Company, a related company or any other party in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (save for fraud) of which he may be guilty in relation to the Company or a related company; and
 - (b) insurance against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, taken against him for any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (including fraud) of which he may be guilty in relation to the Company or a related company.

For the purpose of this Article, “related company” means any company that is the Company’s subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of that holding company.

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

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

143. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, at least three-quarters of the total voting rights of the members in a general meeting shall be required to approve changes to these Articles.