

THIRD AMENDED AND RESTATED

BYE-LAWS

OF

STELUX HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

THE COMPANIES ACT 1981

Company Limited by Shares

THIRD AMENDED AND RESTATED BYE-LAWS
(adopted pursuant to a special resolution passed on 19 August 2025)
OF
STELUX HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Interpretation

1. (a) The headings to these Bye-laws shall not be deemed to be part of these Bye-laws and shall not affect their interpretation and in the interpretation of these Bye-laws, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith:—

“announcement” shall mean an official publication of a notice or document of the Company, including a publication, subject to and to such extent permitted by the Listing Rules, by electronic communication or by advertisement published in the Newspapers or in such manner or means ascribed and permitted by the Listing Rules and applicable laws;

“Auditors” shall mean the auditors for the time being of the Company or, in the case of joint auditors, any one of them;

“Bermuda” shall mean the Islands of Bermuda;

“business day” shall mean any day on which The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited is open for the business of dealing in securities as defined under the Listing Rules;

“call” shall include any instalment of a call;

“capital” shall mean the share capital from time to time of the Company;

“clear days” shall mean in relation to the period of notice that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect.

“Clearing House” shall mean a recognised clearing house within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) or a clearing house recognised by the laws of a Relevant Territory.

“close associate(s)” in relation to any Director, shall have the same meaning as defined in the Listing Rules as modified from time to time, except that for purposes of Bye-law 109 where the transaction or arrangement to be approved by the Board is a connected transaction referred to in the Listing Rules, it shall have the same meaning as that ascribed to “associate” in the Listing Rules;

“Circumstances” shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 77E;

“corporate representative” shall mean any person appointed to act in that capacity pursuant to Bye-laws 96(A) or 96(B);

“debenture” and “debenture holder” shall respectively include “debenture stock” and “debenture stockholder”;

“dividend” shall include scrip dividends, distributions in specie or in kind, capital distributions and capitalisation issues, if not inconsistent with the subject or context;

“electronic communication” shall mean a communication sent, transmitted, conveyed and received by wire, by radio, by optical means or by other similar means in any form through any medium;

“electronic means” shall include sending or otherwise making available to the intended recipients of the communication an electronic communication;

“electronic meeting” shall mean a general meeting held and conducted wholly and exclusively by virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities;

“electronic notice” shall mean notice through telecopy, telegraph, telex, facsimile transmission, internet, e-mail or other electronic means of communication, capable of making a written record;

“electronic proxy” shall mean a proxy intended where provided for within these Bye-laws whereby a party so authorised herein may designate another party to attend, represent or to vote for them, where appropriate and provided for, through telecopy, telegraph, telex, facsimile transmission, internet, e-mail or other electronic means of communication, capable of making a written record;

“electronic signature” shall have the same meaning ascribed to it in the ETA;

“ETA” means the Electronic Transactions Act 1999 of Bermuda (as amended from time to time);

“Head Office” shall mean such office of the Company as the Board may from time to time determine to be the principal office of the Company;

“Hong Kong” shall mean the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China;

“HK Companies Ordinance” shall mean the Companies Ordinance, Cap. 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong as may be amended from time to time;

“HK\$” shall mean Hong Kong dollars or other the lawful currency for the time being of Hong Kong;

“hybrid meeting” shall mean a general meeting convened for the:

- (i) physical attendance by members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations; and
- (ii) virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities;

“Listing Rules” shall mean the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (as may be amended from time to time);

“Meeting Location” shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 77A;

“month” shall mean a calendar month;

“physical meeting” shall mean a general meeting held and conducted by physical attendance and participation by members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and/or where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations;

“Principal Meeting Place” shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 71;

“Principal Register” shall mean the register of members of the Company maintained in Bermuda;

“Registration Office” shall mean in respect of any class of share capital, such place or places in the Relevant Territory or elsewhere where the Board from time to time determine to keep a branch register of members in respect of that class of share capital and where (except in cases where the Board otherwise agree) transfers or other documents of title for such class of share capital are to be lodged for registration and are to be registered;

“Relevant Territory” shall mean Hong Kong or such other territory as the Board may from time to time decide if the issued share capital of the Company is listed on a stock exchange in such territory;

“seal” shall mean any common seal from time to time of the Company and includes, unless the context otherwise requires, any duplicate seal that the Company may have as permitted by the Statutes;

“Securities Seal” shall mean a seal for use for sealing certificates for shares or other securities issued by the Company which is a facsimile of the Seal of the Company with the addition on its face of the words “Securities Seal” or in such other form as the Board may approve;

“Secretary” shall mean the person or corporation for the time being performing the duties of that office and where two or more persons are appointed to act as Joint Secretaries shall include any one of those persons;

“share” shall mean share in the capital of the Company and includes stock except where a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied;

“shareholders” or “members” shall mean the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares in the capital of the Company;

“subsidiary” shall mean any subsidiary within the meaning of section 86 of the Companies Act;

“the Board” shall mean the Board of Directors from time to time of the Company or (as the context may require) the majority of Directors present and voting at a meeting of the Directors at which there is a quorum;

“these Bye-laws” or “these presents” shall mean these Bye-laws in their present form and all supplementary, amended or substituted Bye-laws for the time being in force;

“the Company” or “this Company” shall mean Stelux Holdings International Limited;

“the Companies Act” shall mean the Companies Act 1981 as may from time to time be amended;

“the Chairman” shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 123;

“the register” shall mean the Principal Register or any branch register to be kept pursuant to the provisions of Bye-law 15;

“the Statutes” shall mean the Companies Act, the ETA, and every other act (as may from time to time be amended) for the time being in force in Bermuda applying to or affecting the Company;

“the Vice-Chairman” shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 123;

“Transfer Office” shall mean the place where the Principal Register is situate for the time being;

“treasury share(s)” shall mean share(s) of the Company purchased or acquired by the Company and have been held by the Company as treasury share(s);

“writing” or “printing” shall, unless the contrary intention appears, include writing, printing, lithography, photography, typewriting, photocopies, telecopier messages and every other mode of representing or reproducing words or figures in a legible and non-transitory form or, to the extent permitted by and in accordance with the Statutes and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, any visible form, substitute for writing (including an electronic communication), or modes of representing or reproducing words partly in one visible form and partly in another visible form, and including where the representation takes the form of electronic display, provided that both the mode of service of the relevant document or notice and the member’s election comply with the applicable Statutes, rules and regulations;

- (b) In these Bye-laws, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent herewith:
 - (i) words denoting the singular shall include the plural and words denoting the plural shall include the singular;
 - (ii) words importing any gender shall include every gender and words importing persons shall include partnerships, firms, companies and corporations;
 - (iii) words importing persons shall include partnerships, firms, companies and corporations;
 - (iv) references in these Bye-laws to notices and proxies will apply mutatis mutandis to electronic notices and electronic proxies provided always that said electronic notices and electronic proxies shall be designed, restricted and limited to their respective use in accordance with these Bye-laws for notices or proxies as may be relevant;

- (v) references to a document being signed or executed include references to it being signed or executed under hand or under seal or by electronic signature or by electronic communication or by any other method and references to a notice or document include a notice or document recorded or stored in any digital, electronic, electrical, magnetic or other retrievable form or medium and information in visible form whether having physical substance or not;
- (vi) a reference to a meeting shall mean a meeting convened and held in any manner permitted by these Bye-laws and any member or Director attending and participating at a meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Statutes and all other applicable laws, rules and regulations and these Bye-laws, and the terms “attend”, “participate”, “attending”, “participating”, “attendance” and “participation” shall be construed accordingly;
- (vii) references to a person’s participation in the business of a general meeting include without limitation and as relevant the right (including, in the case of a corporation or a Clearing House, through a duly authorised corporate representative) to raise questions, make statements, speak, vote, be represented by a proxy and have access in hard copy or electronic form to all documents which are required by the Statutes and all other applicable laws, rules and regulations or these Bye-laws to be made available at the meeting, and participate and participating in the business of a general meeting shall be construed accordingly;
- (viii) references to the right of a member to speak at an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting shall include the right to raise questions or make statements to the chairman of the meeting, verbally or in written form, by means of electronic facilities. Such a right shall be deemed to have been duly exercised if the questions or statements may be heard or seen by all or some of the persons present at the meeting (or only by the chairman of the meeting) in which event the chairman of the meeting shall relay the questions raised or the statements made verbatim to all persons present at the meeting, either orally or in writing using electronic facilities;

- (ix) references to electronic facilities include, without limitation, website addresses, webinars, webcast, video or any form of conference call systems (telephone, video, web or otherwise);
 - (x) where a member is a corporation or a Clearing House, any reference in these Bye-laws to a member shall, where the context requires, refer to a duly authorised corporate representative of such member;
 - (xi) subject as aforesaid, any words or expressions defined in the Companies Act (except any statutory modification thereof not in force when these Bye-laws become binding on the Company) shall, if not inconsistent with the subject and/or context, bear the same meaning in these Bye-laws, save that “company” shall where the context permits include any company incorporated in Bermuda or elsewhere;
 - (xii) references to any statute or statutory provision shall include any orders regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as relating to any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;
 - (xiii) references to any Bye-laws by number are to the particular Bye-law of these Bye-laws; and
 - (xiv) references to a document being executed include references to it being executed under hand or under seal or by electronic signature or by any other method and references to a notice or document include a notice or document recorded or stored in any digital, electronic, electrical, magnetic or other retrievable form or medium and information in visible form whether having physical substance or not.
- (c) A resolution shall be a special resolution (“**special resolution**”) when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or by duly authorised corporate representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-law 71 specifying (without prejudice to the powers set out in these Bye-laws to amend the same) the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution.

- (d) A resolution shall be an ordinary resolution (“**ordinary resolution**”) when it has been passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or by duly authorised corporate representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-law 71.
- (e) A resolution shall be an extraordinary resolution (“**extraordinary resolution**”) when it has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, in the case of such members as are corporations, by their respective duly authorised corporate representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-law 71.
- (f) A special resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an ordinary resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of these Bye-laws or the Statutes.
- (g) Subject to the Companies Act and the ETA, to the extent any provision in these Bye-laws contradicts or is inconsistent with any provision of Part II or Part III of ETA or Section 2AA of the Companies Act, the provisions in these Bye-laws shall prevail; they shall be deemed as an agreement between the Company and the members to vary the provisions of the ETA and/or to override the requirement of Section 2AA of the Companies Act, as applicable.

2. Without prejudice to any other requirements of the Statutes, a special resolution shall be required to alter the provisions of the Memorandum of Association, to approve any amendment of these presents or to change the name of the Company.

Share Capital and Modification of Rights

3. (A) Subject to the Statutes and, where applicable, the Listing Rules and/or the rules of any competent regulatory authority, the Company shall have the power to purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares (including its redeemable shares) for cancellation or to be held as treasury shares, as well as warrants or other securities, and such power shall be exercisable by the Board on such terms and conditions as the Board may determine.

(B) Subject to the Statutes, the Company may give, directly or indirectly, financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase or other acquisition made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company or any holding company of the Company on such terms as the Board thinks fit.

(C) Subject to the Statutes:–

- (i) The Company may give financial assistance on such terms as the Board thinks fit to directors and bona fide employees of the Company, any of its subsidiaries, any holding company of the Company or any subsidiary of any such holding company in order that they may purchase or subscribe or otherwise acquire shares (fully or partly paid) in the Company or any holding company of the Company and such terms may include a reference that, when a director ceases to be a director of, or an employee ceases to be employed by, the Company or such other company, shares purchased or subscribed or otherwise acquired with such financial assistance shall or may be sold to the Company or such other company on such terms as the Board thinks fit.
- (ii) The Company may provide money or other financial assistance direct or indirect for the purpose of or in connection with the purchase, subscription or other acquisition of fully or partly paid shares or debentures in the Company or any holding company of the Company in accordance with any scheme for the time being in force and approved by the members in general meeting, being a scheme for encouraging or facilitating the holding of shares or debentures in a company by or for the benefit of bona fide employees (including any director holding a salaried employment or office with or in any such company) or former employees

(including any such director) of the Company, the Company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the Company's holding company, or the wives, husbands, widows, widowers or children or step-children under the age of twenty-one of such employees or former employees, including (without limitation) any scheme established by way of trust and so that the residual beneficiary of any such trust may be or include a charitable object.

(D) Subject to the Statutes, the Company shall be entered in the register as a member in respect of any shares held by the Company as treasury shares and shall be a member of the Company but subject always to the provisions of the Statutes and the Listing Rules and for the avoidance of doubt the Company shall not exercise any rights in respect of those treasury shares, including any right to attend and vote at meeting of members, save as expressly provided for in the Statutes. Subject to the provisions of these Bye-Laws and the Listing Rules, any shares of the Company held by the Company as treasury shares shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may hold all or any of the shares, dispose of or transfer all or any of the shares for cash or other consideration, or cancel all or any of the shares.

4. Without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attaching to any shares or any class of shares, any share may be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination or so far as the same may not make specific provision, as the Board may determine).

5. Subject to the Statutes, any preference shares may, with the sanction of a special resolution, be issued on terms:

(a) that they are to be redeemed on the happening of a specified event or on a given date; and/or,

(b) that they are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company; and/or,

(c) if authorised by the Memorandum of Association of the Company, that they are liable to be redeemed at the option of the holder.

6. The Board may issue warrants, convertible securities or securities of similar nature to subscribe for any class of shares or securities of the Company on such terms as the Board may from time to time determine. Where warrants are issued to bearer, no new certificate thereof shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Board is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original certificate thereof has been destroyed and the Company has received an indemnity in such form as the Board shall think fit with regard to the issue of any such replacement certificate.

7. (A) If at any time the capital is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the special rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, be varied or abrogated with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class (other than the Company in respect of any treasury shares). To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these Bye-laws relating to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be not less than two persons (other than the Company in respect of any treasury shares) holding or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class, and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

(B) The provisions of this Bye-law shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the rights whereof are to be varied.

(C) The special rights conferred upon the holders of any shares or class of shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to or the terms of issue of such shares, be deemed to be altered by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

Shares and Increase of Capital

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

9. 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 Statutes and of these Bye-laws, as the Board shall determine; and in particular such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in the distribution of assets of the Company and with a special or without any right of voting.

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

11. Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these Bye-laws, any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be treated as if it formed part of the original capital of the Company and such shares shall be subject to the provisions contained in these Bye-laws with reference to the payment of calls and instalments, transfer and transmission, forfeiture, lien, cancellation, surrender, voting and otherwise.

12. All unissued shares shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times, for such consideration and generally on such terms as the Board shall (except in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes) in its absolute discretion think fit, but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount. The Board shall, as regards any offer or allotment of shares, comply with the provisions of the

Statutes, if and so far as such provisions may be applicable thereto. Neither the Company nor the Board shall be obliged, when making or granting any allotment of, offer of, option over or disposal of shares, to make, or make available, any such offer, option or shares to shareholders or others with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable. Shareholders affected as a result of the foregoing sentence shall not be, or be deemed to be, a separate class of shareholders for any purpose whatsoever.

13. The Company may at any time pay a commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company, but so that if the commission shall be paid or payable out of capital the conditions and requirements of the Statutes shall be observed and complied with, and in each case the commission shall not exceed ten per cent. of the price at which the shares are issued. The Company may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful. The Board may at any time after the allotment of any 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 on such terms and conditions as the Board may think fit to impose.

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

Register of Members and Share Certificates

15. (A) The Board shall cause to be kept a register of the members and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Statutes.

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, if the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a branch register of members at such location outside Bermuda as the Board thinks fit and, while the issued share capital of the Company is, with the consent of the Board, listed on any stock exchange in Hong Kong, the Company shall keep a branch register in Hong Kong. A branch register shall be kept in the same manner in which, under the Statutes, the register of members is required to be kept. The Company shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, after the date on which any entry or alteration is made in a branch register, make any necessary alteration in the register of members.

(C) Except when the register of the Company is closed in accordance with the Companies Act and the HK Companies Ordinance, the register and branch register of members, as the case may be, shall be open to inspection between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on every business day by members of the public without charge at the registered office or such other place at which the register is kept in accordance with the Companies Act. The Register including any overseas or local or other branch register of members may, where applicable, after notice has been given by advertisement in an appointed newspaper and where applicable, any other newspapers in accordance with the requirements of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or by any means (electronic or otherwise) in such manner as may be accepted by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited to that effect, be closed at such times or for such periods not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in each year as the Board may determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares.

16. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register shall be entitled without payment to receive within 21 days after allotment or lodgment of a transfer (or within such other period as the conditions of issue shall provide) one certificate for all his shares or, if he shall so request, upon payment of such sum (not exceeding in the case of any share capital listed on a stock exchange in Hong Kong, such maximum amount as such stock exchange may from time to time prescribe, and, in the case of any other share capital, such sum in such currency as the Board may from time to time determine to be reasonable in the territory in

which the relevant register is situate, or otherwise in each case such other sum as the Board may from time to time determine) for every certificate after the first as the Board shall from time to time determine, such number of certificates for shares in stock exchange board lots (if any) or multiples thereof as he shall request and one for the balance (if any) of the shares in question, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue a certificate or certificates to each such person, and the issue and delivery of a certificate or certificates to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders.

17. Every certificate for shares, warrants or debentures or representing any other form of securities of the Company shall be issued under the seal of the Company, which for this purpose may be a Securities Seal, including the seal of the Company printed thereon.

18. Every share certificate hereafter issued shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid thereon and may otherwise be in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe. A share certificate shall relate to only one class of shares.

19. (A) The Company shall not be bound to register more than four persons as joint holders of any share.

(B) If any share shall stand in the names of two or more persons, the person first named in the register shall be deemed the sole holder thereof as regards service of notice and, subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, all or any other matters connected with the Company, except the transfer of the share.

20. (A) Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu for such sum (not exceeding, in the case of any share capital listed on a stock exchange in Hong Kong, such maximum amount as such stock exchange may from time to time prescribe, and, in the case of any other share capital, such sum in such currency as the Board may from time to time determine to be reasonable in the territory in which the relevant register is situate, or otherwise in each case such other sum as the Board may from time to time determine) as the Board shall from time to time determine.

(B) If any member shall surrender for cancellation a share certificate representing shares held by him and request the Company to issue in lieu two or more share certificates representing such shares in such proportions as he may specify, the Board may, if it thinks fit, comply with such request subject to the payment of such sum (not exceeding, in the case of any share capital listed on a stock exchange in Hong Kong, such maximum amount as such stock exchange may from time to time prescribe, and, in the case of any other share capital, such sum in such currency as the Board may from time to time determine to be reasonable in the territory in which the relevant register is situate, or otherwise in each case such other sum as the Board may from time to time determine) for every certificate after the first, as the Board shall from time to time determine.

21. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding, in the case of any share capital listed on a stock exchange in Hong Kong, such maximum amount as such stock exchange may from time to time prescribe, and, in the case of any other capital, such sum in such currency as the Board may from time to time determine to be reasonable in the territory in which the relevant register is situate, or otherwise in each case such other sum as the Board may from time to time determine and on such terms and conditions, if any, as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity, as the Board thinks 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 any exceptional costs and the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the investigation by the Company of the evidence of such destruction or loss and of such indemnity.

Lien

22. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid up share) for all moneys, whether presently payable or not, called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share; and the Company shall also have a first and paramount lien and charge on all shares (other than fully paid up shares) standing registered in the name of a member, whether singly or jointly with any other person or persons, for all the debts and liabilities of such member or his estate to the Company and whether the same shall have been incurred before or after notice to the Company of any equitable or other interest of any person other than such member, and whether the period for the payment or discharge of the same shall have actually arrived or not, and notwithstanding that the same are

joint debts or liabilities of such member or his estate and any other person, whether a member of the Company or not. The Company's lien (if any) on a share shall extend to all dividends and bonuses declared in respect thereof. The Board may at any time either generally or in any particular case waive any lien that has arisen, or declare any share to be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this By-law.

23. The Company may sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any shares on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default, shall have been given to the registered holder for the time being of the shares or the person entitled by reason of such holder's death, bankruptcy or winding-up to the shares.

24. The net proceeds of such sale after the payment of the costs of such sale shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debt or liability or engagement in respect whereof the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the time of the sale. For the purpose of giving effect to any such sale, the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof and may enter the purchaser's name in the register as holder of the shares, and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in relating to the sale.

Calls on Shares

25. The Board may from time to time make such calls as it may think fit upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on the shares held by them respectively (whether on account of the nominal value of shares or by way of premium) and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed times. A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments.

26. Fourteen days' notice at least of any call shall be given specifying the

time and place of payment and to whom such call shall be paid.

27. A copy of the notice referred to in Bye-law 26 shall be sent to members in the manner in which notices may be sent to members by the Company as herein provided.

28. In addition to the giving of notice in accordance with Bye-law 27, notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the times and places appointed for payment may be given to the members by notice to be inserted once at least in a leading English language daily newspaper and (if the Relevant Territory is Hong Kong) in a leading Chinese language daily newspaper circulating in the Relevant Territory.

29. Every member upon whom a call is made shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person and at the time or times and place or places as the Board shall appoint.

30. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising such call was passed.

31. The joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof.

32. A call may, before receipt by the Company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or in part. A person on whom a call is made will remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.

33. If the whole of the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment is not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall pay all costs, charges and expenses that the Company may have incurred by reason of such non-payment together with interest on the unpaid amount at such rate not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Board shall fix from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the Board may waive payment of such costs, charges, expenses or interest wholly or in part.

34. No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or bonus or to be present and vote (save as proxy for another member) at any general meeting, either personally or (save as proxy for another member) by proxy, or be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other privilege as a member unless and until he shall have paid all calls or instalments for the time being due and payable on every share held by him, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any).

35. 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 or was entered in the register as the holder, or one of the holders, of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued; that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book; and that notice of such call was duly given to the member sued, in pursuance of these Bye-laws; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Board who made such call, nor any other matters whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.

36. Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed date, whether on account of the nominal value of the share and/or by way of premium, shall for all purposes of these Bye-laws be deemed to be a call duly made, notified, and payable on the date fixed for payment, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Bye-laws as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and the like, shall apply as if such sums had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified. The Board may on the issue of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time of payment.

37. The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him, and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced the Company may pay interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding twenty per cent, per annum as the Board may decide. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such member not less than one month's notice in writing of their intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

Transfer of Shares

38. Subject to the Statutes, all transfers of shares may be effected by transfer in writing in the usual or common form or in such other form as the Board may accept and may be under hand or by mechanically imprinted signature or such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine.

39. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and transferee, provided that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case in which it thinks fit, in its absolute discretion, to do so. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof. Nothing in these Bye-laws shall preclude the Board from recognising a renunciation of the allotment or provisional allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

40. (A) The Board may, in its absolute discretion, at any time and from time to time transfer any share upon the Principal Register to any branch register or any share on any branch register to the Principal Register or any other branch register.

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

41. The Board may, in its absolute discretion and without assigning any reason, refuse to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom it does not approve, and it may also refuse to register any transfer of any share to more than four joint holders or any transfer of any shares (not being a fully paid up share) on which the Company has a lien.

42. The Board may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:–

- (i) in the case of any share capital listed on a stock exchange in Hong Kong, a fee of such sum as the Board may from time to time determine but not exceeding such maximum amount as such stock exchange may from time to time prescribe and, in the case of any other share capital, such sum in such currency as the Board may from time to time determine to be reasonable in the territory in which the relevant register is situate, or otherwise in each case such other sum as the Board may from time to time determine is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
- (ii) the instrument of transfer is lodged at the relevant Registration Office or, as the case may be, the Transfer Office accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;
- (iv) the shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company;
- (v) where applicable, the instrument of transfer is properly stamped; and
- (vi) where applicable, the permission of the Bermuda Monetary Authority with respect thereto has been obtained.

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

44. If the Board shall refuse to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

45. Upon every transfer of shares the certificate held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly, and a new certificate shall be issued without charge to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him, and if any of the shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor a new certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him without charge. The Company shall also retain the transfer.

46. The registration of transfers may, on giving notice by advertisement in an appointed newspaper in Bermuda and in one or more newspapers circulating in the Relevant Territory, be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as the Board may from time to time determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares. The register shall not be closed for more than thirty days in any year.

Transmission of Shares

47. In the case of the death of a member, the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint holder, and the legal personal representatives of the deceased where he was a sole or only surviving holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased holder (whether sole or joint) from any liability in respect of any share solely or jointly held by him.

48. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a member may, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may from time to time be required by the Board, and subject as hereinafter provided, elect either to be registered himself as holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof.

49. If the person so becoming entitled to a share pursuant to Bye-law 48 shall elect to be registered himself, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him at (unless the Board otherwise agrees) the Registration Office, stating that he so elects. If he shall elect to have his nominee registered, he shall testify his election by executing a transfer of such share to his nominee. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these presents relating to the right of transfer and the registration of transfers of share shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death, bankruptcy or winding-up of the member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer executed by such member.

50. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death, bankruptcy or winding-up of the shareholder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share. However, the Board may, if it thinks fit, withhold the payment of any dividend payable or other advantages in respect of such share until such person shall become the registered holder of the share or shall have effectually transferred such share, but, subject to the requirements of Bye-law 86 being met, such a person may vote at general meetings of the Company.

Forfeiture of Shares

51. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Board may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, without prejudice to the provisions of Bye-law 34, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment and any expenses incurred by reason of the said non-payment.

52. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and it shall also name the place where payment is to be made, such place being either the registered office of the company, or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

53. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture. The Board may accept the surrender of any shares liable to be forfeited hereunder and in such cases references in these Bye-laws to forfeiture shall include surrender.

54. Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Board thinks fit and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Board thinks fit.

55. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, together with (if the Board shall in its discretion so require) interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until payment at such rate not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Board may prescribe, and the Board may enforce the payment thereof if it thinks fit, and without any

deduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the date of forfeiture, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company shall have received payment in full of all such moneys in respect of the shares. For the purposes of this Bye-law any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, is payable thereon at a fixed time which is subsequent to the date of forfeiture, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall notwithstanding that that time has not yet arrived be deemed to be payable at the date of forfeiture, and the same shall become due and payable immediately upon the forfeiture, but interest thereon shall only be payable in respect of any period between the said fixed time and the date of actual payment.

56. A statutory declaration in writing that the deponent is a Director or the Secretary of the Company, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale or disposition thereof and may execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share and shall be discharged from all calls made prior to such sale or disposition, and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

57. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register, but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice or make any such entry.

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

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

60. The provisions of these Bye-laws as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

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

Stock

62. The Company may by ordinary resolution convert any fully paid up shares into stock, and may from time to time by like resolution reconvert any stock into fully paid up shares of any denomination. After the passing of any resolution converting all the fully paid up shares of any class into stock any shares of that class which subsequently become fully paid up and rank pari passu in all other respects with such shares shall, by virtue of this Bye-law and such resolution, be converted into stock transferable in the same units as the shares already converted.

63. The holders of stock may transfer the same or any part thereof in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which the shares from which the stock arose might prior to conversion have been transferred or as near thereto as circumstances admit, but the Board may from time to time, if it thinks fit, fix the minimum amount of stock transferable and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, but so that such minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose. No warrants to bearer shall be issued in respect of any stock.

64. The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, participation in assets on a winding up, voting at meetings, and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the Company) shall be conferred by an amount of stock which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privilege or advantage.

65. Such of the provisions of these presents as are applicable to paid up shares shall apply to stock, and the words "share" and "shareholder" therein shall include "stock" and "stockholder".

Alteration of Capital

66. (A) The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution:—

- (i) consolidate or divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares; on any consolidation of fully paid shares into shares of larger amount, the Board may settle any difficulty which may arise as it thinks expedient and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) may, as between the holders of the shares to be consolidated, determine which particular shares are to be consolidated into each consolidated share, and if it shall happen that any person shall become entitled to fractions of a consolidated share or shares, such fractions may be sold by some person appointed by the Board for that purpose and the person so appointed may transfer the shares so sold to the purchaser thereof and the validity of such transfer shall not be questioned, and so that the net proceeds of such sale (after deduction of the expenses of such sale) may either be distributed among the persons who would otherwise be entitled to a fraction or fractions of a consolidated share or shares rateably in accordance with their rights and interests or may be paid to the Company for the Company's benefit;
- (ii) divide its shares into several classes and attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges or conditions;
- (iii) cancel any shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled;

- (iv) sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum of Association, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Statutes, and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such subdivision, one or more of the shares may have any such preferred or other special rights over, or may have such deferred rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with the others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares;
- (v) make provision for the issue and allotment of shares which do not carry any voting rights; and
- (vi) change the currency denomination of its share capital.

(B) The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve fund, saved for the use of share premium as expressly permitted by the Statutes, or any share premium account or other undistributable reserve in any manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by law.

General Meetings

67. The Company shall in each financial year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meeting in that financial year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice calling it; and such annual general meeting must be held within six (6) months after the end of the Company's financial year (unless a longer period would not infringe the Listing Rules, if any). All general meetings (including an annual general meeting, a special general meeting, or an adjournment or postponement thereof) may be held as a physical meeting in any part of the world at one or more locations as provided in Bye-law 77A, or as a hybrid meeting or as an electronic meeting, as may be determined by the Board and at such time as the Board shall appoint.

68. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called special general meetings.

69. A meeting of the members or any class thereof may be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously or instantaneously and participation in such a meeting will constitute presence in person at such meeting.

70. The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting, and members holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the Secretary of the Company, to require a special general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business or resolution specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one (21) days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting the requisitionists themselves may convene a physical meeting at only one location which will be the Principal Meeting Place in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

71. Subject to the provisions in the Companies Act, an annual general meeting (whether for the passing of a special resolution and/or an ordinary resolution and/or an extraordinary resolution) shall be called by not less than twenty-one days' notice in writing and any other special general meeting of the Company shall be called by not less than fourteen days' notice in writing. Subject to the requirements of the Listing Rules, the notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify (a) the day and the time of meeting, (b) save for an electronic meeting, the place of the meeting and, if there is more than one Meeting Location as determined by the Board pursuant to Bye-law 77A, the principal place of the meeting (the "**Principal Meeting Place**"), (c) if the general meeting is to be a hybrid meeting or an electronic meeting, the notice shall include a statement to that effect and with details of the electronic facilities for attendance and participation by electronic means at the meeting or where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting, (d) particulars of resolutions to be considered at the meeting and, (e) in case of special business, the general nature of that business, and shall be given, in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Bye-laws, entitled to receive such notices from the Company, provided that subject to the provisions of the Statutes and if permitted by the Listing Rules, a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Bye-law be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:—

- (i) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend, speak and vote thereat; and
- (ii) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend, speak and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

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

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

Proceedings at General Meetings

73. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a special general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of:–

- (a) sanctioning dividends;
- (b) the reading, considering and adopting of the accounts and balance sheet and the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet;
- (c) the fixing of a maximum number of directors, the election of Directors and other officers in the place of those retiring, whether by rotation or otherwise, and the granting of authority to the Directors to appoint additional Directors up to the maximum number determined by the members;
- (d) the appointment of Auditors and the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors; and
- (e) the voting of remuneration or extra remuneration to the Board.

74. For all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be two members (other than the Company in respect of any treasury shares) present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy and entitled to speak and vote, or two persons appointed by a Clearing House as authorised corporate representative(s) or proxy(ies)). No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the meeting.

75. If within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week and at such time (where applicable) same place(s) or to such time and (where applicable) such place(s) and in such form and manner referred to in Bye-law 77A as shall be decided by the chairman of the meeting (or in default, the Board).

76. The Chairman (if any) or, if he is absent or declines to take the chair at such meeting, the Vice-Chairman (if any) shall take the chair at every general meeting, or, if there be no such Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or, if at any general meeting neither of such Chairman or Vice-Chairman is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, or both such persons decline to take the chair at such meeting, the Board present shall choose one of their number as chairman of the meeting, and if no Director be present, or if all the Board present decline to take the chair, or if the chairman chosen shall retire from the chair, then the members present shall choose one of their own number to be chairman of the meeting.

76A. If the chairman of a general meeting is participating in the general meeting using an electronic facility or facilities and becomes unable to participate in the general meeting using such electronic facility or facilities, another person (determined in accordance with Bye-law 76 above) shall preside as the chairman of the meeting unless and until the original chairman of the meeting is able to participate in the general meeting using the electronic facility or facilities.

77. Subject to Bye-law 77C, the chairman of the meeting may, with the consent of any general meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place as the meeting shall determine. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice, specifying the details set

out in Bye-law 71, place, the day and the hour of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of any original meeting but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

77A. (1) The Board may, at its absolute discretion, arrange for persons entitled to attend and speak at a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of electronic facilities at such location or locations ("**Meeting Location(s)**") determined by the Board at its absolute discretion. Any member (or through its corporate representative) or any proxy attending and participating in such way or any member (or through its corporate representative) or any proxy participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting.

(2) All general meetings are subject to the following:

- (a) where a member is attending at a Meeting Location and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, the meeting shall be treated as having commenced as if it has commenced at the Principal Meeting Place;
- (b) members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation or a Clearing House, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy at a Meeting Location and/or members participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be counted in the quorum for and entitled to speak and vote at the meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings are valid provided that the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate electronic facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that members at all Meeting Locations and members participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities are able to simultaneously participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened and communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously;

- (c) where members attend a meeting by being present at one of the Meeting Locations and/or where members participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities, a failure (for any reason) of the electronic facilities or communication equipment, or any other failure in the arrangements for enabling those in a Meeting Location other than the Principal Meeting Place to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened or in the case of an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting, the inability of one or more members (or its or their respective corporate representative(s)) or proxies to access, or continue to access, the electronic facilities despite adequate electronic facilities having been made available throughout the meeting by the Company, shall not affect the validity of the meeting or the resolutions passed, or any business conducted there or any action taken pursuant to such business provided that there is a quorum present throughout the meeting; and
- (d) if any of the Meeting Locations is outside the jurisdiction of the Principal Meeting Place and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, unless otherwise stated in the notice, the provisions of these Bye-laws concerning the service and giving of notice for the meeting, and the time for lodging proxies, shall apply by reference to the Principal Meeting Place; and in the case of an electronic meeting, the time for lodging proxies shall be as stated in the notice for the meeting.

77B. The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may from time to time make arrangements for managing attendance, speaking or communicating and/or participation and/or voting at the Principal Meeting Place, any Meeting Location(s) and/or participation in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities (whether involving the issue of tickets or some other means of identification, passcode, seat reservation, electronic voting or otherwise) as it/he shall in its absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time change any such arrangements, provided that a member who, pursuant to such arrangements, is not able to attend, in person (or through its corporate representative) or by proxy, at any Meeting Location shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other Meeting Locations; and the entitlement of any member

so to attend the meeting, adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at such Meeting Location or Meeting Locations shall be subject to any such arrangement as may be for the time being in force and by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting stated to apply to the meeting.

77C. If it appears to the chairman of the meeting that:

- (a) the electronic facilities at the Principal Meeting Place or at such other Meeting Location(s) at which the meeting may be attended have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Bye-law 77A(1) or are otherwise not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the notice of the meeting; or
- (b) in the case of an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting, electronic facilities being made available by the Company have become inadequate; or
- (c) it is not possible to ascertain the view of those present or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity to communicate and/or vote at the meeting; or
- (d) there is violence or the threat of violence, unruly behaviour or other disruption occurring at the meeting or it is not possible to secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;

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

77D. 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 place, determining the number and frequency of and the time allowed for questions that may be raised at a meeting). Members shall also comply with all requirements or restrictions imposed by the owner of the premises at which the meeting is held. Any decision made under this Bye-law shall be final and conclusive and a person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements, requirements or restrictions may be refused entry to the meeting or ejected (physically or electronically) from the meeting.

77E. If, after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Board, in its absolute discretion, considers that it is inappropriate, impracticable, unreasonable or undesirable for any reason to hold the general meeting on the date or at the time or place or by means of electronic facilities specified in the notice calling the meeting, they may change or postpone the meeting to another date, time and/or place and/or change the electronic facilities and/or change the form of the meeting (a physical meeting, an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting) without approval from the members. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Board shall have the power to provide in every notice calling a general meeting the circumstances in which a postponement of the relevant general meeting may occur automatically without further notice, including without limitation where a Number 8 or higher typhoon, gale or storm signal or black rainstorm warning, “**extreme conditions**” caused by a super typhoon, black rainstorm warning or other similar event is in force, or that there is an outbreak of any pandemic or other form of pandemic that, in the opinion of the Board, cause the Company unable to hold the relevant general meeting, at any time on the day of the meeting (such circumstances, the “**Circumstances**”). This Bye-law shall be subject to the following:

- (a) when a meeting is so postponed due to one or more of the Circumstances as set out in the notice of a general meeting, the Company shall endeavour to post a notice of such postponement on the Company’s website (and where required, on the website of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited) as soon as practicable (provided that failure to post such a notice shall not affect the automatic postponement of such meeting), but otherwise the Company shall endeavor to publish a new notice of a postponed general meeting;

- (b) when only the form of the meeting or electronic facilities as specified in the notice are changed, while other details of the notice remain unchanged, the Board shall notify the members of details of such change in such manner as the Board may determine;
- (c) subject to paragraph (b) above, when a meeting is postponed or changed in accordance with this Bye-law, unless already specified in the original notice of the meeting, the Board shall fix the date, time, place (if applicable) and electronic facilities (if applicable) for the postponed or changed meeting and shall notify the members of such details in such manner as the Board may determine and in compliance with the notice requirements under Bye-law 71; further all proxy forms shall be valid (unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy) if they are received as required by these Bye-laws not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time of the postponed or changed meeting; and
- (d) notice of the business to be transacted at the postponed or changed meeting shall not be required, nor shall any accompanying documents be required to be recirculated, provided that the business to be transacted at the postponed or changed meeting is the same as that set out in the original notice of general meeting circulated to the members.

77F. All persons seeking to attend and participate in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable them to do so. Subject to Bye-law 77C, any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting by way of electronic facilities shall not invalidate the proceedings of and/or resolutions passed at that meeting.

77G. Without prejudice to other provisions in Bye-laws 77A to 77F, a physical meeting may also be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities permitting 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.

78. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by poll save that in the case of a physical meeting, the chairman of the meeting may, pursuant to the Listing Rules, allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or an administrative matter to be voted on a show of hands. In the case of a physical meeting, where a show of hands is allowed, or a poll is (before

or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) demanded:—

- (i) by the chairman of the meeting; or
- (ii) by at least three members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised corporate representative) or by proxy for the time being entitled to attend, speak and vote at the meeting; or
- (iii) by any member or members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised corporate representative) or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (iv) by a member or members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised corporate representative) or by proxy and holding shares in the Company conferring a right to attend, speak and vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

Where a resolution is voted on by a show of hands, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution at which the poll was demanded has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.

79. If a poll is demanded as aforesaid, it shall (subject as provided in Bye-law 80) be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and at such time and place, not being more than thirty days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded, as the chairman of the meeting directs. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn, with the consent of the chairman of the meeting, at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier.

80. Any poll duly demanded on the election of a chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without adjournment.

81. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. In case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of any vote the chairman of the meeting shall determine the same, and such determination shall be final and conclusive.

82. 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 a poll has been demanded.

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

Votes of Members

84. An amalgamation agreement as referred to in section 106 of the Companies Act shall be submitted for approval of the members of the Company in accordance with the Statutes.

85. Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at any general meeting on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a corporate representative duly authorised under Section 78 of the Companies Act shall have one vote, and on a poll every member present in person, or (being a corporation) by duly authorised corporate representative, or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder which is fully paid up or credited as fully paid up (but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purposes of this Bye-law as paid up on the share). On a poll a

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

85A. 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.

85B. All members have the right to (a) speak at a general meeting; and (b) vote at a general meeting except where a member is required by the Listing Rules to abstain from voting to approve the matter under consideration.

85C. Any member (or through its corporate representative) or their appointed proxy attending any general meeting of the Company either in person or by telephonic or electronic means pursuant to these Bye-Laws may cast their vote by means, electronic or otherwise, as the Board or the chairman of the meeting may determine and as may be provided for by these Bye-laws.

85D. Votes (whether on a show of hands or by way of poll) may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Board or the chairman of the meeting may determine.

86. Any person entitled under Bye-law 48 to be registered as the holder of any shares may attend, speak and vote at any general meeting in respect thereof in the same manner as if he were the registered holder of such shares, provided that at least forty-eight hours before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting (as the case may be) at which he proposes to attend, speak and/or vote, he shall satisfy the Board of his right to be registered as the holder of such shares or the Board shall have previously admitted his right to attend, speak and vote at such meeting in respect thereof.

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

88. A member of unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may on a poll vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to attend, speak and vote shall be delivered to the registered office of the Company, or to such other place as is specified in accordance with these Bye-laws for the deposit of instruments or proxy or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office.

89. (A) Save as expressly provided in these Bye-laws, no person other than a member duly registered and who shall have paid everything for the time being due from him payable to the Company in respect of his shares shall be entitled to be present or to vote (save as proxy for another member) either personally or through its corporate representative or by proxy, or to be reckoned in a quorum (save as proxy for another member), at any general meeting.

(B) No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

90. (A) Any member of the Company entitled to attend, speak and attend and vote at a meeting of the Company or a meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend, speak and vote instead of him. On a poll votes may be given either personally (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised corporate representative) or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

(B) A proxy need not be a member of the Company. In addition, a proxy or proxies representing either a member who is an individual or a member which is a corporation or a Clearing House shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the member which he or they represent as such member could exercise, including the right to attend, speak and vote.

91. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing executed by the appointor or his attorney duly authorised, or if the appointor is a corporation, executed by its officer, attorney or other person authorised.

91A. The Company may, at its absolute discretion, provide an electronic address or other electronic means for the receipt of any document or information relating to proxies for a general meeting (including any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, an appointment of proxy (whether or not required under these Bye-laws) and notice of termination of the authority of a proxy). If such an electronic address or other electronic means is provided, the Company shall be deemed to have agreed that any such document or information (relating to proxies as aforesaid) may be sent by such electronic means, subject as hereafter provided and subject to any other limitations or conditions as specified by the Company. Without limitation to the foregoing, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address or other electronic means may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses or electronic means for different purposes. The Company may also impose any conditions on the transmission of and its receipt of such electronic communications including, for the avoidance of doubt, imposing any security or encryption arrangements as may be specified by the Company. If any document or information so sought by the Company under this Bye-law is sent to the Company by electronic means, such document or information is not treated as validly delivered to or deposited with the Company if the same is not received by the Company at its designated electronic address provided in accordance with this Bye-law, or if no electronic address is so designated, by the Company for the receipt of such document or information.

92. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, or copies thereof, shall be deposited at such place or one of such places (if any) as may be specified for that purpose in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company (or, if no place is so specified at the Registration Office), or if the Company has provided an electronic address or electronic means in accordance with Bye-law 91A, shall be received at the electronic address specified, or if no electronic address is so designated, shall be received by the Company, nor less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting (as the case may be) at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing

a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or a postponed meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

93. Every instrument of proxy, whether for a specified meeting or otherwise, shall be in any common form or in such form as the Board may from time to time approve. The Board may, if it thinks fit, send out with the notice of any meeting forms of instrument of proxy for use at the meeting.

94. The instrument appointing a proxy to attend, speak and vote at a general meeting shall: (i) be deemed to confer authority upon the proxy 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, speak and vote at a special general meeting or at an annual general meeting at which special business (determined as provided in Bye-law 73) is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the member, according to his intention, to instruct the proxy to speak and vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any such special business; and (ii) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment or postponement of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates. The Board may decide, either generally or in any particular case, to treat a proxy appointment as valid notwithstanding that the appointment or any of the information required under these Bye-laws has not been received in accordance with the requirements of these Bye-laws. Subject to aforesaid, if the proxy appointment and any of the information required under these Bye-laws is not received in the manner set out in these Bye-laws, the appointee shall not be entitled to vote in respect of the shares in question.

95. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or power of attorney or by the duly authorised corporate representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that no notice in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at the Registration Office, or at such other place as is referred to in Bye-law 92, at least two hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

96. (A) Any corporation which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorise such person(s) as it thinks fit to act as its corporate representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members of the Company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company; references in these Bye-laws to a member present in person at a meeting shall include a corporation which is a member represented at the meeting by such duly authorised corporate representative.

(B) If a Clearing House (or its nominee(s) and, in each case, being a corporation) is a member of the Company, it may authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its proxy or proxies or as its corporate representative or representatives to the extent permitted by the Companies Act at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company, or subject to the Statutes, at any meeting of creditors of the Company, provided that, if more than one proxy or corporate representative is so appointed, the appointment shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such proxy or corporate representative is so appointed. A person so appointed under the provisions of this Bye-law shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the clearing house (or its nominees) as such clearing house (or its nominees) could exercise as if it were an individual member of the Company attending any general meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company in person including, without limitation to the generality of the foregoing, the right to speak and the right to vote individually on a show of hands.

(C) References in these Bye-laws to a member present in person at a meeting shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include a corporation or a Clearing House which is a member represented at the meeting by such duly authorised corporate representative.

Untraced Members

97. (A) The Company shall be entitled to sell any share of a member, or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission, if and provided that:

- (i) during the period of 12 years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) below (or, if published on different dates, the earlier thereof) no cheque,

order or warrant in respect of such share sent by the Company through the post in a pre-paid envelope addressed to the member or to the person entitled by transmission to the share, at his address on the register or other last known address given by the member or person to which cheques, orders or warrants in respect of such share are to be sent has been cashed and the Company has received no communications in respect of such share from such member or person, provided that during such period of 12 years the Company has paid at least three dividends (whether interim or final) and no dividend in respect of such share has been claimed by the person entitled to it;

- (ii) on expiry of the said period of 12 years the Company has given notice of its intention to sell such share by advertisement either by means of (a) appearing in English in one leading English language daily newspaper and (if the Relevant Territory is Hong Kong) in Chinese in one leading Chinese language daily newspaper circulating in the Relevant Territory or (b) in accordance with the publication requirements of the Listing Rules;
- (iii) the said advertisements, if not published on the same day, shall have been published within 30 days of each other;
- (iv) during the further period of three months following the date of publication of the said advertisements (or, if the published on different dates, the later thereof) and prior to the exercise of the power of sale the Company has not received any communication in respect of such share from the member or person entitled by transmission; and
- (v) if shares of the class concerned are listed or dealt in on any stock exchange, the Company has given notice to that exchange of its intention to make such sale.

(B) The manner, timing and terms of any sale of shares pursuant to this Bye-law (including but not limited to the price or prices at which the same is made) shall be such as the Board determines, based upon advice from such bankers, brokers or other persons as the Board considers appropriate consulted by it for the purposes, to be reasonably practicable having regard to all the circumstances including the number of shares to be disposed of and the requirement that the disposal be made without delay; and the Board shall not be liable to any person for any of the consequences of reliance on such advice.

(C) To give effect to any sale of shares pursuant to this Bye-law the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred shares in the register notwithstanding the absence of any share certificate being lodged in respect thereof and may issue a new certificate to the transferee and an instrument of transfer executed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

(D) If during the period of 12 years referred to in paragraph (A) of this Bye-law, or during any period ending on the date when all the requirements of sub-paragraphs (i) to (iv) of paragraph (A) of this Bye-law have been satisfied, any additional shares have been issued in respect of those held at the beginning of, or previously so issued during, any such period and all the requirements of sub-paragraphs (ii) to (iv) of paragraph (A) of this Bye-law have been satisfied in regard to such additional shares, the Company shall also be entitled to sell the additional shares.

(E) The Company shall account to the member or other person entitled to such share for the net proceeds of such sale by carrying all moneys in respect thereof to a separate account. The Company shall be deemed to be a debtor to, and not a trustee for, such member or other person in respect of such moneys. Moneys carried to such separate account may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested in such investments as the Board may from time to time think fit. No interest shall be payable to such member or other person in respect of such moneys and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned on them.

Registered Office

98. The registered office of the Company shall be at such place in Bermuda as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

Board of Directors

99. Subject to Bye-law 112, the number of Directors shall not be less than two. The Board shall cause to be kept at its registered office a register of the Directors and Officers, in accordance with the Statutes.

100. Neither a Director nor an alternate Director shall be required to hold any qualification shares but shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at all general meetings of the Company and at all meetings of any class of members of the Company.

101. The Board shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or, subject to the Statutes and to Bye-law 112, as an addition to the Board. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election.

102. A Director may at any time, by notice in writing signed by him delivered to the Head Office or at a meeting of the Board, appoint any person (including another Director) to act as alternate Director in his place during his absence and may in like manner at any time determine such appointment. If such person is not another Director, such appointment, unless previously approved by the Board, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved. The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which, were he a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director.

103. (A) An alternate Director shall (except when absent from the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate) be entitled to receive notice of meetings of the Board and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these presents shall apply as if he (instead of his appointor) were a Director.

If he shall be himself a Director or shall attend any such meeting as an alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative. If his appointor is for the time being absent from the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate or otherwise not available or unable to act, his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. To such extent as the Board may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Board, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of any committee of which his appointor is a member. An alternate Director shall not, save as aforesaid, have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these Bye-laws. No alternate Director shall by virtue of that position be a director for the purposes of the Statutes, but shall nevertheless be subject to the provisions of the Statutes in so far as they relate to the duties and obligations of directors when performing the functions of a director.

(B) An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements or transactions and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a Director, but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company in respect of his appointment as alternate Director any remuneration except only such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.

104. 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.

105. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling, hotel and other expenses reasonably incurred by them respectively in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including their expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise

incurred whilst engaged on the business of the Company or in the discharge of their duties as Directors.

106. The Board may grant special remuneration to any Director who, being called upon, shall perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the Company. Such special remuneration may be made payable to such Director in addition to or in substitution for his ordinary remuneration as a Director, and may be made payable by way of salary, commission or participation in profits or otherwise as may be arranged.

107. (A) Notwithstanding Bye-laws 104, 105 and 106, the remuneration of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or any positions analogous to the foregoing or other Executive Director or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the Board and may be by way of salary, commission, or participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Board may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to his remuneration as a Director.

(B) Payments to any Director or past Director of any sum by way of compensation for loss of office or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office (not being a payment to which the Director is contractually entitled) must be approved by the Company in general meeting.

108. (A) A Director shall vacate his office:–

- (i) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors generally;
- (ii) if he becomes a lunatic or of unsound mind;
- (iii) if he absents himself from the meetings of the Board during a continuous period of six months, without special leave of absence from the Board, and his alternate Director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his stead, and the Board passes a resolution that he has by reason of such absence

vacated his office;

- (iv) if he becomes prohibited by law from acting as a Director;
- (v) if by notice in writing delivered to the Company at its registered office or at the Head Office he resigns his office;
- (vi) if he shall be removed from office by notice in writing served upon him signed by all his fellow-Directors; or
- (vii) if he shall be removed from office by an ordinary resolution of the Company under Bye-law 116.

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

109. (A) A Director may 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 upon such terms as the Board may determine and may be paid such extra remuneration therefor (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine and such extra remuneration shall be in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Bye-law.

(B) (i) No Director or intended Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company with any person, company or partnership of or in which any Director shall be a member or otherwise interested be capable on that account of being avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being such member or so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason only of such Director holding that office or the fiduciary relationship thereby established, provided that such Director shall disclose the nature of his interest in any contract or arrangement in which he is interested at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, if he knows his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he is or has become so interested.

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

- (i) the giving of any security or indemnity either:–
 - (a) to the Director or his close associate(s) in respect of money lent or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of them at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; or
 - (b) to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his close associate(s) has himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (ii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase where the Director or his close associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;
- (iii) Deleted;
- (iv) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries including:–
 - (a) the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or any share incentive or share option scheme under which the Director or his close associate(s) may benefit; or

- (b) the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates to the Director, his close associate(s) and employee(s) of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director, or his close associate(s), as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; and
- (v) any contract or arrangement in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company by virtue only of his/their interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company.

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

(iv) Any Director may continue to be or become a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of any other company in which the Company may be interested and (unless otherwise agreed) no such Director shall be accountable for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of any such other company.

The Board may exercise the voting powers conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or exercisable by them as directors of such other company in such manner and in all respects as they think fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of them directors, managing directors, joint managing directors, deputy managing directors, executive directors, managers or other officers of such company) and any Director may vote in favour of the exercise of such voting rights in the manner aforesaid notwithstanding that he may 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 interested in the exercise of such voting rights in the manner aforesaid. A Director may not vote in favour of the exercise of the aforesaid voting rights in respect of his own appointment as an officer of the company in question although he may be counted in the quorum at the relevant meeting of the Board.

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

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

(D) Any Director may act by himself or by his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director, provided that nothing herein contained shall authorise a Director or his firm to act as Auditor to the Company.

Retirement of Directors

110. (A) At each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest one-third, shall retire from office, Provided that no Director holding office as the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer shall be subject to retirement by rotation or taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree between themselves) be determined by lot. The retiring Directors shall be eligible for re-election.

(B) The Company at any general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors.

111. If at any general meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place, the places of the retiring Directors are not filled, the retiring Directors or such of them as have not had their places filled shall continue to be eligible for re-election unless:–

- (i) it shall be determined at such meeting to reduce the number of Directors; or
- (ii) it is expressly resolved at such meeting not to fill up such vacated offices; or
- (iii) in any such case the resolution for re-election of a Director is put to the Meeting and lost; or
- (iv) such Director has given notice in writing to the Company that he is unwilling to be re-elected.

112. The Company shall from time to time fix and may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the maximum and minimum number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall never be less than two. The Company may also in general meeting authorise the Board to appoint any person as a Director as an addition to the Board up to the maximum number fixed by the Company.

113. The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution elect, or authorise the Directors to elect or appoint, any person to be a Director either to fill a vacancy or to act as an additional Director up to the maximum number of Directors determined by the members in general meeting.

114. A resolution for the appointment of two or more persons as Directors by a single resolution shall not be moved at any general meeting unless an ordinary resolution that it shall be so moved has first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it; and any resolution moved in contravention of this provision shall be void.

115. No person, other than a retiring Director, shall, unless recommended by the Board for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing of the intention to propose that person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the Head Office or at the Registration Office at least seven days before the date of the general meeting. The period for lodgment of the notices required under this Bye-law will commence no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven days prior to the date of such general meeting.

116. The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Bye-laws or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for any breach of any contract of service between him and the Company) and may elect another person in his stead. Any person so elected shall hold office for such time only as the Director in whose place he is elected would have held the same if he has not been removed.

Borrowing Powers

117. The Board may from time to time at its 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.

118. 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 it thinks 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.

119. 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.

120. 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.

121. (A) The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company.

(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.

122. 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.

Officers

123. The Board may elect from their number the chairman of the Board (the “**Chairman**”) and/or the vice-chairman of the Board (the “**Vice-Chairman**”) and the Board may also from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to the office of the managing director (the “**Managing Director**”), the chief executive officer (the “**Chief Executive Officer**”), the joint managing director (the “**Joint Managing Director**”), the deputy managing director (the “**Deputy Managing Director**”) or any positions analogous to the foregoing or other executive Director (“**Executive Director**”) and/or such other office in the management of the business of the Company as it may decide for such period and upon such terms as it thinks fit and upon such terms as to remuneration as it may decide in accordance with Bye-law 107.

124. Every Director appointed to an office under Bye-law 123 hereof shall, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between himself and the Company, be liable to be dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board.

125. A Director appointed to an office under Bye-law 123 shall be subject to the same provisions as to retirement, resignation and removal as the other directors of the Company (subject to the proviso to Bye-law 110(A)), and he shall ipso facto and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause.

126. The Board may from time to time entrust to and confer upon the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or any positions analogous to the foregoing or Executive Director all or any of the powers of the Board that it may think fit provided that the exercise of all powers by such Director shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Board may from time to time make and impose, and the said powers may at any time be withdrawn, revoked or varied, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such withdrawal, revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

Management

127. (A) Subject to any exercise by the Board of the powers conferred by Bye-laws 128 to 130, the management of the business of the Company shall be vested in the Board who, in addition to the powers and authorities by these Bye-laws expressly conferred upon it, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done or approved by the Company and are not hereby or by the Statutes expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Statutes and of these Bye-laws and to any regulations from time to time made by the Company in general meeting not being inconsistent with such provisions of these Bye-laws, provided that no regulation so made shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

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

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

(C) Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by these Bye-laws if any of the shares or debentures of the Company are for the time being (with the consent of the Company) listed on a stock exchange in Hong Kong the voluntary payment to any director of any sum by way of compensation in connection with his ceasing to hold such office must be approved by the Company in general meeting.

Managers

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

129. The appointment of such general manager, manager or managers may be for such period as the Board may decide and the Board may confer upon him or them all or any of the powers of the Board and such title or titles as they may think fit.

130. The Board may enter into such agreement or agreements with any such general manager, manager or managers upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Board may in their absolute discretion think fit, including a power for such general manager, manager or managers to appoint an assistant manager or managers or other employees whatsoever under them for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

Chairman

131. The Board shall elect or otherwise appoint a Director to be the Chairman, and may appoint a Director to be the Vice-Chairman, and shall have power to determine the period for which the Chairman or, as the case may be, Vice-Chairman is to hold office. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board, but if no such Chairman or Vice-Chairman be elected or appointed, or if at any meeting the Chairman or Vice-Chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be the chairman of such meeting.

Proceedings of the Board

132. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they think fit and may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined two Directors shall be a quorum. For the purpose of this Bye-law an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum but, notwithstanding that an alternate Director is also a Director or is an alternate for more than one Director, he shall for quorum purposes count as only one Director. A meeting of the Board or any committee of the Board may be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously or instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence at such meeting.

133. A Director may, and on request of a Director the Secretary shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Board which may be held in any part of the world provided that no such meeting shall be summoned to be held outside the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate without the prior approval of the Board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director and alternate Director either in writing or by telephone or by 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 such territory. A Director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be prospective or retrospective.

134. Questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

135. A meeting of the Board for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions by or under these Bye-laws for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board generally.

136. The Board may delegate any of its powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body and such other persons, as the Board thinks fit, and they may from time to time revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committees either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes, but every committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Board.

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

138. Unless otherwise determined by the Board, any two members of a committee shall be a quorum for the meetings and proceedings of a committee. Save for the foregoing, the meetings and proceedings of any such committee shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not replaced by any regulations imposed by the Board pursuant to Bye-law 136.

139. 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.

140. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these Bye-laws as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing Director or Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of summoning a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.

141. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors except such as are absent from the territory in which the Head Office for the time being situate or temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability (or their alternate Directors) shall (so long as they constitute a quorum as provided in Bye-law 132) be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held. Any such resolution in writing may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors.

141A. A resolution in writing signed by all the members of a committee except such as are absent from the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate or temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability shall (provided that a copy of such resolution has been given or the contents thereof communicated to all the members of such committee for the time being entitled to receive notices of meetings of such committee) be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of such committee duly convened and held.

Minutes

142. (A) The Board shall cause minutes to be made of:–

- (i) all appointments of officers made by the Board;
- (ii) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of committees appointed pursuant to Bye-law 136; and
- (iii) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of such committees.

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

Secretary

143. The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit, and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by the Board. Anything by the Statutes or these Bye-laws required or authorised to be done by or to the Secretary, if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no Secretary capable of acting, may be done by or to any assistant or deputy Secretary, or if there is no assistant or deputy Secretary capable of acting, by or to any officer of the Company authorised generally or specially in that behalf by the Board.

144. The duties of the Secretary shall be those prescribed by the Statutes and these Bye-laws, together with such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board.

145. A provision of the Statutes or of these Bye-laws, requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as or in place of the Secretary.

General Management and Use of the Seal

146. (A) The Company shall have one or, if permitted by the Statutes, more seals as the Board may determine. The Company may adopt one or more common seals for use in any territory outside Bermuda. The Board shall provide for the safe custody of each seal, and no seal shall be used without the authority of the Board or a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf.

(B) Every instrument to which a seal shall be affixed shall be signed by a Director and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by a second Director or some other person appointed by the Board for the purpose, provided that the Board may either generally or in any particular case or cases resolve (subject to such restrictions as to the manner in which a seal may be affixed as the Board may determine) that such signatures or any of them may be affixed to certificates for shares, warrants or debentures or representing any other form of security by some mechanical means other than autographic to be specified in such resolution or that such certificates need not be signed by any person. Every instrument executed in manner provided by this Bye-law shall be deemed to be sealed and executed with the authority of the Board previously given.

(C) The Company may have a duplicate seal for use for sealing certificates for shares or other securities issued by the Company (and no signature of any Director, officer or other person and no mechanical reproduction thereof shall be required on any such certificates or other document to which such duplicate seal is affixed and such certificates or other document shall be valid and deemed to have been sealed and executed with the authority of the Board notwithstanding the absence of any such signature or mechanical reproduction as aforesaid). Wherever in these Bye-laws reference is made to the seal, the reference shall, when and so far as may be applicable, be deemed to include any such duplicate seal as aforesaid.

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

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

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

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

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

Capitalisation of Reserves

151. (A) The Company in general meeting may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve to capitalise any part of the Company's reserves (including any contributed surplus account and also including any share premium account or other undistributable reserve, but subject to the provisions of the law with regard to unrealised profits) or undivided profits not required for the payment or provision of the dividend on any shares with a preferential right to dividend, and accordingly that such part be sub-divided amongst the members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively or paying up in full unissued shares or debentures or other securities of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid, or partly in one way and partly in the other; provided that for the purpose of this Bye-law, any amount standing to the credit of share premium account may only be applied in the paying up of unissued shares to be issued to members of the Company as fully paid up shares and provided further that any sum standing to the credit of the share premium account may only be applied in crediting as fully paid shares of the same class as that from which the relevant share premium was derived.

(B) Whenever such a resolution as aforesaid shall have been passed the Board shall make all appropriations and applications of the reserves or profits and undivided profits resolved to be capitalised thereby, and all allotments and issues of fully paid shares, debentures, or other securities and generally shall do all acts and things required to give effect thereto. For the purpose of giving effect to any resolution under this Bye-law, the Board may settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to a capitalisation issue as it thinks fit, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members in lieu of fractional certificates or that fractions of such value as the Board may determine may be disregarded in order to adjust the rights of all parties. The Board may appoint any person to sign on behalf of the persons entitled to share in a capitalisation issue and such appointment shall be effective and binding upon all concerned, and the contract may provide for the acceptance by such persons of the shares, debentures or other securities to be allotted and distributed to them respectively in satisfaction of their claims in respect of the sum so capitalised.

152. Subject to the Statutes:–

- (A) If, so long as any of the rights attached to any warrants issued by the Company to subscribe for shares of the Company shall remain exercisable, the Company does any act or engages in any transaction which, as a result of any adjustments to the subscription price in accordance with the terms and conditions of the warrants, would reduce the subscription price to below the par value of a share, then the following provisions shall apply:–
- (i) as from the date of such act or transaction the Company shall establish and thereafter (subject as provided in this Bye-law) maintain in accordance with the provisions of this Bye-law a reserve (the “**Subscription Right Reserve**”) the amount of which shall at no time be less than the sum which for the time being would be required to be capitalised and applied in paying up in full the difference between the subscription price and the nominal amount of the additional shares required to be issued and allotted credited as fully paid pursuant to sub-paragraph (iii) below on the exercise in full of all the subscription rights outstanding and shall apply the Subscription Right Reserve in paying up in full such difference in respect of such additional shares as and when the same are allotted;
 - (ii) the Subscription Right Reserve shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified above until all other reserves of the Company (other than share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) have been used and will then only be used to make good losses of the Company if and so far as is required by law;
 - (iii) upon the exercise of all or any of the subscription rights represented by any warrant, the relevant subscription rights shall be exercisable in respect of a nominal amount of shares equal to the amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or, as the case may be, the relevant portion thereof in the event of a partial exercise of the subscription rights) and, in addition, there shall be

allotted in respect of such subscription rights to the exercising warrant holder, credited as fully paid, such additional nominal amount of shares as is equal to the difference between:

- (a) the said amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or, as the case may be, the relevant portion thereof in the event of a partial exercise of the subscription rights); and
- (b) the nominal amount of shares in respect of which such subscription rights would have been exercisable having regard to the provisions of the conditions of the warrants, had it been possible for such subscription rights to represent the right to subscribe for shares at less than par,

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

- (iv) if upon the exercise of the subscription rights represented by any warrant the amount standing to the credit of the Subscription Right Reserve is not sufficient to pay up in full such additional nominal amount of shares equal to such difference as aforesaid to which the exercising warrant holder is entitled, the Board shall apply any profits or reserves then or thereafter becoming available (including, to the extent permitted by law, contributed surplus account, share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) for such purpose until such additional nominal amount of shares is paid up and allotted as aforesaid and until then no dividend or other distribution shall be paid or made on the fully paid shares of the Company then in issue. Pending such payment up and allotment, the exercising warrant holder shall be issued by the Company with a certificate evidencing his right to the allotment of such additional nominal amount of shares. The rights

represented by any such certificate shall be in registered form and shall be transferable in whole or in part in units of one share in the like manner as the shares for the time being are transferable, and the Company shall make such arrangements in relation to the maintenance of a register therefor and other matters in relation thereto as the Board may think fit and adequate particulars thereof shall be made known to each relevant exercising warrant holder upon the issue of such certificate.

- (B) Shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of this Bye-law shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the other shares allotted on the relevant exercise of the subscription rights represented by the warrant concerned.
- (C) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (A) of this Bye-law no fraction of any share shall be allotted on exercise of the subscription rights and so that whether any (and if so what) fraction of a share arises should be determined according to the terms and conditions of the warrants.
- (D) The provisions of this Bye-law as to the establishment and maintenance of the Subscription Right Reserve shall not be altered or added to in any way which would vary or abrogate, or which would have the effect of varying or abrogating, the provisions for the benefit of any warrant holder or class of warrant holders under this Bye-law without the sanction of a special resolution of such warrant holders or class of warrant holders.
- (E) A certificate or report by the Auditors of the Company as to whether or not the Subscription Right Reserve is required to be established and maintained and if so the amount thereof so required to be established and maintained, as to the purposes for which the Subscription Right Reserve has been used, as to the extent to which it has been used to make good losses of the Company, as to the additional nominal amount of shares required to be allotted to exercising warrant holders credited as fully paid, and as to any other matter concerning the Subscription Right Reserve shall (in the absence of manifest error) be conclusive and binding upon the Company and all warrant holders and shareholders.

Dividends, Other Distributions and Reserves

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

154. (A) The Board may from time to time pay or make to the members such interim dividends and other distributions (including distributions out of contributed surplus) as the Board thinks fit and such dividends and distributions shall not be limited in any way save by the Statutes. In particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing), if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay such interim dividends in respect of those shares in the capital of the Company which confer on the holders thereof deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of those shares which confer on the holders thereof preferential rights with regard to dividend and provided that the Board acts bona fide the Board shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring any preference for any damage that they may suffer by reason of the payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights.

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

155. (A) No dividend shall be declared or paid and no distribution be made otherwise than in accordance with the Statutes. No dividend or other distribution shall carry interest.

(B) Subject to paragraph (C) of this Bye-law, all dividends and other distributions in respect of shares in the Company shall be stated and discharged, in the case of shares denominated in Hong Kong dollars, in Hong Kong dollars, and, in the case of shares denominated in any other currency, in that currency, provided that, in the case of shares denominated in Hong Kong dollars, the Board may determine in the case of any distribution that shareholders may elect to receive the same in United States dollars or any other currency selected by the Board, conversion to be effected at such rate of exchange as the Board may determine.

(C) If, in the opinion of the Board, any dividend or other distribution in respect of shares or any other payment to be made by the Company to any shareholder is of such a small amount as to make payment to that shareholder in the relevant currency impracticable or unduly expensive either for the Company or the shareholder then such dividend or other distribution or other payment may, at the discretion of the Board, be paid or made in the currency of the country of the relevant shareholder (as indicated by the address of such shareholder on the register).

156. If required by any relevant Statutes or the Listing Rules, notice of the declaration of an interim dividend shall be given by advertisement in the Relevant Territory and in such other territory or territories as the Board may determine and in such manner as the Board shall determine or in accordance with Bye-law 177.

157. Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend or other distribution be paid, made or declared, the Board may further resolve that such dividend or other distribution 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 for securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. The Board may resolve that no such assets shall be made available to shareholders with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable and in such event the only entitlement of the shareholders aforesaid shall be to receive cash payments as aforesaid. Shareholders affected as a result of the foregoing sentence shall not be or be deemed to be, a separate class of shareholders for any purpose whatsoever.

158. (A) In respect of any dividend which the Board has resolved to pay or any dividend declared or sanctioned or proposed to be declared or sanctioned by the Board or by the Company in general meeting, the Board may determine and announce, prior to or contemporaneously with the announcement, declaration or sanction of the dividend in question:

either (i) that shareholders entitled thereto will receive in lieu of such dividend (or such part thereof as the Board may think fit) an allotment of shares credited as fully paid provided that the shareholders are at the same time accorded the right to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof as the case may be) in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:–

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
- (b) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment and notwithstanding that the number of shares to be allotted may not be calculated until after notice to the shareholders has been given as required by the provisions of this sub-paragraph and subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) below, shall give notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective which shall be not less than two weeks from the date on which the notice above referred to was despatched to the shareholders;
- (c) the right of election accorded to shareholders as aforesaid may be exercised in whole or in part;

(d) the Board may resolve:

- (I) that the right of election accorded to shareholders as aforesaid may be exercised so as to take effect on all future occasions (if any) when the Board makes a determination pursuant to sub-paragraph (i) of this paragraph (A); and/or
- (II) that a shareholder who does not exercise the right of election accorded to him as aforesaid either in whole or in part may notify the Company that he will not exercise the right of election accorded to him in respect of all future occasions (if any) when the Board makes a determination pursuant to sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (A) of this Bye-law.

Provided that a shareholder may exercise such election or give such notice in respect of all but not some of the shares held by him and may at any time give seven days notice in writing to the Company of the revocation of such an election or such a notice which revocation shall take effect at the expiry of such seven days, and until such revocation has taken effect, the Board shall not be obliged to give to such shareholder notice of the right of election accorded to him or send to him any form of election;

- (e) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in lieu of which an allotment of shares is to be made 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 thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the holders of the Non-Elected Shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of the amount standing to the credit of share premium account or out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company (including profits carried and standing to the credit of any reserve or reserves or other special account)

as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the Non-Elected Shares on such basis;

- (f) the Board may resolve that the shares to be allotted shall be allotted at a premium provided that the premium is credited as fully paid up and in such case the Board shall in addition to the amount to be capitalised and applied pursuant to sub-paragraph (e) above, and for the purposes therein set out, capitalise and apply out of the amount standing to the credit of the share premium account or out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company (including profits carried and standing to the credit of any reserve or reserves or other special account) as the Directors may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium on the shares to be allotted and shall apply the same together with the sum to be applied pursuant to sub-paragraph (e) above and on the basis therein set out in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the Non-Elected Shares;

or (ii) that shareholders entitled to such dividend be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Board may think fit. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;

- (b) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment and notwithstanding that the number of shares to be allotted may not be calculated until after notice to the shareholders has been given as required by the provisions of this sub-paragraph and subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (d) below, shall give notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective which shall be not less than two weeks from the date on which the notice above referred to was despatched to the shareholders;
- (c) the right of election accorded to shareholders as aforesaid may be exercised in whole or in part;
- (d) the Board may resolve:
 - (I) that the right of election accorded to shareholders as aforesaid may be exercised so as to take effect on all future occasions (if any) when the board makes a determination pursuant to sub-paragraph (ii) of this paragraph (A); and/or
 - (II) that a shareholder who does not exercise the right of election accorded to him as aforesaid either in whole or in part may notify the Company that he will not exercise the right of election accorded to him in respect of all future occasions (if any) when the Board makes determination pursuant to sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (A).

Provided that a shareholder may exercise such election or give such notice in respect of all but not some of the shares held by him and may at any time give seven days notice in writing to the Company of the revocation of such an election or such a notice which revocation shall take effect at the expiry of such seven days, and until such revocation has taken effect, the Board shall not be obliged to give to such member notice of the right of election accorded to him or send to him any form of election;

- (e) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised (the “**Elected Shares**”) and in lieu thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the holders of the Elected Shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of the amount standing to the credit of share premium account or out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company (including profits carried and standing to the credit of any reserve or reserves or other special account) as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the Elected Shares on such basis;
- (f) the Board may resolve that the shares to be allotted shall be allotted at a premium provided that the premium is credited as fully paid up and in such case the Board shall in addition to the amount to be capitalised and applied pursuant to sub-paragraph (e) above, and for the purpose therein set out, capitalise and apply out of the amount standing to the credit of the share premium account or out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company (including profits carried and standing to the credit of any reserve or reserves or other special account) as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of

the premium on the shares to be allotted and shall apply the same together with the sum to be applied pursuant to sub-paragraph (e) above and on the basis therein set out in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the Elected Shares.

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

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

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

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

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

(E) The Board may on any occasion when it makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (A) of this Bye-law, resolve that no allotment of shares or rights of election for shares to be issued pursuant to such determination shall be made available or made to any shareholders with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories where the allotment of shares or the circulation of an offer of such rights of election would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, and in such event the provision aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such resolution and the only entitlement of shareholders in any such territory or territories shall be to receive in cash the relevant dividend resolved to be paid or declared.

(F) The Board may at any time resolve to cancel all (but not some only) of the elections made and the notices given by the shareholders pursuant to sub-paragraphs (i)(d) and (ii)(d) of paragraph (A) of this Bye-law by giving seven days notice in writing to the relevant shareholders.

(G) The Board may on any occasion determine that rights of election under paragraph (A) of this Bye-law shall not be made available to shareholders who are registered in the register of shareholders, or in respect of shares the transfer of which is registered, after a date fixed by the Board and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

159. The Board may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for meeting claims on or liabilities of the Company or contingencies or for paying off any loan capital or for equalising dividends or for any other purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the Company) as the Board may from time to time think fit, and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any investments constituting the reserve or reserves separate or distinct from any other investments of the Company. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute by way of dividend.

160. Subject to the rights of persons, if any, entitled to shares with special rights as to dividend, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid or credited as paid up on the shares in respect whereof the dividend is paid, but no amount paid or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Bye-law as paid up on the share.

161. (A) The Board may retain any dividends or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share upon which the Company has a lien, and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or engagements in respect of which the lien exists.

(B) The Board may deduct from any dividend or bonus payable to any member all sums of money (if any) from time to time payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.

162. Any general meeting sanctioning a dividend may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes, but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend payable to him, and so that the call shall be made payable at the same time as the dividend, and the dividend may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call.

163. A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend or bonus declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.

164. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividends, interim dividends or bonuses and other moneys payable in respect of such shares.

165. Unless otherwise directed by the Board, any dividend or bonus may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member entitled, or, in case of joint holders, to the registered address of that one whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant so sent shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and the payment of any such cheque or warrant shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the dividend and/or bonus represented thereby, notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged.

166. (A) All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Board and shall revert to the Company.

(B) If any cheques, warrants or orders for dividends or other moneys payable in respect of a share sent by the Company to the person entitled thereto are left uncashed on two consecutive occasions or on one occasion if such cheque, warrant or order is returned to the Company undelivered, the Company shall not be obliged to send any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of that share due to that person until he notifies the Company of an address to be used for the purpose.

167. Any resolution declaring a dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in general meeting or a resolution of the Board, may specify that the same shall be payable or distributable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares at the close of business on a particular date, notwithstanding that it may be a date prior to that on which the resolution is passed, and thereupon the dividend shall be payable or distributable to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered, but without prejudice to the rights inter se in respect of such dividend of transferors and transferees of any such shares. The provisions of this Bye-law shall mutatis mutandis apply to bonuses, capitalisation issues, distributions of realised capital profits or offers or grants made by the Company to the members.

Distribution of Realised Capital Profits

168. The Company in general meeting may at any time and from time to time resolve that any surplus moneys in the hands of the Company representing capital profits arising from moneys received or recovered in respect of or arising from the realisation of any capital assets of the Company or any investments representing the same and not required for the payment or provision of any fixed preferential dividend instead of being applied in the purchase of any other capital assets or for other capital purposes be distributed amongst the ordinary shareholders on the footing that they receive the same as capital and in the shares and proportions in which they would have been entitled to receive the same if it had been distributed by way of dividend, provided that no such profits as aforesaid shall be so distributed unless there shall remain in the hands of the Company a sufficiency of other assets to answer in full the whole of the liabilities and paid-up share capital of the Company for the time being.

Returns

169. The Board shall make the requisite returns and annual declarations in accordance with the Statutes.

Accounts

170. The Board shall cause true accounts to be kept of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipts and expenditure take place, and of the property, assets, credits and liabilities of the Company and of all other matters required by the Statutes or necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to show and explain its transactions.

171. The books of account shall be kept at the Head Office or at such other place or places as the Board thinks fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors provided that such records as are required by the Statutes shall also be kept at the Registered Office.

172. The Board shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent, at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations, the accounts and books of the Company, or any of them shall be open to the inspection of the members not being directors, and no member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by the Statutes or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or authorised by the Board or by the Company in general meeting.

173. (A) The Board shall from time to time cause to be prepared and laid before the Company at its annual general meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are required by the Statutes.

(B) Subject to paragraph (C) below, every balance sheet of the Company shall be signed on behalf of the Board by two Directors and a copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by law to be contained therein or attached or annexed thereto) and profit and loss account which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting, together with a copy of the Directors' report and a copy of the Auditors' report, shall not less than twenty-one days before the date of the meeting, be served or delivered by post, by electronic means or by other means in accordance with these Bye-laws to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and every person registered under Bye-law 48 and every other person entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or of these presents, provided that this Bye-law shall not require a copy of those documents to be served or delivered to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures, but any member or holder of debentures to whom a copy of these documents has not been sent shall be entitled to receive a copy free of charge on application at the registered office or the Registration Office. If all or any of the shares or debentures of the Company shall for the time being be (with the consent of the Company) listed or dealt in on any stock exchange, there shall be forwarded to the appropriate officer of such stock exchange such number of copies of such documents as may for the time being be required under its regulations or practice.

(C) The Company may serve or deliver by post, by electronic means or by other means in accordance with these Bye-laws summarised financial statements to members of the Company who have, in accordance with the Statutes and any applicable Listing Rules, consented and elected to receive summarised financial statements in lieu of the full financial statements. The summarised financial statements must be accompanied by an auditor's report and notice informing the member how to notify the Company that he elects to receive the full financial statements. The summarised financial statements, notice and auditor's report must be served or delivered by post, by electronic means or by other means in accordance with these Bye-laws not less than twenty-one (21) days before the general meeting to those members who consented and elected to receive the summarised financial statements.

(D) Subject to section 88 of the Companies Act, the Company shall serve or deliver the full financial statements to a member within seven (7) days of receipt of the member's election to receive the full financial statements.

Audit

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

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

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

175. Subject as otherwise provided by the Statutes the remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company by ordinary resolution in a general meeting Provided always that in respect of any particular year the Company in general meeting may delegate the fixing of such remunerations to the Board.

176. Every statement of accounts audited by the Company's Auditors and presented by the Board at a general meeting shall after approval at such meeting be conclusive except as regards any error discovered therein within three months of the approval thereof. Whenever any such error is discovered within that period, it shall forthwith be corrected, and the statement of accounts amended in respect of the error shall be conclusive.

Notices

177. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary and subject to the Company complying with the Statutes and any other applicable laws, rules and regulations from time to time in force, any notice or document to be given or issued under these Bye-laws shall be in writing, and may be served by the Company on any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter, envelope or wrapper addressed to such member at his registered address as appearing in the register or by delivering or leaving it at such registered address as aforesaid or (in the case of a notice) either by way of advertisement in English in a leading English language daily newspaper and (if the Relevant Territory is Hong Kong) in Chinese in a leading Chinese language daily newspaper circulating in the Relevant Territory or by publishing it on the Company's website and the website of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (for so long as shares of the Company are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) or by sending or transmitting it as an electronic communication to such person at such electronic address provided by such person or in accordance with the publication requirements of the Listing Rules. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to that one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the register and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. Every member or a person who is entitled to receive notice from the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or these Bye-laws may register with the Company an electronic address to which notices can be served upon him.

178. If any notice or document is served by post, a member shall be entitled to have such notice or document served on him at any address within the Relevant Territory only. Any member whose registered address is outside the Relevant Territory may notify the Company in writing of an address in the Relevant Territory which for the purpose of service of notice by post shall be deemed to be his registered address. Where the registered address of the member is outside the Relevant Territory, notice, if given through the post, shall be sent by prepaid airmail letter.

179. Any notice or other document:

(A) if sent by post shall be deemed to have been served on the day following that on which the envelope or wrapper containing the same is posted and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice was properly prepaid, addressed and posted and a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other person appointed by the Board that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice was so addressed and posted shall be conclusive evidence thereof;

(B) if sent by electronic communication, shall be deemed to be given on the day on which it is transmitted from the server of the Company or its agent;

(C) if published on the Company's website and the website of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, shall be deemed to have been served on the day on which the notice, document or publication first so appears on the Company's website and the website of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, unless the Listing Rules specify a different date. In such cases, the deemed date of service shall be as provided or required by the Listing Rules;

(D) if served or delivered in any other manner contemplated by these Bye-laws, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time of personal service or delivery or, as the case may be, at the time of the relevant despatch, transmission or publication; and in proving such service or delivery a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Board as to the fact and time of such service, delivery, despatch, transmission or publication shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and

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

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

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

181A. Every member or a person who is entitled to receive notice from the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or these Bye-laws may register with the Company an electronic address to which notices can be served upon him.

182. Any notice or document delivered or sent in pursuance of these presents, shall notwithstanding that such member be then deceased or bankrupt and whether or not the company has notice of his death or bankruptcy, be deemed to have been duly served in respect of any registered shares whether held solely or jointly with other persons by such member until some other person be registered in his stead as the holder or joint holder thereof, and such service shall for all purposes of these presents be deemed a sufficient service of such notice or document on his personal representatives and all persons (if any) jointly interested with him in any such shares.

183. The signature to any notice to be given by the Company may be written or printed.

184. The Company may, at its absolute discretion, provide an electronic address or other electronic means for the receipt of any document or information relating to any matters that the Company seeks instructions from members on how they want to exercise their rights or make an election. If such an electronic address or other electronic means is provided, the Company shall be deemed to have agreed that any such document or information so sought by the Company may be sent by such electronic means, subject as hereafter provided and subject to any other limitations or conditions as specified by the Company. Without limitation to the foregoing, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address or other electronic means may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular matters or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses or electronic means for different purposes. The Company may also impose any conditions on the transmission of and its receipt of such electronic communications including, for the avoidance of doubt, imposing any security or encryption arrangements as may be specified by the Company. If any document or information required to be sent to the Company under this Bye-law is sent to the Company by electronic means, such document or information is not treated as validly delivered to or deposited with the Company if the same is not received by the Company at its designated electronic address provided in accordance with this Bye-law, or if no electronic address is so designated, by the Company for the receipt of such document or information.

Information

185. No member (not being a Director) shall be entitled to require discovery of or any information respecting any detail of the Company's trading or any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which in the opinion of the Board it will be inexpedient in the interests of the member of the Company to communicate to the public.

Winding Up

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

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

188. If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, or by the court) the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution, divide among the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds and the liquidator may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members and the members within each class. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other assets upon which there is a liability.

Indemnity

189. Save and except so far as the provisions of this Bye-law shall be avoided by any provisions of the Statutes, the Board, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director, alternate Directors, or any positions analogous to the foregoing, Secretary and other officers for the time being of the Company and the trustees (if any) for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company, and their respective executors or administrators, shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them, their or any of their executors or administrators, shall or may incur or sustain by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty or supposed duty in their respective offices or trusts, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain through their own wilful neglect or default, fraud and dishonesty respectively, and none of them shall be answerable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other of them, or for joining in any receipt for the sake of conformity, or for any bankers or

other persons with whom any moneys or effects of the Company shall be lodged or deposited for safe custody, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which any moneys of the Company shall be placed out or invested, or for any other loss, misfortune or damage which may happen in the execution of their respective offices or trusts, or in relation thereto, except as the same shall happen by or through their own wilful neglect or default, fraud and dishonesty respectively.

Alteration of Bye-laws

190. These Bye-laws may be amended from time to time by special resolution.

Record Date

191. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Bye-laws, the Company or the Board may fix any date as the record date for members entitled to receive notice and attend, speak and vote at any general meeting of the Company, and any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue and such record date may be on or at any time before or after any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.