

SECOND AMENDED AND RESTATED  
BYE-LAWS

of

**Pioneer Global Group Limited**  
(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

(adopted by a special resolution at an annual general meeting  
held on 11 September 2025)

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## **INTERPRETATION**

1. (a) In these Bye-Laws unless the context otherwise requires:-

“announcement”	means 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;
“associate(s)”	shall have the meaning attributed to it in the Listing Rules;
“Bermuda”	means the Islands of Bermuda;
“Board”	means the Board of Directors of the Company or the Directors present at a meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present;
“these Bye-Laws”	means these Bye-Laws in their present form or as from time to time altered;
“Chairman”	shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 108;
“Circumstances”	shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 57E;
“Clearing House”	means a recognized clearing house within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) or a clearing house or authorised shares depository recognised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such jurisdiction;

“corporate representative” or “duly authorised representative”	means any person appointed to act in that capacity pursuant to Bye-Law 71 (as the case may be) and any reference in these Bye-Laws to a Member present in person at a meeting shall, unless the context requires otherwise, include a corporation which is a Member represented at the meeting by such person so appointed;
“the Company” or “this Company”	means PIONEER GLOBAL GROUP LIMITED incorporated in Bermuda on 26th May, 1989;
“the Companies Act”	means the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda as may from time to time be amended and every other Act of the Bermuda Legislature incorporated therewith, or any Act or Acts substituted therefor, and in case of any such substitution the references in these Bye-Laws to the provisions of the Companies Act shall be read as references to the provisions substituted therefor in the new Act or Acts;
“the Companies Ordinance”	means the Companies Ordinance, Cap. 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong as amended from time to time;
“Deputy Chairman”	shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-law 108;
“Director”	means a director for the time being of the Company;
“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;
“electronics”	shall mean relating to the technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical electromagnetic or similar capabilities and such other meanings as given to it in the ETA as may be amended from time to time;
“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);
“Executive Director”	means a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director or Assistant Managing Director of the Company or a Director who is the holder of any other employment or executive office with the Company;
“Head Office”	means such office of the Company as the Directors may from time to time determine to be the principal office of the Company;
“HK Stock Exchange”	means The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;
“the holder”	in relation to any share means the Member whose name is entered in the Register as the holder of such share;

“Hong Kong”	means Hong Kong and its dependencies;
“Hong Kong dollar” and “HK\$”	means the lawful currency of Hong Kong for the time being;
“hybrid meeting”	mean a general meeting convened for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) physical attendance by members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations; and</li> <li>(ii) virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities;</li> </ul>
“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 57A;
“Member”	means a member of the Company;
“ordinary resolution”	means a resolution passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by such Members as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, by proxy or, in the case of members which are corporations, by their duly authorised representatives at a general meeting held in accordance with these Bye-Laws;
“paid up”	means paid up or credited as paid up;
“physical meeting”	means 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 49;
“Register”	means the Register of Members or any branch register of members of the Company to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act;
“Register of Members”	means the register of members of the Company required by the Companies Act to be kept at the Registered office or some other place in Bermuda;
“Registered Office”	means the registered office of the Company for the time being;
“Registration Office”	means 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 determines to keep a branch register of Members in respect of that class of share capital and where (except in cases where the Board otherwise agrees) transfers or other documents of title for such class of share capital are to be lodged for registration and are to be registered;
“Relevant Period”	means the period commencing from the date on which any of the securities of the Company first become listed on the HK Stock Exchange to and including the date immediately before the day on which none of such securities are so listed (and so that if at any time listing of any such securities is suspended for any reason whatsoever and for any length of time, they shall nevertheless be treated, for the purpose of this definition, as listed);
“Relevant Territory”	means Hong Kong or such other territory as the Board may from time to time decide if the issued ordinary share capital of the Company is listed on a stock exchange in such territory;
“Seal”	means any common seal of the Company;

“Secretary”	includes a temporary or assistant or deputy Secretary and any person or corporation appointed by the Board to perform any of the duties of the Secretary;
“Securities Seal”	means 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";
“share”	means share in the capital of the Company;
“special resolution”	means a resolution passed by a majority or not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by such Members as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, by proxy or, in the case of members which are corporations, by their duly authorised representatives at a general meeting held in accordance with these Bye-Laws;
“subsidiaries”	shall have the meaning ascribed thereto under Rule 1.01 of the Listing Rules; and
“Transfer Office”	means the place where the Register of Members is kept for the time being;

(b) In these Bye-Laws, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent herewith:

- (i) the expressions “holding company” and “subsidiary” have the respective meanings ascribed to them by the Companies Act;
- (ii) the headings in these Bye-Laws are for the purposes of reference only and shall not affect the interpretation or application of any of the provisions hereof;
- (iii) references to writing shall include typewriting, printing, lithography, photography and other modes (including telex and facsimile transmission) of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form;

- (iv) any words or expressions defined in the Companies Act in force at the date when these Bye-Laws or any part thereof are adopted shall bear the same meaning in these Bye-Laws or such part (as the case may be) save that “company” shall where the context permits include any company or body incorporated in Bermuda or elsewhere;
- (v) where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the Company is required, a special resolution shall also be effective;
- (vi) references to a meeting shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person;
- (vii) words denoting the singular shall include the plural and vice versa, words importing any gender shall include every gender and references to a person shall include a partnership, firm, company and other body corporate;
- (viii) 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;
- (ix) 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;

- (x) 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 Companies Act 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; and
- (xi) 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.

  

- 1A. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, reference to a meeting is to a meeting convened and held in any manner permitted by these Bye-Laws and any member or Director participating in a meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Companies Act and these Bye-Laws, and the terms "attend", "participate", "attending", "participating", "attendance" and "participation" shall be construed accordingly.
- 1B. A reference to electronic facilities includes, without limitation, a website address, a webinar, a webcast, video or any other form of conference call system (being a telephone, video, web or other system).
- 1C. 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.

## **REGISTERED OFFICE**

- 2. The Registered Office shall be at such place in Bermuda as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

## SHARE CAPITAL

3. (A) The authorised share capital of the Company on the date of the adoption these Bye-Laws is 200,000,000 Hong Kong dollars divided into 2,000,000,000 shares of par value Hong Kong dollar ten cents each.
- (B) Subject to the Companies Act, the power contained in the Memorandum of Association for the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire its shares shall be exercisable by the Directors upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they think fit.
- (C) (i) The Company may give financial assistance on such terms as the Directors think fit to Directors and bona fide employees of the Company, its subsidiaries, any holding company of the Company and/or any subsidiary of any such holding company in order that they may buy shares (fully or partly paid) in the Company or any holding company of the Company and such terms may include a provision 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 bought with such financial assistance shall or may be sold to the Company or such other company on such terms as the Directors think fit.
- (ii) The Company may in accordance with any scheme for the time being in force and approved by the Members in general meeting provide money or other financial assistance direct or indirect for the purpose of or in connection with the purchase of, or subscription for, fully or partly paid shares in the Company or any holding company of the Company, being a purchase or subscription by a trustee of or for shares to be held by or for the benefit of employees of the Company, its subsidiaries, any holding company of the Company or any subsidiary of any such holding company, including any director holding a salaried employment or office with or in any such company and so that the residual beneficiary of any such trust may be or include a charitable object.

## **SHARE RIGHTS**

4. Subject to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or attaching to any class of shares, any share in the Company may be issued with or have attached thereto such preferred, deferred, qualified or other special rights or such restrictions, whether as regards dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine or, if there has not been any such determination or so far as the same shall not make specific provision, as the Board may determine.
  
5. Subject to the Companies Act and to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or attaching to any class of shares, any share may, with the sanction of a special resolution, be issued on terms that it is, or at the option of the Company or the holder thereof is liable, to be redeemed. The terms and manner of redemption shall be provided for by alteration of these Bye-Laws.

## **WARRANTS**

6. The Board may issue or cancel 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.

## **MODIFICATION OF RIGHTS**

7. (A) If at any time the capital of the Company 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 Companies Act, be varied or abrogated either with the consent in writing of Members together holding not less than three-fourths of the voting rights of issued shares of that class (other than the Company in respect of any treasury shares) or 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 one-third of the voting rights of the issued shares of that class, and at an adjourned meeting the necessary quorum shall be two persons holding shares of that class or their proxies, 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 or abrogated.
8. 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**

9. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and these Bye-Laws, the unissued shares in the capital of the Company (whether forming part of its original or any increased capital) shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the Board may determine.

10. The Company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission and brokerage conferred or permitted by the Companies Act.
11. Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and the Company shall not be bound by or required in any way to recognise (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share or (except only as otherwise provided by these Bye-Laws or by law) any other right in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof of the registered holder.

- 11A. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the memorandum of association and these Bye-Laws of the Company and where applicable, subject further to compliance with the Listing Rules and any other relevant regulatory authority, the Board may exercise the power of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares for cancellation or to be held as treasury shares, as well as warrants or other securities, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may deem fit.
- 11B. Subject to the Companies Act, 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 Companies Act 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 Companies Act. 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 Directors, 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.
- 11C. For the avoidance of doubt, the subscription monies payable by the Members for offers made by the Company may be paid in cash or by electronic means.

## **CERTIFICATES**

12. Every person whose name is entered as a holder of any shares in the Register shall be entitled, without payment, to receive within two months after allotment or lodgment of a transfer to him of the shares in respect of which he is so registered (or within such other period as the terms of issue shall provide) one certificate for all such shares of any one class or several certificates each for one or more of such shares of such class upon payment for every certificate after the first of such fee (not exceeding, in the case of shares registered in the Register kept at the Relevant Territory, two Hong Kong dollars or such other amount as the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory may for the time being allow for this purpose) as the Board may from time to time determine. In the case of a share held jointly by several persons, delivery of a certificate to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all. A Member who has transferred part of the shares comprised in his registered holding shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance without charge.
13. If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed it may, subject to the Companies Act, be replaced on payment of such fee (not exceeding, in the case of shares registered in the Register kept at the Relevant Territory, two Hong Kong dollars or such other amount as the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory may for the time being allow for this purpose) as the Board may from time to time determine and on such terms (if any) as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity and to payment of any exceptional costs and the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Company in investigating such evidence and preparing such publication and/ or indemnity as the Board may think fit and, where it is defaced or worn out, after delivery up of the old certificate to the Company for cancellation.
14. All forms of certificate for share or loan capital or other securities of the Company (other than letters of allotment, scrip certificates and other like documents) shall, except to the extent that the terms and conditions for the time being relating thereto otherwise provide, be issued under a Seal (which for this purpose may be a Securities Seal) and the Board may by resolution determine that such certificates need not be signed by any person. The Board may also by resolution determine, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any such certificates need not be autographic but may be affixed to such certificates by some mechanical means or may be printed thereon.

## **REGISTER OF MEMBERS**

14A. (A) The Board shall cause to be kept the Register and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Companies Act.

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, if the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a local or branch register 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 the Relevant Territory, the Company shall keep a branch register in the Relevant Territory.

(C) During the Relevant Period (except when the Register is closed), the Register in Hong Kong shall during business hours be kept open to inspection by any Member without charge and any Member may require the provision to him of copies or extracts thereof in all respects as if the Company were incorporated under and were subject to the Companies Ordinance.

(D) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the Register may be closed at such time or for such period not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year as the Board may determine.

## **LIEN**

15. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all amounts payable (whether presently or not) in respect of such share. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to all dividends and distributions payable thereon. 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 wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Bye-Law.

16. The Company may sell, in such manner as the Board may think fit, any share on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable and giving notice of the intention to sell in default of such payment, has been served on the holder, or the time being of the share.

17. The net proceeds of the sale by the Company of any share on which it has a lien, after payment of the costs of such sale, shall be applied in or towards payment or discharge of the debt or liability in respect of which the lien exists so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the share prior to the sale and upon surrender, if required by the Company, for cancellation of the certificate for the share sold) be paid to the holder immediately before such sale of the share. For giving effect to any such sale the Board may authorise some person to transfer the share sold to purchaser thereof. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the share and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

## **CALLS ON SHARES**

18. The Board may from time to time make calls upon the Members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or by way of premium) and not by the terms of issue thereof made payable at a date fixed by or in accordance with such terms of issue, and each Member shall (subject to the Company serving upon him at least fourteen days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment) pay to the Company at the time or times and place so specified the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Board may determine. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable on such call notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.
19. A call may be made payable by instalments and shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising the call was passed.
20. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
21. If a sum called in respect of a share shall not be paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the sum from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent, per annum, as the Board may determine, but the Board shall be at liberty to waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

- 22. Any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable on allotment or at any date fixed by or in accordance with such terms of issue, whether on account of the nominal amount of the share 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 on which, by the terms of issue of the share, the same becomes payable and, in case of non-payment, all the relevant provisions of these Bye-Laws as to payment of interest, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
- 23. 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 times of payment.
- 24. The Board may; if it thinks fit, receive from any Member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate, not exceeding (unless the Company by ordinary resolution shall otherwise direct) 15 per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon between the Board and the Member paying such sum in advance.

## **FORFEITURE OF SHARES**

- 25. If any call or instalment of a call remains unpaid on any share after the day appointed for payment thereof, the Board may at any time serve a notice on the holder of such share requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.
- 26. The notice shall name a further day (not being less than fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which, and the place where, the payment required by the notice is to be made and shall state that in the event of non-payment on or before the day and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made or instalment is unpaid will be liable to be forfeited. The Board may accept the surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder and, in such case, references in these Bye-Laws to forfeiture shall include surrender.

27. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls or instalments and interest due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
28. When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before forfeiture the holder of the share; but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice as aforesaid.
29. Until cancelled in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, a forfeited share shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of either to the person who was, before forfeiture, the holder thereof or entitled thereto or to any other person upon such terms and in such manner as the Board shall think fit, and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposition the forfeiture may be annulled by the Board on such terms as the Board may think fit.
30. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall thereupon cease to be a Member in respect of the forfeited shares but shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares with interest thereon at the rate fixed by the terms of issue of the shares or, if no such rate is fixed, at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum (or such lower rate as the Board may determine) from the date of forfeiture until payment, and the Company may enforce payment without being under any obligation to make any allowance for the value of the shares forfeited or for any consideration received on their disposal.

31. A statutory declaration that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary of the Company and that a share has been duly forfeited on the 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 the sale, re-allotment or disposition thereof and the Board may authorise some person to transfer the share to the person to whom the same is sold, re-allotted or disposed of, and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the forfeiture, sale, re-allotment or disposal of the share.

## **TRANSFER OF SHARES**

32. Subject to such of the restrictions of these Bye-Laws as may be applicable, any Member may transfer all or any of his shares by an instrument of transfer in the usual common form or in any other form which the Board may approve.
33. The instrument of transfer of a share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee, provided that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case 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. All instruments of transfer, when registered, may be retained by the Company. 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 or provisional allottee in favour of some other person.
34. (A) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the Company may keep in any place outside Bermuda one or more branch registers of members and the Board may, in its absolute discretion, at any time and from time to time transfer any share on the Register of Members to any branch register or any share on any branch register to the Register of Members or any other branch register.

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

35. The Board may, in its absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor, decline to register any transfer of any share which is not a fully paid share.

36. The Board may also decline to register any transfer unless:-

- (a) the instrument of transfer is lodged with the Company accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates (which shall upon the registration of the transfer be cancelled) and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (b) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;
- (c) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped;
- (d) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed four; and
- (e) the shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company.

37. If the Board refuses to register a transfer it shall, within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

38. Such fee (not exceeding, in the case of shares registered in the Register kept at the Relevant Territory, two Hong Kong Dollars or such other amount as shall for the time being be approved by any stock exchange in the Relevant Territory as the Board may from time to time determine) may be charged by the Company for registering any transfer, or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share, or for otherwise making any entry in the Register relating to any share.
39. The registration of transfers may, on fourteen days' notice being given by advertisement in such official publication or newspaper circulating in Bermuda as may be appointed for this purpose under the Companies Act and in one or more newspapers circulating in the Relevant Territory or, subject to the Listing Rules, by electronics communication in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company by electronics means as herein provided, be suspended and the Register closed at such times and for such periods as the Board may from time to time determine 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**

40. In the case of the death of a Member the survivor or survivors, where the deceased was a joint holder, and the executors or administrators of the deceased, where he was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased holder from any liability in respect of any share held by him solely or jointly with other persons.

41. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member or otherwise by operation of law may, subject as hereinafter provided and upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Board as to his entitlement, either be registered himself as the holder of the share or elect to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof. If the person so becoming entitled elects to be registered himself, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him stating that he so elects. If he shall elect to have his nominee registered, he shall signify his election by signing an instrument of transfer of such share in favour of his nominee. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these Bye-Laws relating to the right to transfer and the registration, of transfers of shares shall be applicable to any such notice or instrument of transfer as aforesaid as if the death or bankruptcy of the Member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred and the notice or instrument of transfer was an instrument of transfer executed by such Member.
  
42. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member or otherwise by operation of law shall (upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time be required by the Board as to his entitlement) be entitled to receive and may give a discharge for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share, but he shall not be entitled in respect of the share to receive notices of or to attend, speak or vote at general meetings of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company or, save as aforesaid, to exercise in respect of the share any of the rights or privileges of a Member until he shall have become registered as the holder thereof. The Board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and if the notice is not complied with within sixty days the Board may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

## **INCREASE OF CAPITAL**

43. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase its capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amounts, and having attached thereto such rights, privileges and/or restrictions (including as to dividends, distributions or voting), as the resolution shall prescribe.

44. Subject to the Companies Act, the Company may, by the resolution increasing the capital, direct that the new shares or any of them shall be offered in the first instance to all the holders for the time being of shares of any class or classes in proportion to the number of such shares held by them respectively or may make any other provisions as to issue of the new shares.
45. Except so far as otherwise provided 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 new shares shall be subject to all the provisions of these Bye-Laws with reference to lien, the payment of calls, forfeiture, transfer, transmission and otherwise.

## **ALTERATION OF CAPITAL**

46. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution:-
  - (a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
  - (b) 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 Companies Act) and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division one or more of the shares may have any such preferred or other special rights over, or may have such deferred or qualified rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with, the other or others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares;
  - (c) 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 authorised share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled;
  - (d) divide its shares into several classes and attach thereto respectively any special rights, privileges and/or restrictions (including as to dividends, distributions or voting);

and may also by special resolution:-

- (e) subject to any confirmation or consent required by law, reduce its authorised and issued share capital or any capital redemption reserve or any share premium account in any manner.

Where any difficulty arises in regard to any consolidation and division under paragraph (a) of this Bye-Law, the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates or arrange for the sale of the shares representing fractions and the distribution of the net proceeds of sales in due proportion amongst the Members who would have been entitled to the fractions, and for this purpose the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares representing fractions to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser thereof. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

## **GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 47. The Company shall in each financial year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meetings in that financial year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it; and such annual general meeting must be held within six months after the end of the Company's financial year (unless a longer period would not infringe as may be authorised by the Listing Rules). 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 57A, 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. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called special general meetings.
- 47A. 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 and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

48. The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting.

48A. A special general meeting shall also be convened on the written requisition of one or more members holding, at the date of the deposit of the requisition in aggregate, Shares that represent not less than 10% of the voting rights at general meeting of the Company, on a one vote per share basis, in the share capital of the Company as the date of the deposit carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company, for the transaction of any business or resolution specified in such requisition. Such requisition must state the objects of the meeting and must be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the office. If the Board does not within twenty-one days from the date of the deposit of such requisition proceed duly to convene a special general meeting, the requisitionists themselves or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of all of them may convene a physical special general meeting at only one location which will be the Principal Meeting Place in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionists as a result of the failure of the Board to convene such a meeting shall be reimbursed to them by the Company.

48B. Save as provided in the Companies Act, a resolution in writing signed (in such manner as to indicate, expressly or impliedly, unconditional approval) by or on behalf of all members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend, speak and vote at general meetings of the Company shall, for the purposes of these Bye-Laws, be treated as an ordinary resolution duly passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held and, where relevant, as a special resolution so passed. Any such resolution shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting held on the date on which it was signed by the last member to sign, and where the resolution states a date as being the date of the signature thereof by any member the statement shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was signed by him on that date. Such a resolution may consist of several documents in the like form, each signed by one or more relevant members.

## NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

49. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, an annual general meeting shall be called by not less than twenty-one days' notice in writing and any other special general meeting shall be called by not less than fourteen days' notice in writing. 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 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 57A, 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, particulars of resolutions to be considered at the meeting, and, (d) in the case of special business, the general nature of that business. The notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such, and the notice convening a meeting to pass a special resolution shall specify the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in manner hereinafter mentioned to all Members other than such as, under the provisions of these Bye-Laws or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notices from the Company, and also to the Auditors for the time being of the Company.

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, and if permitted by the Listing Rules, notwithstanding that a meeting of the Company is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Bye-Law, it shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:-

- (a) in the case of a meeting called as an annual general meeting, by all the Members entitled to attend, speak and vote thereat; and
- (b) 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 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

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

## **PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

51. All business that is transacted at any general meeting shall be deemed special with the exception of:-

- (a) the declaration and sanctioning of dividends;
- (b) the consideration and adoption of the accounts and balance sheet and the reports of the Directors and other documents required to be annexed to the accounts or the balance sheet;
- (c) the election of Directors in place of those retiring (by rotation or otherwise);
- (d) the appointment of Auditors where special notice of the resolution for such appointment is not required by the Companies Act; and
- (e) the fixing of, or the determining of the method of fixing, the remuneration of the Directors and of the Auditors.

52. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business, but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the appointment, choice or election of a chairman which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. Save as otherwise provided by these Bye-Laws, two Members (other than the Company in respect of treasury shares), or two persons appointed by a Clearing House as duly authorised corporate representative(s) or proxy(ies), present in person or by proxy and entitled to speak and vote shall be a quorum for all purpose. A corporation being a Member shall be deemed for the purpose of these Bye-Laws to be present in person if represented by proxy or by its duly authorised corporate representative, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

53. If within five minutes (or such longer time not exceeding one hour as the chairman of the meeting may determine to wait) after the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of Members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to such other day (not being less than fourteen nor more than twenty-eight days thereafter) and at such other time or (where applicable) same place(s) or to such time and or in such form and manner referred to in Bye-law 57A as the chairman of the meeting may determine and at such adjourned meeting two Members present in person or by proxy and entitled to speak and vote (whatever the number of shares held by them) shall be a quorum. The Company shall give not less than seven days' notice in writing of any meeting adjourned through want of a quorum and such notice shall state that two Members present in person or by proxy and entitled to speak and vote (whatever the number of shares held by them) shall be a quorum.
54. Each Director shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.
- 54A. 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.
- 54B. 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.
55. The Chairman (if any) or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman (if any) shall preside as chairman at every general meeting. If there is no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or if at any meeting neither the Chairman nor a Deputy Chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if neither of them is willing to act as chairman of the meeting, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to act, or if one Director only is present he shall preside as chairman if willing to act. If no Director is present, or if each of the Directors present declines to take the chair, the persons present and entitled to vote at the meeting shall elect one of the Members to be chairman of the meeting.

55A. 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 55 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.

56. Subject to Bye-law 57C, the chairman of the meeting may with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for three months or more, notice of the adjourned meeting specifying the details as set out in Bye-law 49 shall be given as in the case of an original meeting.

57. Save as expressly provided by these Bye-Laws, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

57A. (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.

57B. 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.

57C. 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 57A(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.

57D. 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.

57E. 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 The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong 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.

57F. 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 57C, 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.

57G. Without prejudice to other provisions in Bye-Laws 57A to 57F, 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.

## VOTING

58. (A) 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 is present in person or as a corporate representative or by proxy shall have one vote, and on a poll every Member present in person or as 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 or credited as paid up on the share). On a poll a shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast his votes in the same way.

(B) 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

59. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by poll save that 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 by a show of hands. Where a show of hands is allowed, before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll may be demanded by:-

- (a) by at least three Members present in person or by duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy for the time being entitled to attend, speak and vote at the meeting; or
- (b) by any Member or Members present in person or by 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 attend, speak and vote at the meeting; or

- (c) by any Member or Members present in person or by 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 has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or not carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minute book of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the facts without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

60. If a poll is duly demanded or required it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman shall direct and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be Members). The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
61. A poll demanded or required on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time (being not later than three months after the date of the demand) and place as the chairman shall direct. It shall not be necessary (unless the chairman otherwise directs) for notice to be given of a poll.
62. The demand or requirement for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded, and it 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.
63. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.
64. A person entitled to more than one vote on a poll need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.
65. In the case of an equality of votes at a general meeting, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of such meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

66. In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register in respect of the joint holding.
67. A Member in respect of whom an order has been made by any competent court or official on the ground that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by any person authorised in such circumstances to do so on his behalf and such person may vote on a poll by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be delivered at the Registration Office (or at such other place as may be specified in accordance with these Bye-Laws for the delivery of instruments appointing a proxy) not later than the last time at which a valid instrument of proxy could be so delivered.
68. No Member shall, unless the Board otherwise determines, be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.
69. If (i) any objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter or (ii) any votes have been counted which ought not to have been counted or which might have been rejected or (iii) any votes are not counted which ought to have been counted, the objection or error shall not vitiate the decision of the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting on any resolution unless the same is raised or pointed out at the meeting or, as the case may be, the adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the same may have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters shall be final and conclusive.
- 69A. No powers shall be taken to freeze or otherwise impair any of the rights attaching to any share by reason only that the person or persons who are interested directly or indirectly therein have failed to disclose their interests to the Company.

## PROXIES

70. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be executed by the appointor or of his attorney authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, executed by its officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign the same.
71.
  - (A) Any Member entitled to attend, speak and vote in 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. Votes may be given either personally or by a corporate representative or by proxy. A Member who is the holder of two or more shares may appoint more than one proxy to attend, speak and vote instead of him on the same occasion. A proxy need not be a Member. In addition, a proxy or proxies representing either an individual Member 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 vote individually on a show of hands and the right to speak.
  - (B) Any corporation which is a Member may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or any class of Members. The person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of such corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member and such corporation shall for the purpose of these Bye-Laws be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present thereat. Nothing in this Bye-Law shall prevent a corporation which is a Member from appointing one or more proxies to represent it pursuant to Bye-law 71.

- (C) Where a recognized Clearing House or its nominee is a Member, it or its nominee may authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its proxy or proxies or as its corporate representative or corporate representatives, to the extent permitted by the Companies Act, at any general meeting of the Company or at any general meeting of holders of any class of shares in the Company, or at any meeting of creditors of the Company, provided that if more than one person is so authorised, the authorization must specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. The person so authorised will be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of such recognised Clearing House or its nominee as that Clearing House or its nominee could exercise if it were an individual Member of the Company including (without limitation) the right to vote on a show of hands notwithstanding the provisions of Bye-laws 58 and 71. The number of persons a Clearing House (or its nominee) may appoint to act as its corporate representative or representatives shall not exceed the number of shares held by Clearing House (or its nominee) being shares in respect of which there is an entitlement to attend, speak and vote at the relevant meeting.
- (D) 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 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.

72. The instrument appointing a proxy and (if required by the Board) the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, or copies thereof, shall be delivered at the Registration Office (or at such other place as may be specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjournment or, in either case, in any document sent therewith), or if the Company has provided an electronic address or electronic means in accordance with Bye-law 71(D), shall be received at the electronic address specified, or if no electronic address is so designated, shall be received by the Company, not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll taken subsequently to the date of a meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting, not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date named in it as the date of its execution. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a Member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned.

73. Instruments of proxy shall be in any common form or in such other form as the Board may approve and the Board may, if it thinks fit, send out with the notice of any meeting forms of instrument of proxy for use at the meeting. The instrument of proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The instrument of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment or postponement of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates. The Board may decide, either generally or in any particular case, to treat a proxy appointment as valid notwithstanding that the appointment or any of the information required under these Bye-Laws has not been received in accordance with the requirements of these Bye-Laws. Subject to aforesaid, if the proxy appointment and any of the information required under these Bye-Laws is not received in the manner set out in these Bye-Laws, the appointee shall not be entitled to vote in respect of the shares in question.

74. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised corporate representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll, unless notice in writing of such death, insanity or determination was received by the Company at the Registration Office (or such other place as may be specified for the delivery of instruments of proxy in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjournment or, in either case, in any document sent therewith) one hour at least before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll not taken on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

## **APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**

75. The number of Directors shall be not less than two and not more than ten. The Board shall cause to be kept a register of the Directors and Secretaries, and there shall be entered therein the particulars required by the Companies Act.

76. Subject to the provisions of these Bye-Laws and the Companies Act, the Company may by ordinary resolution elect any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board.

77. Without prejudice to the power of the Company in general meeting in pursuance of any of the provisions of these Bye-Laws to appoint any person to be a Director and subject to the Company Act, the Board shall have power at any time and from time to time to appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board. Any Director so appointed by the Board shall hold office only until the first annual general meeting after his appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election but he shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

78. The Members may by ordinary resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office and may (subject to these Bye-Laws) by ordinary resolution appoint another person in his place. Any person so appointed shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had became a Director on the day on which the Director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a Director.

79. (A) An existing Director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting.

(B) Subject to Bye-Law 79(A), no person shall be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless there has been given to the Secretary notice in writing by some Member (not being the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also notice signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected. The period for lodgment of the such notices shall commence no earlier than the day after the dispatch 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. The minimum length of such period during which notice to the Secretary of the intention to propose a person for election as a Director and during which notice to the Secretary by such person of his willingness to be elected may be given, shall be at least seven days.

## **DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDING QUALIFICATION**

80. No shareholding qualification for Directors shall be required.

## **DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS**

81. Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement by rotation hereinafter contained, the office of a Director shall be vacated in any of the events following, namely:-

- (a) If (not being an Executive Director whose contract precludes resignation) he resigns his office by notice in writing delivered to the Registered Office or at the Head office or tendered at a meeting of the Board;
- (b) if he becomes of unsound mind or a patient for any purpose of any statute relating to mental health and the Board resolves that his office is vacated;
- (c) if, without leave, he is absent from meetings of the Board (whether or not an alternate Director appointed by him attends) for twelve consecutive months, and the Board resolves that his office is vacated;
- (d) if he becomes bankrupt or compounds with his creditors;
- (e) if he is prohibited by law from being a Director;
- (f) if he ceases to be a Director by virtue of the Companies Act or is removed from office pursuant to these Bye-Laws; and
- (g) if he shall be removed from office by notice in writing served upon him signed by not less than three-fourths in number (or, if that is not a round number, the nearest lower round number) of the Directors (including himself) for the time being comprising the Board.

## **RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS**

82. Subject to the provisions of Bye-Law 77, every director including those appointed for a specific term, should be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years.
83. The Directors to retire on each occasion shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but as between persons who became or were re-elected Directors on the same day those to retire shall unless they otherwise agree among themselves be determined by lot. The Directors to retire on each occasion (both as to number and identity) shall be determined by the composition of the Board at the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting, and no Director shall be required to retire or be relieved from retiring by reason of any change in the number or identity of the Directors after the date of such notice but before the close of the meeting.
84. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.
85. Subject to the provisions of these Bye-Laws, the Company at the meeting at which a Director retires in the manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a person thereto and in default the retiring Director shall, if willing to continue to act, be deemed to have been re-elected, unless at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such vacated office or unless a resolution for the re-election of such Director shall have been put to the meeting and lost.

## **EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**

86. The Board may from time to time appoint one or more of its body to be a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director or Deputy Managing Director or to hold any other employment or executive office with the Company for such period (subject to the Companies Act) and upon such terms as the Board may determine and may revoke or terminate any of such appointments. Any such revocation or termination as aforesaid shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages that such Director may have against the Company or the Company may have against such Director for any breach of any contract of service between him and the Company which may be involved in such revocation or termination. The Board may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director all or any of the powers of the Board that it may think fit provided that all powers by such Directors shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Board may from time to time impose.
87. An Executive Director shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine, and either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a Director.

## ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

88. (A) Each Director shall have the power to appoint any person to be his alternate Director and may at his discretion remove such alternate Director. If such alternate Director is not another Director, such appointment, unless previously approved by the Board, shall have effect only upon and subject to it being so approved. Any appointment or removal of an alternate Director shall be effected by notice in writing signed by the appointor and delivered to the Registered office or the Head Office or tendered at a meeting of the Board, or in any other manner approved by the Board. An alternate Director shall, if his appointor so requests, be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Board or of committees of the Board to the same extent as, but in lieu of, the Director appointing him and shall be entitled to such extent to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these Bye-Laws shall apply as if he were a Director.

(B) Every person acting as an alternate Director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate Director and remuneration) be subject in all respects to the provisions of these Bye-Laws relating to Directors and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the Director appointing him. An alternate Director may be paid expenses and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a Director but shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any fee in his capacity as an alternate Director.

(C) Every person acting as an alternate Director shall have one vote for each Director, for whom he acts as alternate (in addition to his own vote if he is also a Director). The signature of an alternate Director to any resolution in writing of the Board or a committee of the Board shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as the signature of his appointor.

(D) An alternate Director shall ipso facto cease to be an alternate Director if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a Director provided that, if at any meeting any Director retires by rotation or otherwise but is re-elected at the same meeting, any appointment made by him pursuant to this Article which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force as though he had not retired.

## **DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION**

89. (A) 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 determined) 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. Such remuneration shall be in addition to any other remuneration to which a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company may be entitled by reason of such employment or office.

(B) The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid 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.

(C) 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.

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

90. The remuneration of a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or other Executive Director or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the 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 such remuneration as he may be entitled to receive under Bye-Law 89.

## **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

91. (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) A Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as Auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director.

- (C) A Director of the Company may continue to be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested, and shall not be liable to account to the Company or the Members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit received by him as a director or other officer of or from his interest in such other company. The Board may also cause the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit, including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them to be directors or other officers of such other company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors or other officers of such other company and a Director shall vote or be counted in the quorum on any resolution of the Board concerning his own appointment as the holder of any office or place of profit with the company in which the Company is interested (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).
- (D) Where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment (or the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).
- (E) Subject to the Companies Act and to the next paragraph of this Bye-Law, no Director or proposed or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner whatever, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company or the Members for any remuneration, profit or other benefits realised by any such contract or arrangement, by reason only of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

(F) A Director who to his knowledge is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement with the Company shall, if his interest in such contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement is material, declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first 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. For the purposes of this Bye-Law, a general notice to the Board by a Director to the effect that (a) he is a member of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may after the date of the notice be made with that company or firm or (b) he is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him, shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest under this Bye-Law in relation to any such contract or arrangement; provided that no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the Board or the Director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next Board meeting after it is given.

(G) Director shall not be entitled to 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 associates has or have a material interest, and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted (nor shall he be counted in the quorum for that resolution), but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters namely:

- (i) (a) the giving of any security or indemnity to the Director or his associate(s) in respect of money lent or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of his associates at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; or
- (b) the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his associate(s) has himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

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

(H) 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 shall be counted in the quorum but 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.

(I) The Company may by ordinary resolution ratify any contract or arrangement not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Bye-Law provided that any Director who is to his knowledge materially interested in such contract or arrangement shall not be entitled to vote on or be counted as part of the quorum in relation to such ordinary resolution in respect of any shares in which he is interested.

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

(K) Where a company in which a Director together with any of his associates holds five (5) per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of such company or of the voting rights of any class of shares available to shareholders of the company is materially interested in a transaction, then that Director shall also be deemed materially interested in such transaction.

## **POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD**

92. 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 Companies Act expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Companies Act and of these Bye-Laws and to any regulations from time to time made by the Company in general meeting not being inconsistent with such provisions or these Bye-Laws, provided that no regulation so made shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

93. The Board may establish any regional or local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in Bermuda or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such boards, may appoint any managers or agents (and in particular, but without limitation, may appoint any company, firm or person to be the Company's investment manager), and may in each case fix their remuneration. The Board may delegate to any such board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Board, with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any such board or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies. Any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may remove any person appointed as aforesaid, and may revoke or vary such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

94. The Board may by power of attorney 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.

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

96. (A) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, the Company may, in addition to the Register of Members kept in Bermuda, keep a local or branch register of members of the Company in any place outside Bermuda, and the Board may make and vary such regulations as it may think fit respecting the keeping of any such register.

(B) While the issued share capital of the Company is, with the consent of the Directors, listed on any stock exchange in any Relevant Territory, the Company shall keep a branch register in such Relevant Territory.

97. The Board may establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any contributory or non-contributory pension or superannuation funds for the benefit of, or give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments to, any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company, or of any company which is a subsidiary of the Company, or is allied or associated with the Company or with any such subsidiary company, or who are or were at any time directors or officers of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid, and holding or who have held any salaried employment or office in the Company or such other company, and the wives, widows, families and dependants or 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.

98. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other instruments, whether negotiable or transferable or not, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Board shall from time to time by resolution determine.

99. The Board shall cause minutes or records to be made in books provided for the purpose:-

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the Board;
- (b) of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board or committee of the Board; and
- (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the holders of any class of shares in the Company and of the Board and of any committee of the Board.

100. The Board on behalf of the Company may exercise all the powers of the Company to grant pensions, annuities or other allowances and benefits in favour of any person including any Director or former Director or the relations, connections or dependants of any Director or former Director provided that no pension, annuity or other allowance or benefit (except such as may be provided for by any other Bye-Law) shall be granted to a Director or former Director who has not been an Executive Director or held any other office or place of profit under the Company or any of its subsidiaries or to a person who has no claim on the Company except as a relation, connection or dependant of a Director or former Director without the approval of an ordinary resolution of the Company. A Director or former Director shall not be accountable to the Company or the Members for any benefit of any kind conferred under or pursuant to this Bye-Law and the receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a Director of the Company.
101. For so long as the shares are listed on the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory and that it is a requirement of such stock exchange that these Bye-Laws should so provide, no payment of compensation for loss of office or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office shall be made to any Director or former Director without the approval of an ordinary resolution of the Company.

## **BORROWING POWERS**

102. 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.
103. 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.

## **PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD**

104. The Board may meet in any part of the world for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Directors may participate in a meeting of the Board, and be counted in the quorum and vote at such meeting, by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting are capable of hearing each other. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of any equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have an additional or casting vote. A Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, at any time summon a Board meeting.
105. Notice of a Board meeting shall be deemed to be duly given to a Director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the Company for this purpose. A Director absent or intending to be absent from the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate may request the Board that notices of Board meetings shall during his absence be sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the Company for this purpose, but such notices need not be given any earlier than notices given to Directors not so absent and in the absence of any such request it shall not be necessary to give notice of a Board meeting to any Director who is for the time being absent from such territory. A Director may waive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively.
106. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two. Any Director who ceases to be a Director at a Board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a Director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the Board meeting if no other Director objects and if otherwise a quorum of Directors would not be present.

107. The continuing Directors or a sole continuing Director may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the Board but, if and so long as the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these Bye-Laws, the continuing Directors or Director, notwithstanding that the number of Directors is below the number fixed by or in accordance with these Bye-Laws as the quorum or that there is only one continuing Director, may act for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board or of summoning general meetings of the Company but not for any other purpose.
108. The Board may from time to time elect one or more of its members to the offices of the chairman (the “**Chairman**”), the deputy chairman (the “**Deputy Chairman**”), Presidents and/ or Vice Presidents and determine the period for which each of them is to hold such office. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board. If no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting neither the Chairman nor the Deputy Chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, or if neither of them is willing to act as chairman of the meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
109. A meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board.
110. The Board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions to any committee, consisting of such one or more Directors of the Company, together with such other persons, as it thinks fit, provided that, in the case of a committee consisting of two or more members, the majority of the members of any such committee shall be Directors of the Company and that no meeting of any such committee shall be quorate for the purpose of exercising any of such powers, authorities or discretions unless a majority of those present are Directors of the Company. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretions so delegated, conform to any regulations which may be imposed on it by the Board.

111. The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions contained in these Bye-Laws for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board so far as the same are applicable and are not superseded by any regulations imposed by the Board under the last preceding Bye-Law.
112. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Board (provided that number is sufficient to constitute a quorum) or by all the members of a committee for the time being shall be as valid and effectual as a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board or, as the case may be, of such committee duly called and constituted. Such resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or members of the committee concerned.
113. All acts done by the Board or by any committee or by any person acting as a Director or member of a committee, shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the Board or such committee of person acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a Director or member of such committee.

## **MANAGERS**

114. 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 participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of two or more of these modes and pay the working expenses of any of the staff of the general manager, manager or managers who may be employed by him or them upon the business of the Company.
115. 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.

116. 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.

## **SECRETARY**

117. The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit; and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by the Board. Anything by the Companies Act or these Bye-Laws required or authorised to be done by or to the Secretary may be done, if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no Secretary capable of acting, by or to any assistant or deputy Secretary appointed by the Board 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.

118. Any provision of the Companies Act or 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.

## **SEALS**

119. The Company shall have one or more Seals as the Directors may determine. The Board shall provide for the custody of every Seal. A Seal shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf. Subject as otherwise provided in these Bye-Laws, any instrument to which a Seal is affixed shall be signed by two Directors or by one Director and the Secretary (or some other person appointed by the Board) save that as regards any certificates for shares or debentures or other securities of the Company, the Board may by resolution determine that such signatures or either of them shall be dispensed with or affixed by some method or system of mechanical signature.

## **DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS**

120. Subject to the Companies Act and as hereinafter set out, the Company in general meeting may from time to time declare dividends to be paid to the Members according to their rights and interests in the profits available for distribution, but no dividend shall be declared in excess of the amount recommended by the Board. Surpluses arising from the revaluation of investments shall not be available for dividend.

121. Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide:-

- (a) all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Bye-Law as paid up on the share; and
- (b) all dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up or created as paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.

122. The Board may from time to time pay to the Members such interim dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the position of the Company; the Board may also pay any fixed dividend which is payable on any shares of the Company half-yearly or on any other dates, whenever such position, in the opinion of the Board, justifies such payment. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the Board may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. Provided the Directors act in good faith, they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.

123. (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) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.

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

125. (A) In respect of any dividend proposed to be paid or declared by resolution of the Board or of the Company in general meeting, the Board may further resolve and announce prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of such dividend:-

either

(i) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up provided that Members entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof) in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:-

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

(b) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the holders of the shares of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;

(c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded;

(d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised (“the non-elected shares”) and in lieu and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of any of the Company’s reserve accounts (including any share premium account or capital redemption reserve fund) or profit and loss account or amounts otherwise available for distribution as the Board may determine such sum as may be required to pay up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the non-elected shares on such basis;

Or

(ii) that Members 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, shall give not less than two weeks’ notice in writing to the holders of the shares of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;

(c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded;

- (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised (“the elected shares”) and in lieu and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of any of the Company’s reserve accounts (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) or profit and loss account or amounts otherwise available for distribution as the Board may determine such sum as may be required to pay up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected shares on such basis.

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

- (i) in the relevant dividend (or the right to receive or to elect to receive an allotment of shares in lieu thereof as aforesaid); or
- (ii) in any other distribution, bonus or right 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) and (ii) of paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with its 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 the Bye-Law with full power to the Board to make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are aggregated and sold and the net proceeds distributed to those entitled or are disregarded or rounded up or down, or whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the Members concerned). The Board may authorise any person to enter into, on behalf of all Members interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made pursuant to such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.
- (D) The Company may upon the recommendation of the Board by special resolution resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (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.

126. Any dividend, interest or other sum payable in cash to the holder of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post addressed to the holder at his registered address or, in the case of joint holders, addressed to the holder whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the shares at his address as appearing in the Register or addressed to such person and at such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall, unless the holder or joint holders otherwise direct, be made payable to the order of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the order of the holder whose name stands first on the Register in respect of such shares, and shall be sent at his or their risk and payment of the cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall constitute a good discharge to the Company. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable or property distributable in respect of the shares held by such joint holders. For the avoidance of doubt, any dividend, interest or other sum payable in cash, (including any "**corporate action proceeds**" within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules), to the holders of shares may be paid by electronic funds transfer or other electronic means, including without limitation through any payment system in Hong Kong operated by Hong Kong Interbank Clearing Limited for settling inter-bank payments on a real-time gross settlement basis, or by such other means (including through any relevant system) as may from time to time be authorised by such holder of shares or joint holders concerned and as the Board considers appropriate. Where electronic payment fails after two attempts, the Directors may at their discretion make subsequent payments by other methods.
127. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of six years from the date of declaration of such dividend shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company and the payment by the Board of any unclaimed dividend, interest or other sum payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof.

128. Any general meeting declaring a dividend may by ordinary resolution, upon the recommendation of the Board, direct payment or satisfaction of such dividend wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets, and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company, and the Board shall give effect to such direction, and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution the Board may settle it as it thinks expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may ignore fractions altogether, and may fix the value for distribution purposes of any such specific assets and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board.

## **RESERVES**

129. The Board may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks proper as reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied and pending such application may, also at such discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the Board may from time to time think fit. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think it prudent not to distribute.

## **CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES**

130. The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Board, at any time and from time to time pass an ordinary resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including the profit and loss account) whether or not the same is available for distribution and accordingly that such amount be set free for distribution among the Members or any class of Members who would be entitled thereto if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on the footing that the same is not paid in cash but is applied either in or towards paying up the amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares in the Company held by such Members respectively or in payment up in full of unissued shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company, to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up among such Members, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and the Board shall give effect to such resolution provided that, for the purposes of this Bye-Law, a share premium account and a capital redemption reserve, and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits, may be applied only in paying up in full unissued shares of the Company to be allotted to such Members credited as fully paid.
  
131. Where any difficulty arises in regard to any distribution under the last preceding Bye-Law the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may resolve that the distribution should be as nearly as may be practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members in order to adjust the rights of all parties, as may seem expedient to the Board. The Board may appoint any person to sign on behalf of the persons entitled to participate in the distribution any contract necessary or desirable for giving effect thereto and such appointment shall be effective and binding upon the Members.

## **RECORD DATES**

132. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Bye-Laws the Company or the Board may fix any date as the record date for 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.

132A. Bye-Law 132 shall mutatis mutandis apply to determining the Members entitled to receive notice and attend, speak and vote at any general meeting of the Company, bonuses, capitalisation issues, distributions of profits or other distributable reserves or accounts of the Company, and offers or grants made by the Company to the Members.

## **ACCOUNTING RECORDS**

133. The Board shall cause to be kept accounting records sufficient to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to show and explain its transactions, in accordance with the Companies Act.

134. The accounting records shall be kept at the Head Office or, subject to the Companies Act, at such other place or places as the Board may think fit and shall always be open to inspection by the officers of the Company provided that such records as are required by the Companies Act shall also be kept at the Registered Office. No Member (other than an officer of the Company) shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or authorised by the Board.

135. The Board shall from time to time cause to be laid before the Company in general meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, Directors' reports and Auditors' reports and any other document as may be required by law. A copy of every Directors' report accompanied by the balance sheet and profit and loss account (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting, together with a copy of the Auditors' report, shall at least twenty-one days before the date of such general meeting be delivered or sent to each Member and copies shall also be sent in appropriate numbers to the stock exchange in any Relevant Territory on which any shares are for the time being listed in accordance with the terms of any listing agreement for the time being binding on the Company or with the continuing obligations binding on the Company by virtue of any listing.

135A. The financial year end of the Company shall be 31 March in each calendar year or as otherwise determined by the Board.

## AUDIT

136. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the Companies Act.
- 136A. The Members may by ordinary resolution appoint one or more firms of auditors to hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting, but if an appointment is not made, the auditor(s) of the Company in office shall continue in office until a successor is appointed. A Director, officer or employee of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries or a partner, officer or employee of any such Director, officer or employee shall not be capable of being appointed an auditor of the Company. The Board may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditors, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditors (if any) may act. The remuneration of an auditor of the Company shall be fixed by the Members in the general meeting by ordinary resolution or in such manner as the Members may determine.
- 136B. Subject to the Companies Act, Members may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these Bye-Laws of which notice specifying the intention to pass such resolution was given, remove any auditor of the Company by special resolution at any time before the expiration of the term of office and shall, by ordinary resolution, at that meeting appoint one or more new auditors of the Company in its place for the remainder of the term.
- 136C. Auditors of the Company shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company and shall be entitled to require from the Board and officers of the Company such information as may be necessary for the performance of his or their duties, and auditors of the Company shall make a report to the Members on the accounts examined by them and on every balance sheet, consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account intended to be laid before the Company in the annual general meeting during their tenure of office as required by the Companies Act.

136D. A person other than an incumbent auditor of the Company shall not be capable of being appointed an auditor of the Company at a general meeting unless notice of an intention to nominate that person to the office of auditor of the Company has been given to the Company not less than twenty-one days before the general meeting, and the Company shall send a copy of any such notice to the incumbent auditor of the Company and shall give notice thereof to the Members not less than seven days before the general meeting provided that the above requirements may be waived by notice in writing by the incumbent auditor of the Company to the Secretary.

136E. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, all acts done by any person acting as auditor of the Company shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid, notwithstanding that there was some defect in their appointment or that they were at the time of their appointment not qualified for appointment or subsequently became disqualified.

## **SERVICE OF NOTICES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS**

137. (A) Except where otherwise expressly stated, any notice or document (including any “**corporate communication**” and “**actionable corporate communication**” within the meanings ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Bye-laws shall be in writing or, to the extent permitted by the Companies Act, the ETA and any applicable Listing Rules from time to time and subject to this Bye-law, contained in an electronic communication. A notice calling a meeting of the Directors need not be in writing.

(B) Any notice or other document (including a share certificate) may be served on or delivered to any Member by the Company either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to such Member at his registered address as appearing in the Register or by delivering it to or leaving it at such registered address addressed as aforesaid or (in the case of notice) by advertisement in an official publication or newspaper circulating in Bermuda and in two or more newspapers (which shall, unless the Relevant Territory as decided by the Board is a territory other than Hong Kong, include at least an advertisement in English in an English language newspaper and an

advertisement in Chinese in a Chinese language newspaper) circulating in the Relevant Territory. In the case of joint holders of a share, service or delivery of any notice or other document on or to one of the joint holders shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service on or delivery to all the joint holders. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing but subject to the Companies Act and the Listing Rules, a notice of document (including any “**corporate communication**” and “**actionable corporate communication**” within the meanings ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) may be served or delivered by the Company to any Member by electronic means (including through any relevant system) to such address as may from time to time be authorised by the Member concerned or by publishing it on the Company’s website and the website of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

- (C) The Board may from time to time specify the form and manner in which a notice may be given to the Company by electronic means (including through any relevant system), including one or more addresses for the receipt of an electronic communication, and may prescribe such procedures as they fit for verifying the authenticity or integrity of any such electronic communication. Any notice may be given to the Company by electronic means (including through any relevant system) only if it is given in accordance with the requirements specified by the Board.
- (D) Any notice or document (including any “**corporate communication**” and “**actionable corporate communication**” within the meanings ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) required to be sent to or served upon the Company, or upon any officer of the Company, may be (i) sent or served by leaving the same or sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to the Company or to such officer at the Head Office or Registered Office; (ii) to the extent permitted by the Companies Act, the ETA and any applicable Listing Rules from time to time and subject to this Bye-law, transmitted by electronic means (including through any relevant system), in such manner and subject to reasonable authentication measures as the Board may from time to time determine.

138. Any such notice or other document, if sent by post, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered 48 hours after the time when it was put in the post (airmail if posted from the Relevant Territory to an address outside the Relevant Territory), and in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice or document was properly addressed, stamped and put in the post. Any notice or other document delivered or left at a registered address otherwise than by post shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so delivered or left. Any notice served by advertisement shall be deemed to have been served on the day of issue of the official publication and/or newspaper(s) in which the advertisement is published (or on the last day of issue if the publication and/or newspaper(s) are published on different dates).
139. Any notice or other document served on or delivered to any Member in pursuance of these Bye-Laws shall, notwithstanding that such Member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event has occurred, and whether or not the Company has notice of the death or bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been duly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of such Member as sole or joint holder unless before the day of posting (or if it is not sent by post before the day of service or delivery) of the notice or document, his name has been removed from the Register as the holder of the share, and such service or delivery shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service or delivery of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share.
- 139A. Subject to the Companies Act and the Listing Rules, the Directors may from time to time specify the form and manner in which a notice may be given to the Company by electronics means, including one or more addresses for the receipt of an electronic communication, and may prescribe such procedures as they deem fit for verifying the authenticity or integrity of any such electronics communication. Any notice may be given to the Company by electronics means only if it is given in accordance with the requirements specified by the Directors.

139B. Any notice or document, if sent by electronic means (including through any relevant system), shall be deemed to be have been given on the day following that on which the electronic communication was sent by or on behalf of the Company. Any notice or document served or delivered by the Company by any other means authorised in writing by the shareholder concerned shall be deemed to have been served when the Company has carried out the action it has been authorised to take for that purpose. Any notice or other document published by way of advertisement in the newspapers or in an appointed newspaper shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so published. Any notice or document published on a website shall be deemed given by the Company to a shareholder on the date on which such notice or document was published on the website, unless the Listing Rules specify a different date. In such case, the deemed date of service shall be as provided or required by the Listing Rules.

139C. Every Member or a person who is entitled to receive notice from the Company under the provisions of the Companies Act or these Bye-Laws may register with the Company an electronic address to which notices can be served upon him.

## **UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS**

140. The Company may sell any shares in the Company if:-

- (i) all cheques or warrants, being not less than three in total number, for any sum payable in cash to the holder of such shares in respect of them sent during the relevant period in the manner authorised by the Bye-Laws of the Company have remained uncashed;
- (ii) so far as it is aware at the end of the relevant period, the Company has not at any time during the relevant period received any indication of the existence of the Member who is the holder of such shares or of a person entitled to such shares by death, bankruptcy or operation of law; and

- (iii) the Company has caused an advertisement to be inserted in two or more newspapers (which shall, unless the Relevant Territory as decided by the Board is a territory other than Hong Kong, include at least an advertisement in English in an English language newspaper and an advertisement in Chinese in a Chinese language newspaper) circulating in the Relevant Territory giving notice of its intention to sell such shares and a period of three months has elapsed since the date of such advertisement and, where any shares are listed on any stock exchange in the Relevant Territory, has caused notice of its intention to sell such shares to be given to such stock exchange.

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

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

## **DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS**

141. The Company may destroy:-

- (a) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of such cancellation;
- (b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of two years from the date such mandate variation cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;
- (c) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of six years from the date of registration; and
- (d) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the Register is made at any time after the expiry of six years from the date an entry in the Register was first made in respect of it;

and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled and that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and that every other document destroyed hereunder was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company. Provided always that:-

- (i) the foregoing provisions of this Bye-Law shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim;
- (ii) nothing contained in this Bye-Law shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any case where the conditions of proviso (i) above are not fulfilled; and
- (iii) references in this Bye-Law to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

## **WINDING UP**

142. If the Company shall be wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Companies Act, divide amongst the Members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may, for such purpose, set such values as he deems fair upon any 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. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories 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 any liability.

142A. A resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily shall be a special resolution.

## **INDEMNITY**

143. Save and except so far as the provisions of this Bye-Law shall be arrived by any provisions of the Companies Act, every Director, Executive Director, manager, secretary, officer and Auditors of the Company shall be indemnified out of the funds of the Company against all liabilities incurred by him as such Director, Executive Director, manager, secretary, officer or Auditors in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour, or in which he is acquitted, or in connection with any application under the Companies Act in which relief from liability is granted to him by the court, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain through their own fraud, wilful neglect or default, fraud and or dishonesty respectively.

## **ALTERATION OF MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OR BYE-LAWS**

144. Without prejudice to, and in addition to any applicable requirements provided in, the Companies Act, no alteration to the Memorandum of Association or to these Bye-Laws shall be effective unless such alteration has been approved by special resolution.