

Memorandum of Association

and

Bye-Laws

*(As amended and adopted at an Annual General Meeting of the
Members of the Company held on 28th August, 2012)*

of

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability on 25th June, 1991)

In case of any discrepancy or inconsistency between English
and Chinese versions of this Memorandum of Association
and Bye-Laws, the English version shall prevail.

FORM NO. 3a



**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
ON CHANGE OF NAME**

I hereby certify that

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LTD.

having by resolution and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies changed its name, is now registered under the name of

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LIMITED

Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1991

(Sd.)
Registrar of Companies

Seal of
the Registrar
of Companies
Bermuda

FORM NO. 6



CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

I hereby in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Companies Act, 1981, issue this Certificate of Incorporation and do certify that on the 25th day of June 1991

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LTD.

was registered by me in the Register maintained by me under the provisions of the said section and that the status of the said company is that of a exempted company.

Given under my hand this 25th day of June 1991.

(Sd.)
for Registrar of Companies

Seal of
the Registrar
of Companies
Bermuda

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CAP. 32)

ORDINARY RESOLUTION

OF

Yau Lee Holdings Limited

Passed on the 17th day of October 2000

At the Special General Meeting of the Company held at 10/F., Tower 1, Enterprise Square, 9 Sheung Yuet Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong on 17th October 2000 at 10:00 a.m., the following Ordinary Resolution was duly passed:—

“THAT with effect from the commencement of business on the business day immediately following the day on which this resolution is passed and conditional upon the Listing Committee of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited granting a listing of and permission to deal in the issued share of HK\$0.20 each of the Company arising from the share consolidation referred to in this resolution:

- (i) The Company’s existing issued and unissued 4,000,000,000 shares of HK\$0.05 each (the “Existing Shares”) be consolidated on the basis of four Existing Shares being consolidated into one share of HK\$0.20 (the “Share Consolidation”); and
- (ii) the directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to do all such acts and things as they consider necessary or expedient in connection with the Share Consolidation.”

Mr Wong Ip Kuen has signed
on 17th October 2000



BERMUDA

**CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF MEMORANDUM OF
REDUCTION OF ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that a Memorandum of Reduction of
Issued Share Capital of

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LIMITED

was delivered to the Registrar of Companies on the **2nd** day of **November, 1998** in
accordance with section 46 of *the Companies Act 1981* (“the Act”)

Given under my hand this **3rd**
day of **November, 1998**.

(Sd.)
for **Registrar of Companies**

Issued Share Capital prior to reduction:	HK\$	78,710,417.90
Present Issued Share Capital:	HK\$	39,355,208.95
Authorised Share Capital:	HK\$	200,000,000.00



BERMUDA

**CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF MEMORANDUM OF
INCREASE OF SHARE CAPITAL**

THIS TO CERTIFY that a Memorandum of Increase
of Share Capital of

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LIMITED

was delivered to the Registrar of Companies on the **25th** day of **September, 1998** in
accordance with section 45(3) of *the Companies Act 1981* (“the Act”)

Given under my hand this **1st**
day of **October, 1998**.

(Sd.)
for **Acting Registrar**
of **Companies**

Capital prior to increase: HK\$100,000,000.00

Amount of increase: HK\$100,000,000.00

Present Capital: HK\$200,000,000.00

FORM NO. 7a



THE COMPANIES ACT 1981

**CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF MEMORANDUM OF
INCREASE OF SHARE CAPITAL**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that a Memorandum of Increase of Share Capital
of

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LIMITED

was deposited in the Office of the Registrar of Companies
on the

13th day of August 1991.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF
I have hereto set my hand this

13th day of August, 1991

(Sd.)
Acting **Registrar of Companies**

Capital prior to increase: HK\$ 100,000.00

Amount of increase: HK\$ 99,900,000.00

Present capital: HK\$ 100,000,000.00



THE COMPANIES ACT 1981

**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

(Section 7(1) and (2))

**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF**

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LIMITED

.....
(hereinafter referred to as “the Company”)*

1. The liability of the members of the Company is limited to the amount (if any) for the time being unpaid on the shares respectively held by them.

* By resolution and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies, the Company changed its name from “YAU LEE HOLDINGS LTD.” to “YAU LEE HOLDINGS LIMITED” on 29th July, 1991.

2. We, the undersigned, namely,

NAME	ADDRESS	BERMUDIAN STATUS (Yes/No)	NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF SHARES SUBSCRIBED
D.H. Malcolm	Clarendon House Church Street Hamilton HM 11 Bermuda	No	British	one
J.M. Sharpe	Clarendon House Church Street Hamilton HM 11 Bermuda	Yes	British	one
N.G. Trollope	Clarendon House Church Street Hamilton HM 11 Bermuda	Yes	British	one

do hereby respectively agree to take such number of shares of the Company as may be allotted to us respectively by the provisional directors of the Company, not exceeding the number of shares for which we have respectively subscribed, and to satisfy such calls as may be made by the directors, provisional directors or promoters of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to us respectively.

3. The Company is to be an exempted Company as defined by the Companies Act 1981.
4. The Company has power to hold land situated in Bermuda not exceeding in all, including the following parcels:–

Not Applicable

5. The Company does not propose to carry on business in Bermuda.
6. The authorised share capital of the Company is HK\$100,000 divided into shares of HK\$0.10 each. The minimum subscribed share capital of the Company is HK\$100,000.
7. The objects for which the Company is formed and incorporated are:–
- (i) to act and to perform all the functions of a holding company in all its branches and to co-ordinate the policy and administration of any subsidiary company or companies wherever incorporated or carrying on business of any group of companies of which the Company or any subsidiary company is a member or which are in any manner controlled directly or indirectly by the Company;
 - (ii) to act as an investment company and for that purpose to acquire and hold upon any terms and, either in the name of the Company or that of any nominee, shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock, annuities, notes, mortgages, bonds, obligations and securities, and foreign exchange, foreign currency deposits and commodities, issued or guaranteed by any company wherever incorporated or carrying on business or by any government, sovereign, ruler, commissioners, public body or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, by original subscription, tender, purchase, exchange, underwriting, participation in syndicates or in any other manner and whether or not fully paid up, and to make payments thereon as called up or in advance of calls or otherwise and to subscribe for the same, whether conditionally or absolutely, and to hold the same with a view to investment, but with the power to vary any investments, and to exercise and enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incident to the ownership thereof, and to invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may be from time to time determined;

- (iii) as set out in paragraph (b) to (n) and (p) to (t) inclusive of the Second Schedule to the Companies Act;
- (iv) to enter into any guarantee, contract of indemnity or suretyship and to assure support or secure with or without consideration or benefit the performance of any obligations of any person or persons and to guarantee the fidelity of individuals filling or about to fill situations of trust or confidence.

8. Powers of the Company

- (i) the Company shall, pursuant to Section 42 of the Companies Act 1981, have the power to issue preference shares which are, at the option of the holder, liable to be redeemed;
- (ii) the Company shall, pursuant to Section 42A of the Companies Act 1981, have the power to purchase its own shares;
- (iii) the Company shall have the power to improve, manage, develop, sell, let, exchange, lease, mortgage, charge, dispose of, turn to account, invest, re-invest, settle, share profit, royalty or otherwise, grant licences, easements, options, servitudes and other rights over or otherwise deal with all or any part of the Company's property, rights, business undertaking or other assets (present and future) including uncalled capital and any of the Company's rights, interests and privileges and in the event of any such sale or any other disposal to accept such consideration therefor as the Company may think fit including but not restricted to the shares, debentures or securities of any other company.
- (iv) the Company shall have power to lend and advance money and grant and provide credit and financial or other accommodation to any person, firm or company and to guarantee and give guarantees or indemnities or otherwise support or secure, either with or without the Company receiving any consideration or advantage or whether by personal covenant, or by mortgaging or charging all or part of the undertaking, property, assets and rights (present and future) and uncalled capital of the Company, or by any or all of such methods, or by any other means whatsoever, the liabilities and the performance of contracts or obligations of and the repayment or payment of any moneys whatsoever (including but not limited to capital, principal, premiums, interest, dividends, costs and expenses or any stocks, shares or securities) by any person, firm or company (whether or not for the time being the holding company or a subsidiary of the Company or of the Company's holding company or otherwise associated with the Company in its business) and to act as agents for the collection, receipt or payment of money and to enter into any contract of indemnity or suretyship.
- (v) to borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in any currency and in such manner as the Company shall think fit and to secure the same or the repayment or performance of any debt, liability, contract, guarantee or other engagement incurred or to be entered into by the Company in any way and in particular, subject to the Companies Act, by the issue (whether at par or at a premium or discount and for such consideration as the Company may think fit) of shares, bonds, debentures or debenture stock (payable to bearer or otherwise), mortgages or charges, perpetual or otherwise, and if the Company thinks fit, charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future) and undertaking including its uncalled capital and further, if so thought fit, convertible into any stock or shares of the Company and collaterally or further, to secure any obligations of the Company by a trust deed or other assurance.
- (vi) the Company shall have the powers set out in The First Schedule to the Companies Act, 1981, excluding those set out in paragraphs 1, 15, 16, 18 and 19.

Signed by each subscriber in the presence of at least one witness attesting the signature thereof –

(Sd.) _____

(Subscribers)

(Witnesses)

SUBSCRIBED this 14th day of June, 1991.

STAMP DUTY (To be affixed)

THE COMPANIES ACT 1981

FIRST SCHEDULE

A company limited by shares may exercise all or any of the following powers subject to any provision of the law or its memorandum:—

1. [deleted]
2. to acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person carrying on any business that the company is authorized to carry on;
3. to apply for register, purchase, lease, acquire, hold, use, control, licence, sell, assign or dispose of patents, patent rights, copyrights, trade marks, formulae, licences, inventions, processes, distinctive marks and similar rights;
4. to enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint venture, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction that the company is authorized to carry on or engage in any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company;
5. to take or otherwise acquire and hold securities in any other body corporate having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company;
6. subject to section 96 to lend money to any employee or to any person having dealings with the company or with whom the company proposes to have dealings or to any other body corporate any of whose shares are held by the company;
7. to apply for, secure or acquire by grant, legislative enactment, assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, licence, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege, that any government or authority or any body corporate or other public body may be empowered to grant, and to pay for, aid in and contribute toward carrying it into effect and to assume any liabilities or obligations incidental thereto;
8. to establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds or trusts for the benefit of employees or former employees of the company or its predecessors, or the dependents or connections of such employees or former employees, and grant pensions and allowances, and make payments towards insurance or for any object similar to those set forth in this paragraph, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable, benevolent, educational or religious objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful objects;
9. to promote any company for the purpose of acquiring or taking over any of the property and liabilities of the company or for any other purpose that may benefit the company;
10. to purchase, lease, take in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any personal property and any rights or privileges that the company considers necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business;
11. to construct, maintain, alter, renovate and demolish any buildings or works necessary or convenient for its objects;
12. to take land in Bermuda by way of lease or letting agreement for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, being land "*bona fide*" required for the purposes of the business of the company and with the consent of the Minister granted in his discretion to take land in Bermuda by way of lease or letting agreement for a similar period in order to provide accommodation or recreational facilities for its officers and employees and when no longer necessary for any of the above purposes to terminate or transfer the lease or letting agreement;

13. except to the extent, if any, as may be otherwise expressly provided in its incorporating Act or memorandum and subject to the provisions of this Act every company shall have power to invest the moneys of the Company by way of mortgage of real or personal property of every description in Bermuda or elsewhere and to sell, exchange, vary, or dispose of such mortgage as the company shall from time to time determine;
14. to construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, factories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences that may advance the interests of the company and contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof;
15. [deleted]
16. [deleted]
17. to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;
18. [deleted]
19. [deleted]
20. to adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes and rewards and making donations;
21. to cause the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign jurisdiction, and designate persons therein according to the laws of that foreign jurisdiction to represent the company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit;
22. to allot and issue fully-paid shares of the company in payment or part payment of any property purchased or otherwise acquired by the company or for any past services performed for the company;
23. to distribute among the members of the company in cash, kind, specie or otherwise as may be resolved, by way of dividend, bonus or any other manner considered advisable, any property of the company, but not so as to decrease the capital of the company unless the distribution is made for the purpose of enabling the company to be dissolved or the distribution, apart from this paragraph, would be otherwise lawful;
24. to establish agencies and branches;
25. to take or hold mortgages, hypothecs, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase price, or of any unpaid balance of the purchase price, of any part of the property of the company of whatsoever kind sold by the company, or for any money due to the company from purchasers and others and to sell or otherwise dispose of any such mortgage, hypothec, lien or charge;
26. to pay all costs and expenses of or incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company;
27. to invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required for the objects of the company in such manner as may be determined;
28. to do any of the things authorized by this subsection and all things authorized by its memorandum as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;
29. to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the company.

Every company may exercise its powers beyond the boundaries of Bermuda to the extent to which the laws in force where the powers are sought to be exercised permit.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1981

SECOND SCHEDULE

A company may by reference include in its memorandum any of the following objects that is to say the business of:—

- (a) [deleted]
- (b) packaging of goods of all kinds;
- (c) buying, selling and dealing in goods of all kinds;
- (d) designing and manufacturing of goods of all kinds;
- (e) mining and quarrying and exploration for metals, minerals, fossil fuels and precious stones of all kinds and their preparation for sale or use;
- (f) exploring for, the drilling for, the moving, transporting and refining petroleum and hydro carbon products including oil and oil products;
- (g) scientific research including the improvement, discovery and development of processes, inventions, patents and designs and the construction, maintenance and operation of laboratories and research centres;
- (h) land, sea and air undertakings including the land, ship and air carriage of passengers, mails and goods of all kinds;
- (i) ships and aircraft owners, managers, operators, agents, builders and repairers;
- (j) acquiring, owning, selling, chartering, repairing or dealing in ships and aircraft;
- (k) travel agents, freight contractors and forwarding agents;
- (l) dock owners, wharfingers, warehousemen;
- (m) ship chandlers and dealing in rope, canvas oil and ship stores of all kinds;
- (n) all forms of engineering;
- (o) [deleted]
- (p) farmers, livestock breeders and keepers, graziers, butchers, tanners and processors of and dealers in all kinds of live and dead stock, wool, hides, tallow, grain, vegetables and other produce;
- (q) acquiring by purchase or otherwise and holding as an investment inventions, patents, trade marks, trade names, trade secrets, designs and the like;
- (r) buying, selling, hiring, letting and dealing in conveyances of any sort;
- (s) employing, providing, hiring out and acting as agent for artists, actors, entertainers of all sorts, authors, composers, producers, engineers and experts or specialists of any kind; and
- (t) to acquire by purchase or otherwise hold, sell, dispose of and deal in real property situated outside Bermuda and in personal property of all kinds wheresoever situated.

BERMUDA

THE COMPANIES ACT 1981

Company Limited by Shares

BYE-LAWS

OF

YAU LEE HOLDINGS LIMITED

(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

*(as adopted by Special Resolution of the members passed on 5th August, 1991,
10th August, 1993, 25th August, 2004 and 28th August, 2012)*

INTERPRETATION

1. The headings and marginal notes to these Bye-laws are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the interpretation of these Bye-laws. In these Bye-laws, if not inconsistent with the subject or context:—
- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| “these Bye-laws” or “these presents” shall mean the present Bye-laws and all supplementary, amended or substituted Bye-laws for the time being in force; | these Bye-laws
these presents |
| “associate” shall have the meaning attributed to it in the rules of the stock exchange of the Relevant Territory; | associate |
| (a) the spouse and any child or step-child under the age of 21 years of such Director or of his spouse (“family interests”); and | |
| (b) the trustees, acting in their capacity as such, of any trust of which he or any of his family interests is a beneficiary or, in the case of a discretionary trust, is a discretionary object; and | |
| (c) any company in the equity capital of which he and/or his family interests taken together are directly or indirectly interested so as to exercise or control the exercise of 35 per cent. (or such lower amount as may from time to time be specified in the law, rules, regulations or duly authorised code of conduct or practice of the Relevant Territory as being the level for triggering a mandatory general offer) or more of the voting power at general meetings, or to control the composition of a majority of the board of directors and any other company which is its subsidiary or holding company or a fellow subsidiary of any holding company of such company; | |

“appointed newspaper” shall have the meaning as defined in the Companies Act;	appointed newspaper
“Auditors” shall mean the auditors for the time being and from time to time of the Company;	Auditors
“capital” shall mean the share capital from time to time of the Company;	Capital
“The Chairman” shall mean the chairman presiding at any meeting of members or of the Board;	Chairman
“the Company” or “this Company” shall mean Yau Lee Holdings Limited;	the Company
“the Companies Act” shall mean The Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended) and any amendments thereto or re-enactments thereof for the time being in force and includes every other law incorporated therewith or substituted therefor; and in the case of any such amendment and substitution the references in these Bye-laws to the provisions of the Companies Act shall be read as references to the provisions thereof as amended or substituted therefor in the new Companies Act;	the Companies Act
a director of the Company from time to time and for the time being;	Director
“Directors” or “Board” shall mean the Directors from time to time and for the time being of the Company or such of the Directors as are present at a duly convened meeting of the Directors of the Company at which a quorum is present;	Directors Board
“dividend” shall include bonus, scrip dividends, distributions in specie or in kind, capital distributions and capitalisation issues, if not inconsistent with the subject or context;	dividend
“dollars” and “HK\$” shall mean the lawful currency of Hong Kong;	dollars HK\$
“clearing house” shall mean a clearing house recognised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such jurisdiction;	Clearing house
“holding company” shall have the meaning as defined in the Companies Act;	holding company
“Head Office” shall mean such office of the Company as the Directors may from time to time determine to be the principal office of the Company;	Head Office
“month” shall mean a calendar month;	month
“Notice” shall mean written notice unless otherwise specifically stated and as further defined in these Bye-laws;	Notice
“published in the newspapers” shall mean published as a paid advertisement in English in at least one English language newspaper and in Chinese in at least one Chinese language newspaper, being in each case a newspaper published daily and circulating generally in the Relevant Territory and specified in the list of newspapers issued and published by the relevant government authority in the Relevant Territory (if any);	published in the newspapers
“ordinary resolution” shall mean a resolution passed by a simple majority of such members as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the Company of which not less than 14 days notice has been duly given;	ordinary resolution

“paid up” shall mean paid up or credited as paid up;	paid up
“the register” shall mean the principal register of members of the Company in Bermuda and shall include any branch registers to be kept pursuant to the Companies Act;	the register
“Registered Office” shall mean the registered office of the Company in Bermuda for the time being;	Registered Office
“Registration Office” shall mean such place or places in such territory where the Board from time to time determines to keep a branch register of shareholders and where (except in cases where the Board otherwise agrees) transfers or other documents of title are to be lodged for registration and are to be registered;	Registration Office
“Relevant Territory” shall mean Hong Kong or such other territory as the Directors may from time to time decide where the issued share capital of the Company is primarily listed on a stock exchange in such territory and if the issued share capital of the Company is not listed on any stock exchange, the place of incorporation of the Company;	Relevant Territory
“seal” shall mean one or more seals of the Company (including a duplicate or a securities seal) for use in Bermuda or in any place outside Bermuda;	seal
“Secretary” shall mean the person, firm or corporation for the time being performing the duties of that office of the Company and includes any assistant, temporary or deputy secretary;	Secretary
“share” shall mean a share in the capital of the Company and includes stock except where a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied;	share
“shareholders” or “members” shall mean the duly registered holders (including joint holders) from time to time of shares;	shareholders members
“Special Act” shall mean The Yau Lee Holdings Limited Act 1991 to be enacted by the legislature of Bermuda;	Special Act
a resolution shall be a special resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, in the cases of such members which are corporations, vote by their respective duly authorised representatives or, where proxies are allowed, vote by proxy at a general meeting of which not less than 21 days’ notice, specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution, has been duly given. Provided that, if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at any such meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent, in nominal value of the shares giving that right, a resolution may be proposed and passed as a special resolution at a meeting of which less than 21 days’ notice has been given;	special resolution
“Statutes” shall mean the Companies Act and every other act of Legislature of Bermuda for the time being in force applying to or affecting the Company, its memorandum of association and/or these Bye-laws;	Statutes
“stock exchange” shall mean the principal stock exchange in the Relevant Territory on which issued share capital of the Company is primarily listed;	stock exchange
“subsidiary” shall have the meaning as defined in the Companies Act;	subsidiary

“substantial shareholder” shall mean a person who is entitled to exercise, or to control the exercise of, 10 per cent or more (or such other percentage as may be prescribed by the rules of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory from time to time) of the voting power at any general meeting of the Company;	substantial shareholder
“Transfer Office” shall mean the place where the principal register of the Company is situate for the time being in accordance with the Companies Act;	Transfer Office
Subject as aforesaid, any words defined in the Companies Act shall, if not inconsistent with the subject and/or context, bear the same meanings when used in these Bye-laws;	Words in the Companies Act to bear same meaning in Bye-laws
“writing” shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including printing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing words or figures in a visible form, and including where the representation takes the form of electronic display, provided that both the mode of service of the relevant document or notice and the member’s election comply with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations;	writing printing
“year” shall mean calendar year;	year
words importing any gender shall include all genders and vice versa;	gender
words importing individuals shall include companies and corporations and vice versa;	persons companies
words denoting the singular shall include the plural and vice versa.	singular and plural
“References to a document being executed include references to it being executed under hand or under seal or by electronic signature or by any other method and references to a notice or document include a notice or document recorded or stored in any digital, electronic, electrical, magnetic or other retrievable form or medium and information in visible form whether having physical substance or not.”	

SHARE CAPITAL AND MODIFICATION OF RIGHTS

2. The authorised capital of the Company at the date of the adoption of these Bye-laws is HK\$100,000,000 divided into 1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of HK\$0.10 each.	Capital
3. Subject to the Companies Act and where applicable, the rules of the stock exchange of the Relevant Territory, the power of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares or warrants shall be exercisable by the Board upon such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit.	Power of Company to purchase its own shares and warrants
4. Without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attaching to any shares or class of shares, any share may be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether as regards dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination or so far as the same may not make specific provision, as the Board may determine) and any preference share may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and with the sanction of a special resolution, be issued on terms that it is liable to be redeemed upon the happening of a specified event or upon a given date and either at the option of the Company or, if so authorised by the Memorandum of Association of the Company, at the option of the holder. Fractions of shares or percentages may be issued and shall carry the appropriate fraction or percentage of the rights attached to a full share, including voting.	Issue of shares

5. The Board may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or securities of the Company on such terms as it may from time to time determine. Where share warrants have been issued, no new share warrant shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Board is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed. Issue of warrants
6. For the purposes of Section 47 of the Companies Act, if at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the special rights attached to any class of shares for the time being forming part of the capital of the Company (unless otherwise provided 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 while the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up, with the consent in writing of the holder(s) of not less than three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of holders of the shares of that class. To every such separate general meeting, all the provisions of these Bye-laws relating to general meetings of the Company or the proceedings thereat shall mutatis mutandis apply, except that the necessary quorum shall be 2 persons (in the case of a member being a corporation, acting by its duly authorised representative) at least holding or representing by proxy, one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (but so that if at any adjourned meeting of such holders a quorum as above defined is not present any two persons (in the case of a member being a corporation, acting by its duly authorised representative) holding shares of the class or their proxies shall be a quorum whatever the number of shares held by them) and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll and shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of every share of the class held by him. The rights conferred upon the holders of any shares or class of shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to or the terms of issue of such shares, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith. How class rights of shares may be varied
7. (A) Subject to compliance with the rules and regulations of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory and any other relevant regulatory authority, the Company may give financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company. Company may give financial assistance to purchase its own shares
- (B) [intentionally deleted]
8. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and of these Bye-laws relating to new shares and, where applicable, to the consent of the Bermuda Monetary Authority being obtained, all unissued shares in the Company shall be at the disposal of the Board which may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times, for such consideration and generally on such terms as the Board in its absolute discretion thinks fit, but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount. Shares at the disposal of the Board
9. The Company (or the Board on behalf of the Company) may, unless prohibited by law pay a commission by applying its shares or capital moneys or otherwise to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares or other securities of the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares or other securities of the Company but so that the conditions and requirements of the Companies Act shall be observed and complied with and in each case the commission shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the price at which such shares or securities are issued or an amount equivalent thereto. The Company (or the Board on behalf of the Company) may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful. Company may pay commissions

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

Company
not to
recognise
trusts in
respect of
shares

REGISTER OF MEMBERS AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

11. (A) The Board shall cause to be kept at the Registered Office or, subject to the Companies Act, at such place as it deems fit a register of the members and there shall be entered therein the particulars of the members and the shares issued to each of them and other particulars required under the Companies Act.

Share
register

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, if the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a branch register or registers of members at such location or locations as the Board thinks fit and, while the issued share capital of the Company or any part thereof is, with the consent of the Board, listed on any stock exchange in Hong Kong, the Company shall keep a branch register in Hong Kong.

(C) Unless the Board otherwise agrees, no shares on the principal register of members may be transferred to any branch register nor may shares on any branch register be transferred to the principal register of members or any other branch register. All transfers and other documents of title must be lodged for registration, in the case of shares on a branch register, at the relevant Registration Office and, in the case of shares on the principal register of members, at the Transfer Office.

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

Manner in which
the register of
members of the
Company can be
inspected/closed

(B) [intentionally deleted]

(C) [intentionally deleted]

(D) [intentionally deleted]

13. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register shall be entitled without payment to receive, within 21 days after allotment of any shares or after lodgment with the Company of any stamped and valid transfer of any shares (or within such other period as the conditions of issue shall provide), one certificate for all his shares so allotted or transferred or, if he shall so request, in a case where the allotment or transfer is of a number of shares in excess of the number for the time being forming a stock exchange board lot, upon payment, in the case of a transfer, of HK\$2 (or such higher sum as may from time to time be permitted by the rules of the stock exchange) for every certificate after the first or such lesser sum as the Board shall from time to time determine, such numbers of certificates for shares in such stock exchange board lots or multiples thereof as he shall request and one for the balance (if any) of the shares in question.

Share
certificates

14. Every certificate for shares, warrants, or debentures or representing any other form of securities of the Company shall be issued under the seal of the Company, which for this purpose may be a securities seal. Share Certificate to be sealed
15. Every share certificate hereafter issued shall specify the number and class of the shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid up thereon or the fact that they are fully paid up, as the case may be, and where the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, shall contain such words and/or statements as are required by the Companies Act and may otherwise be in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe. A share certificate shall relate to only one class of shares. The Board may 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 any such certificate by some mechanical means or may be printed thereon or that such certificates need not be signed by any person. Every certificate to specify number of shares
16. Where 2 or more persons are registered as the holders of any shares they shall be deemed to hold the same as joint tenants with benefits of survivorship, subject to the following provisions:— Joint holders
- (1) the Company shall not be bound to register more than 4 persons as the joint holders of any shares;
 - (2) the joint holders of any shares shall be liable severally as well as jointly for all payments which ought to be made in respect of such shares;
 - (3) on the death of any one of such joint holders the survivor or survivors shall be the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to such shares but the Board may require such evidence of death as it may deem fit; and
 - (4) only the person whose name stands first in the register as one of the joint holders of any share shall be entitled to delivery of the certificate relating to such share, or to receive notices from the Company, or to attend or vote at general meetings of the Company, and any notice given to such person shall be deemed notice to all the joint holders; but any one of such joint holders may be appointed the proxy of the person entitled to vote on behalf of such joint holders, and as such proxy to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company.
17. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding HK\$2 (or such higher sum as may from time to time be permitted by the rules of the stock exchange) and on such terms and conditions, if any, as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity, as the Board thinks fit and in the case of wearing out or defacement, after delivery up of the old certificate. In the case of destruction or loss, the person to whom such replacement certificate is given shall also bear and pay to the Company any exceptional costs and the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the investigation by the Company of the evidence of such destruction or loss and of such indemnity. Replacement of share certificates

LIEN

18. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid-up share) for all moneys, whether presently payable or not, called or payable at a fixed time in respect of such share; and the Company shall also have a first and paramount lien and charge on all shares (other than fully paid-up shares) standing registered in the name of a single member for all the debts and liabilities of such member or his estate to the Company and whether the same shall have been incurred before or after notice to the Company of any equitable or other interest of any person other than such member, and whether the period for the payment or discharge of the same shall have actually arrived or not, and notwithstanding that the same are joint debts or liabilities of such member or his estate or any other person, whether a member of the Company or not. The Company's lien (if any) on a share shall extend to all dividends and bonuses declared in respect thereof. The Board may resolve that any share shall for some specified period be exempt wholly or partially from the provisions of this Bye-law.

Company's
lien

Lien extends
to dividends
and bonuses

19. The Company may sell in such manner as the Board thinks fit any shares on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged, nor until the expiration of 14 days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default, shall have been given to the registered holder for the time being of the shares or the person entitled thereto by reason of such holder's death or bankruptcy, winding-up or otherwise by operation of law or court order.

Sale of shares
subject to lien

20. The net proceeds of such sale, after the payment of the costs of such sale, shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debt or liability or engagement in respect whereof the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the time of the sale or where 2 or more persons are registered as the holders of the shares, the person whose name stands first in the register. For giving effect to any such sale, the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof and may enter the purchaser's name in the register as holder of the shares, and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Application
of proceeds
of such sale

CALLS ON SHARES

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

Calls
Instalments

22. 14 days' notice at least of any call shall be given specifying the time and place of payment and to whom such call shall be paid.

Notice of
call

23. A copy of the notice referred to in Bye-law 22 shall be sent to members in the manner in which notices may be sent to members by the Company as herein provided. The non-receipt of a notice of any call by, or the accidental omission to give notice of a call to, any of the members shall not invalidate the call.

Copy of
notice to be
sent to
member

24. Notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the times and places appointed for payment may be given to the members by notice published in the newspapers. Notice of call may be advertised
25. Every member upon whom a call is made shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person and at the time or times and place or places as the Board shall appoint. Every member liable to pay call at appointed time and place
26. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising such call was passed. A call may be revoked, varied or postponed as the Board may determine. When call deemed to have been made
27. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made. Joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof. Liability to pay call
28. The Board may from time to time at its discretion extend the time fixed for any call, and may extend such time as to all or any of the members, whom for residence outside the Relevant Territory or other cause the Board may deem to be entitled to any such extension but no member shall have the right to any such extension except as a matter of grace and favour. Board may extend time fixed for call
29. If any part of a sum called in respect of any shares or any instalment of a call is not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall be liable to pay interest on the same at such rate not exceeding 20 per cent. per annum as the Board shall determine, or failing such determination, then at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of the actual payment; but the Board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part. Interest on unpaid calls
30. No member shall unless the Board otherwise determines, be entitled to receive any dividend or bonus, or to receive notice of or to be present or vote (save as proxy for another member) at any general meeting, either personally or by proxy, or be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other privileges as a member, until all calls or instalments due and payable on every share held by him, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any) shall have been paid. Suspension of privileges while call unpaid
31. On the trial or hearing of any action or other proceedings for the recovery of any money due in respect of any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member sued is entered in the register as the holder, or one of the holders, of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued; that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book; and that notice of such call was duly given to the member sued in pursuance of these Bye-laws; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, nor any other matters whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt. Evidence in action for call
32. Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share or otherwise is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed time, whether on account of the nominal value of the share and/or by way of premium, shall be payable as if it were a call duly made and payable on the date on which by the terms of issue or otherwise is payable, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Bye-laws as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and the like, shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified. The Board may on the issue of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time of payment. Sums payable on allotment deemed a call

33. The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him beyond the amount of the calls actually made thereon, and upon all or any of the moneys being so advanced the Company may pay interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding 20 per cent. per annum as the Board may decide but such payment shall not entitle the holder of such shares to participate in respect thereof in any dividend subsequently declared. The Company may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such member no less than 1 month's notice in writing of its intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

Payment of
calls in
advance

TRANSFERS OF SHARES

34. Subject to the Companies Act, all transfers of shares may be effected by transfer in writing in the usual or common form or in a form prescribed by the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory or in such other form as the Board may accept and may be under hand only. If the transferor or transferee is a clearing house or its nominee(s), by hand or by machine imprinted signature or by such other manner of execution as the Board may approve from time to time. All transfers and other documents of title must be lodged for registration and registered, in the case of shares on a branch register, at the relevant Registration Office and, in the case of any shares on the principal register, at the Transfer Office.

Form of
transfers

35. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and transferee (provided that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case in which it thinks fit, in its absolute discretion, to do so). Without prejudice to Bye-law 34, the Board may also resolve, either generally or in any particular case, upon request by either the transferor or transferee, to accept mechanically executed transfers. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof. Nothing in these Bye-laws shall preclude the Board from recognising a renunciation of allotment or provisional allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

Execution of
transfer

36. (A) Unless the Board otherwise determines (subject to such conditions as the Board in its absolute discretion may from time to time stipulate) no shares on the principal register shall be transferred to any branch register nor shall shares on any branch register be transferred to the principal register or any other branch register. Unless the Board otherwise determines, all transfers and other documents of title shall be lodged for registration, and registered, in the case of any shares on a branch register, at the relevant Registration Office, and, in the case of any shares on the principal register, at the Transfer Office.

Shares
registered on
principal
register,
branch register, etc.

(B) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Bye-law, the Company shall as soon as practicable and on a regular basis record in the principal register all transfers of shares effected on any branch register and shall at all times maintain the principal register in all respects in accordance with the Companies Act.

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

Directors
may refuse
to register a
transfer

38. If the Board shall refuse to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within 2 months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal. Notice of refusal
39. The Board may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:— Requirements as to transfer
- (1) a fee of HK\$2 (or such higher sum as may from time to time be permitted by the rules of the stock exchange in respect thereof) or such lesser sum as the Board may from time to time determine is paid to the Company;
 - (2) the instrument of transfer is deposited, in the case of shares on a branch register, at the relevant Registration Office and, in the case of shares on the register, at the Transfer Office or at such other place as the Board may appoint, accompanied by the certificate(s) of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person so to do);
 - (3) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;
 - (4) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped (if necessary);
 - (5) the instrument of transfer is in favour of not more than 4 joint holders;
 - (6) the shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company; and
 - (7) where applicable, the permission of the Bermuda Monetary Authority with respect thereto has been obtained.
40. No transfer shall be made to an infant or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability. No transfer to an infant etc
41. Upon every transfer of shares, the certificate held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly. A new certificate shall be issued without charge to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him and if any of the shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor a new certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him without charge. All instruments of transfer which are registered may be retained by the Company. Certificate of transfer
42. The registration of transfers may be suspended and the register closed, on giving notice by advertisement in an appointed newspaper and, if applicable, published in the newspapers, at such times and for such periods as the Board may from time to time determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares. The register shall not be closed for more than thirty days in any year or such longer period as the Companies Act may permit. Any transfer of shares made while the register is closed shall, as between the Company and the person claiming under the relevant transfer, be considered as made immediately after the re-opening of the register. When transfer books and register may be closed

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

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

44. Subject to Section 52 of the Companies Act, any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or winding-up of a member or otherwise by operation of law or by court order shall, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may from time to time be required by the Board, and subject as hereinafter provided, have the right either to be registered himself as holder of the share or to elect to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof. Registration of person entitled
45. If the person so becoming entitled shall elect 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 another person registered he shall testify his election by executing a transfer of such share to that person. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these Bye-laws relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers or shares shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer executed by such member. Notice of election to be registered
Registration of nominee
46. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death, bankruptcy or winding-up of a member or otherwise by operation of law or by court order shall be entitled to receive and give a discharge for any dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the shares, but he shall have no right to receive notices of or to attend or vote at meetings of the Company or to any of the rights or privileges of a member in respect of the shares unless and until he shall be registered as the holder thereof, provided always that the Board may, if it thinks fit, withhold the payment of any dividend payable or other advantages in respect of such share until such person shall become the registered holder of the share or shall have effectually transferred such share. Retention of dividends, etc. until transfer or transmission of shares of a deceased or bankrupt member
- FORFEITURE OF SHARES**
47. If a member fails to pay in full any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Board may, at any time during such time as the call or any part thereof remains unpaid, without prejudice to the provisions of Bye-law 30, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment and any expenses incurred by reason of such non-payment. If call or instalment not paid notice may be given
48. The notice aforesaid shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of 14 days from the date of service of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and it shall also name the place where payment is to be made, such place being either the Registration Office or such other place at which calls of the Company are usually payable. The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited. Form of notice
49. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may, at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Such forfeiture shall extend to all dividends and bonuses which shall have been declared in respect of the forfeited share, and not actually paid before the forfeiture. If notice not complied with shares may be forfeited
50. The Board may accept the surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder and in such case, references in these Bye-laws to forfeiture will include surrender. Surrender of shares liable to be forfeited
51. Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Board thinks fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled or annulled on such terms as the Board thinks fit. Forfeited shares to be deemed property of the Company

52. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall thereupon cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the Company all monies which, at the date of forfeiture, were payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, together with (if the Board shall in its discretion so require) interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until the day of actual payment at such rate not exceeding 20 per cent. per annum as the Board may prescribe or, failing such determination, then at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and the Board may enforce the payment thereof if it thinks fit, and without any deduction or allowance for the value of the shares, at the date of forfeiture, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company shall have received payment in full of all such moneys in respect of the shares. For the purposes of this Bye-law any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, is payable thereon at a fixed time which is subsequent to the date of forfeiture, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall notwithstanding that that time has not yet arrived be deemed to be payable at the date of forfeiture, and the same shall become due and payable immediately upon the forfeiture, but interest thereon shall only be payable in respect of any period between the said fixed time and the date of actual payment.
- Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture
53. A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or Secretary, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale or disposition thereof and the Board may authorise some person to execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of and the latter person 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 in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.
- Evidence of forfeiture
54. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the resolution shall be given to the member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice. An entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register. As soon as the shares so forfeited have been sold or otherwise disposed of an entry shall also be made of the manner and date of the sale or disposal thereof.
- Notice after forfeiture
55. Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid the Board may at any time, before any shares so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted, or otherwise disposed of, permit the share forfeited to be redeemed upon the terms of payment of all calls or instalments of a call, interest due upon and expenses incurred in respect of the share, and upon such further terms (if any) as it thinks fit.
- Power to redeem forfeited shares
56. The forfeiture of a share shall not prejudice the right of the Company to any call already made or instalment payable thereon.
- Forfeiture not to prejudice Company's right to call or instalment
57. The provisions of these Bye-laws as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
- Forfeiture for non-payment of any sum due on shares
58. In the event of a forfeiture of shares the member shall be bound to deliver and shall deliver to the Company the certificate or certificates held by him for the shares so forfeited and in any event the certificates representing shares so forfeited shall be void and of no further effect.
- Delivery of certificate in relation to forfeited share

STOCK

59. The following provisions shall have effect at any time and from time to time if they are not prohibited or inconsistent with the Companies Act:—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (1) The Company may from time to time by an ordinary resolution convert any fully paid-up shares into stock, and may from time to time by like resolution reconvert any stock into fully paid-up shares of any denomination. After the passing of any resolution converting all the fully paid-up shares of any class in the capital of the Company into stock, any shares of that class which subsequently become fully paid-up and rank pari passu in all other respects with such shares shall, by virtue of this Bye-law and such resolution, be converted into stock transferable in the same units as the shares already converted. | Power to convert into stock |
| (2) The holders of stock may transfer the same or any part thereof in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which the shares from which the stock arose might prior to conversion have been transferred or as near thereto as circumstances admit. The Board may from time to time, if it thinks fit, fix the minimum amount of stock transferable and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, but so that such minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose. No warrants to bearer shall be issued in respect of any stock. | Transfer of stock |
| (3) The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, participation in assets on a winding up, voting at general meetings of the Company and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the Company) shall be conferred by an amount of stock which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privilege or advantage. | Rights of stockholders |
| (4) Such of the provisions of these presents as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and the words “share” and “shareholder” therein shall include “stock” and “stockholder”. | Interpretation |

UNTRACEABLE MEMBERS

60. (A) The Board may by resolution at any time declare that any member be deemed to be an untraceable member as provided in paragraph (D) of this Bye-law and may at any time within 3 months thereafter sell on behalf of such untraceable member or any person entitled in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of such member the shares registered in the name of such member all or any of the shares owned by such untraceable member at a price determined as provided in paragraph (B) of this Bye-law.

(B) The price at which any shares may be sold pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Bye-law shall be the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of the sale.

(C) To give effect to any such sale, the Board may, notwithstanding anything elsewhere in these Bye-laws contained, authorise some person to execute on behalf of the untraceable member a transfer in favour of the purchaser and upon receipt by the Company of the purchase money the Company shall cause the name of the purchaser to be entered in the register as the holder of the shares but so that notwithstanding the provisions of Bye-law 39(2) hereof the Board shall not be bound to require the production or deposit of any share certificate. After the purchaser's name has been entered in the register in the purported exercise of the power conferred by this Bye-law, the validity of the proceedings shall not be questioned by any person. The purchase money shall be carried to a separate account and shall constitute a debt of the Company. Such money shall until payment over to the untraceable member or such other person as aforesaid be available to the Company for its own use free of interest and without any liability to account for any profit arising therefrom.

(D) For the purpose of this Bye-law a member shall be deemed to be an untraceable member if:—

- (1) his name is entered in the register; and
- (2) during the period of twelve years immediately preceding the date of the resolution of the Board referred to in paragraph (A) of this Bye-law at least three dividends whether interim or final have been paid by the Company and no dividend during that period has been claimed by the member; and
- (3) the Company has at or after the expiration of the said period of 12 years by advertisement published in the newspapers given notice of its intention to sell the shares of such member; and
- (4) the Company has not during the further period of 3 months after the date of the advertisement and prior to the exercise of the power of sale received any communication from the member or person entitled by transmission; and
- (5) during any period that the share capital of the Company or any part thereof is listed on any stock exchange, notice shall have been given to such stock exchange of the Company's intention to sell the shares of such member.

For all the purposes of this Bye-law, a statutory declaration by the Secretary in relation to any member to the effect that the foregoing provisions of this paragraph have been satisfied shall be conclusive and binding on the Company and the member concerned and all persons claiming through or under him.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

61. (A) The Company may from time to time whether or not all the shares for the time being authorised shall have been issued and whether or not all the shares for the time being issued shall have been fully paid up, by ordinary resolution increase its share capital by the creation of new shares, such new capital to be of such amount and to be divided into shares of such class or classes as the resolution shall prescribe.

Power to
increase
capital

(B) The general meeting resolving upon the creation of any new shares may direct that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, and either at par or at a premium to all the holders for the time being of any class of shares in the capital of the Company, in proportion to the number of shares of such class held by them respectively, or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotment of the new shares.

Allotment of
new shares

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

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

- (1) consolidate or divide all or any part of its share capital into shares of a larger or smaller amount than its existing shares and on any consolidation of fully paid shares into shares of a larger amount, the Board may settle any difficulty which may arise as it thinks expedient and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) may as between the holders of shares to be consolidated determine which particular shares are to be consolidated into each consolidated share, and if it shall happen that any person shall become entitled to fractions of a consolidated share or shares, the Board may issue certificates in respect of the fractions of shares or arrange for such fractions to be sold by some person appointed by the Board for that purpose and the person so appointed may transfer the shares so sold to the purchaser thereof who shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall the validity of such transfer be questioned, and so that the net proceeds of such sale (after deduction of the expenses of such sale) may either be distributed among the persons who would otherwise be entitled to a fraction or fractions of a consolidated share or shares rateably in accordance with their rights and interests or may be paid to the Company for the Company's benefit;
- (2) divide its shares into several classes and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges or conditions provided always that where the Company issues shares which do not carry voting rights, the words "non-voting" shall appear in the designation of such shares and where the equity capital includes shares with different voting rights, the designation of each class of shares, other than those with the most favourable voting rights, must include the words "restricted voting" or "limited voting";
- (3) cancel any shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled;
- (4) sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum of Association, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the 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 rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with the others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares;
- (5) change the currency denomination of its share capital; and
- (6) make provision for the issue and allotment of shares which do not carry any voting rights.

Consolidation
and division
of capital
and sub-division
and
cancellation
of shares

(B) The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve, any share premium account or other undistributable reserve in any manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by the Companies Act. Reduction of capital

BORROWING POWERS

63. The Board may from time to time at its discretion exercise on behalf of the Company 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. Power to borrow

64. 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. Conditions on which money may be borrowed

65. Debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued. Assignment

66. Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities (other than shares) may be issued at a discount, premium or otherwise and with any special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawings, allotment of shares, attending and voting at general meetings of the Company, appointment of Directors and otherwise. Special privileges

67. (A) The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Companies Act in regard to the registration of mortgages and charges therein specified and otherwise. Register of charges to be kept

(B) If the Company issues a series of debentures or debenture stock not transferable by delivery, the Board shall cause a proper register to be kept of the holders of such debentures or debenture stock. Register of debentures or debenture stock

68. Where any uncalled capital of the Company is charged, all persons taking any subsequent charges thereon shall take the same subject to such prior charge, and shall not be entitled, by notice to the members or otherwise, to obtain priority over such prior charge. Mortgage of uncalled capital

GENERAL MEETINGS

69. The Company shall in each year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meeting in that year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it; and not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the Company and that of the next unless a longer period would not infringe the rules of the stock exchange. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Board shall appoint. When annual general meeting to be held

70. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called special general meetings. Special general meetings

71. The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a special general meeting and members holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the Secretary of the Company, to require a special general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within 2 months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting the requisitionists themselves may do so in accordance with the provisions of Section 74(3) of the Companies Act.

Convening
of special
general
meeting

72. (A) An annual general meeting or a meeting convened for the purpose of passing a special resolution shall be called by 21 days' notice in writing at the least, and a meeting other than an annual general meeting or a meeting convened for the purpose of passing a special resolution shall be called by 14 days' notice in writing at the least. The notice shall specify the place, the day and the hour of meeting and shall contain particulars of the resolutions to be considered at the meeting; in the case of special business (as referred to in Bye-law 74), the general nature of that business and shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting to such persons as are, under these Bye-laws, entitled to receive such notices from the Company. Every notice of an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such and every notice of a meeting convened for passing a special resolution shall state the intention to propose such resolution as a special resolution.

Notice of
meeting

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, a meeting of the Company notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Bye-law shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:—

- (1) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (2) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend 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.

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

Omission to give
notice

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

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

74. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a special general meeting and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of the declaration and sanctioning of dividends, making a call in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-laws, the receipt, reading, consideration and adoption of the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and group accounts (if any) of the Company, and the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet, the election or re-election of Directors, the appointment or re-appointment of the Auditors and other officers in the place of those retiring, the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors and the fixing of remuneration or extra remuneration of the Directors.

Special
business

Business of
annual
general
meeting

75. Save as otherwise provided in these Bye-laws, for all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be 2 members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and entitled to vote. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the meeting. Quorum
76. If, within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by or upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week (or if that day be a public holiday in the Relevant Territory, then to the next business day following such public holiday), at the same time and place or to such other day and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Board and no notice of such adjournment need be given. When if quorum not present meeting to be dissolved and to be adjourned
77. The Chairman of the Board, if any, shall take the chair at every general meeting, or, if there be no such Chairman or, if at any general meeting such Chairman shall not be present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to act as Chairman of such meeting, and if no Director be present, or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair, or if the Chairman chosen shall retire from the chair, then the members present in person and entitled to vote shall choose one of their own number to act as Chairman of that meeting. Chairman of general meeting
78. The Chairman may, with the consent of any general meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time or sine die and from place to place as the meeting shall determine. When a meeting is adjourned sine die, the time and place for the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the Board. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more or sine die, at least 7 days' notice, specifying the place, the day and the hour of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Power to adjourn general meeting, business of adjourned meeting
79. (A) Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any shares by or in accordance with these Bye-laws, at any general meeting on a poll every member present in person or by proxy or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative shall have one vote for every fully paid share of which he is the holder but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments is treated for the foregoing purposes as paid up on the share. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided by way of a poll save that the Chairman of the meeting may in good faith, allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands in which case every member present in person (or being a corporation, is present by a duly authorised representative), or by proxy(ies) shall have one vote provided that where more than one proxy is appointed by a member which is a clearing house (or its nominee(s)), each such proxy shall have one vote on a show of hands. For purposes of this Bye-law, procedural and administrative matters are those that (i) are not on the agenda of the general meeting or in any supplementary circular that may be issued by the Company to its members; and (ii) relate to the Chairman's duties to maintain the orderly conduct of the meeting and/or allow the business of the meeting to be properly and effectively dealt with, whilst allowing all members a reasonable opportunity to express their views. Passing of resolutions by way of a poll or show of hands

(B) 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.

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

A demand by a person as proxy for a member or in the case of a member being a corporation by its duly authorised representative shall be deemed to be the same as a demand by the member.”

80. If a poll is required or duly demanded in accordance with the foregoing provisions, it shall (subject as provided in Bye-law 81) be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and at once or at such time and place, not being later than 30 days after the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was required or duly demanded, as the Chairman directs. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was required or duly demanded. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn but only with the consent of the Chairman at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is earlier, and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

Poll

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

In what case poll taken without adjournment

82. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is required or duly demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

Chairman to have casting vote

83. (A) No objection shall be made to the validity of any vote except at a meeting or poll at which such vote shall be tendered, and every vote whether given personally or by proxy which is not disallowed at such meeting or poll shall be deemed valid for all purposes whatsoever of such meeting or poll.

Voting disputes

(B) In case of any dispute as to voting the Chairman shall determine the same, and such determination shall be final and conclusive.

84. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

Business may proceed notwithstanding demand for poll

VOTES OF MEMBERS

85. Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at any general meeting on a show of hands every member who is present in person or proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a representative duly authorised pursuant to Bye-law 95 shall have one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation is present by its duly authorised representative) 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 or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the foregoing purposes as paid up on the share). Notwithstanding anything contained in these Bye-laws, where more than one proxy is appointed by a member which is a clearing house (or its nominee(s)), each such proxy shall have one vote on a show of hands. On a poll, a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

Votes of
members

86. Where there are joint registered holders of any share, any one of such persons may vote at any meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of such shares as if he were solely entitled thereto; but if more than one of such joint holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy, that one of the said persons so present whose name stands first on the register in respect of such share shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof.

Joint holders

87. (A) A member of unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court (whether in the Relevant Territory or elsewhere) having jurisdiction in mental health, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may cast his vote personally or by proxy provided that such evidence as the Board may require of the authority of the person claiming to vote shall have been deposited at the Head Office not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such person claims to vote.

Votes of
member of
unsound
mind

(B) Any person entitled under Bye-law 44 to be registered as the holder of any shares may vote at any general meeting in respect thereof in the same manner as if he were the registered holder of such shares, provided that 48 hours at least before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting, as the case may be, at which he proposes to vote, he shall satisfy the Board of his entitlement to such shares, or the Board shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof.

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

Qualification
for voting

(B) Where the Company has knowledge that any member is, under the rules of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution of the Company or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution of the Company, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

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

89. Any member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company or a meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him. On a poll votes may be given either personally (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorized representative) or by proxy. A proxy need not be a member. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. Proxies
90. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or if the appointor is a corporation, either under its common seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised in that behalf. In the case of an instrument of proxy purporting to be signed on behalf of a corporation by an officer thereof it shall be assumed, unless the contrary is proved, that such officer was duly authorised to sign such instrument of proxy on behalf of the corporation without further evidence of the fact. The Board may, nevertheless, require such evidence as it shall deem necessary as to the due execution of the instrument of proxy and the due authorisation of the same. Instrument appointing proxy to be in writing
91. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy or office copy of that power or authority together with such evidence as the Board may require under By-law 90 shall be deposited at the Head Office or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting (as the case may be) at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of 12 months from the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within 12 months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or upon the poll concerned and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked. Appointment of proxy must be deposited
92. Every instrument of proxy, whether for a specified meeting or otherwise, shall be in any common form or such other form as the Board may from time to time approve (provided that this shall not preclude the use of a two-way form). Form of proxy
93. The instrument of proxy, which need not be witnessed, appointing a proxy to vote at a general meeting shall:— Authority under instrument appointing proxy
- (1) be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any resolution (or amendment thereto) put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit Provided that any form issued to a member for use by him for appointing a proxy to attend and vote at a special general meeting or at an annual general meeting at which any business is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the member, according to his intentions, to instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any such business; and
 - (2) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

94. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or power of attorney shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at its Head Office (or at such other place in the Relevant Territory specified for the deposit of instrument of proxies hereunder) at least 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or meetings at which the proxy or power of attorney is used.

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

When vote
by proxy
valid though
authority
revoked

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

Corporation
acting by
representatives
at meetings

REGISTERED OFFICE

96. The Registered Office of the Company shall be at such place in Bermuda as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

Registered Office

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

97. Unless and until otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution the number of Directors shall not be less than 3 but there shall be no maximum number of Directors until the Company shall in general meeting fix such maximum whether permanently or for the time being provided that (i) the Board shall consist not less than 3 independent non-executive Directors and (ii) such independent non-executive Directors shall represent at least one-third of the Board. The Directors shall be elected or appointed in the first place at the statutory meeting of members and thereafter in accordance with the next following Bye-law. The Board shall cause to be kept a register of the Directors and officers at its Head Office.

Constitution

98. (A) At each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not 3 or a multiple of 3, then the number nearest one-third, shall retire from office by rotation provided that no Director holding office as Chairman shall be subject to retirement by rotation or be taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree between themselves) be determined by lot.”

Retirement
of Directors
by rotation

(B) A retiring Director shall retain office until the conclusion of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which he is due to retire except where a resolution is passed to elect some other person in the place of the retiring Director or a resolution for his re-election is put to the meeting and lost. Accordingly, a retiring Director who is re-elected or deemed to have been re-elected will continue in office without a break.

(C) A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election. The Company at any general meeting at which any Directors retire may fill the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors.

99. If at any general meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place, the places of the retiring Directors are not filled, the retiring Directors or such of them as have not had their places filled shall be deemed to have been re-elected and shall, if willing, continue in office until the next annual general meeting and so on from year to year until their places are filled, unless:—

Retiring
Directors
to remain
in office till
successors
appointed

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

100. The Company in general meeting may from time to time fix and may by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the maximum and minimum number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall not be less than three at all times.

Power of general
meeting to increase
or reduce number
of Directors

101. No person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless a Notice signed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also a Notice signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the Head Office or at the Registration Office provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such Notice(s) are given, shall be at least 7 days and that (if the Notices are submitted after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election) the period for lodgment of such Notice(s) shall commence on the day after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than 7 days prior to the date of such general meeting.

Notice to be
given when
person proposed
for election

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

Power to
remove Director
by ordinary
resolution

(B) A vacancy on the Board created by the removal of a Director under the subparagraph (A) of this Bye-law may be filled by the election or appointment by the members at the meeting at which such Director is removed to hold office until the next appointment of Directors or until their successors are elected or appointed or, in the absence of such election or appointment such general meeting may authorise the Board to fill any vacancy in the number left unfilled.

103. (A) The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution elect any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board.

General meeting
to elect
Directors

(B) The Board shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board but so that the number of Directors so appointed shall not exceed the maximum number determined from time to time by members in general meeting. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting.

Board may fill
vacancies

104. (A) A Director may at any time, by notice in writing signed by him delivered to the Registered Office of the Company or at the Head Office or at a meeting of the Board, appoint any person (including another Director) to act as alternate Director in his place and may in like manner at any time determine such appointment. Any alternate Director may be removed by the Company in general meeting by ordinary resolution and, if appointed by the Board, may be removed by the Board. An alternate Director may also be a Director in his own right and may act as alternate to more than one Director.

Alternate
Directors and
Proxy

(B) The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which, were he a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director provided that if any Director retires at a general meeting but is re-elected by the meeting or is, pursuant to the provisions of these Bye-laws, deemed to be re-elected at the meeting at which such retirement took place, any appointment made by him pursuant to this Bye-law which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue to operate after such re-election as if he had not so retired.

(C) An alternate Director recognised as such shall be entitled (subject to his giving the Company an address within the Relevant Territory at which notices may be served on him) to receive notices of meetings of the Directors and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present, and generally at such meeting to exercise all the powers, rights, duties and authorities and to perform all the functions of the Director appointing him. For the purpose of the proceedings at such meeting if an alternate Director acts as alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative. A Director who is also an alternate Director shall be entitled in addition to his own vote to a separate vote on behalf of the Director appointing him. Any Director who is appointed and acting as an alternate Director shall be considered as 2 Directors for the purpose of constituting a quorum of Directors, but he shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors for any other purpose of these Bye-laws.

(D) The signature of an alternate Director to any resolution in writing of the Board shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as the signature of his appointor. To such extent as the Board may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Directors, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of any such committee of which his appointor is a member. An alternate Director shall not, save as aforesaid, have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these Bye-laws. Every person acting as an alternate Director shall be an officer of the Company, and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his own acts and defaults, and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the Director appointing him. A Director shall not be liable for the acts or defaults of any alternate Director appointed by him.

(E) A Director may appoint 2 or more persons in the alternative to act as alternate Director and in the event of any dispute as to who is to represent the Director as his alternate the first named of such alternative persons shall be the only person recognised as the alternate Director and shall in any case, if in the Relevant Territory, be the only person entitled to receive notice of Directors' meetings in the absence of his appointor from the Relevant Territory.

Appointment of
two or more
Alternates

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

105. A Director or an alternate Director shall not be required to hold any qualification shares but shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at all general meetings of the Company and of any class of members of the Company. No Director shall be required to vacate office or be ineligible for re-election or re-appointment as a Director and no person shall be ineligible for appointment as a Director by reason only of his having attained any particular age.

Qualification of
Directors

106. (A) The Directors shall be entitled to receive by way of remuneration for their services as Directors such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is voted) to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as the Board may agree, or failing agreement, equally, except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the remuneration is paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company except in the case of sums paid in respect of Directors' fees.

Directors'
remuneration

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

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

Directors'
expenses

108. The Board may grant special remuneration if any Director who having been called upon and being willing to do so, shall render or perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the Company including travelling or residing abroad for any business of the Company. Such special remuneration may, as the Board shall determine, be made payable to such Director either 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 and the same shall be charged as part of the ordinary working expenses of the Company.

Special
remuneration

109. Notwithstanding Bye-laws 106, 107 and 108, 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 profit or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Board may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to his remuneration as a Director.

Remuneration of
Managing
Directors, etc

110. A Director shall vacate his office:—

When office of
Director to be
vacated

- (1) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
- (2) if he becomes of unsound mind or a patient for the purposes of any legislation (whether in Bermuda, the Relevant Territory or elsewhere) relating to mental health and the Board resolves that his office is vacated;
- (3) if he absents himself from meetings of the Board or his office as a Director during a continuous period of 6 months, without special leave of absence from the Board, whether or not any alternate Director appointed by him attends such meeting of the Board and the Board resolves that his office is vacated;
- (4) if he becomes prohibited from being a Director by law or by reason of any order made by any court of competent jurisdiction;
- (5) if he resigns his office by notice in writing delivered to the Company at its Head Office or submitted to a meeting of the Board;
- (6) if, having been appointed to an office under Bye-law 112, he is dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board under Bye-law 113; and
- (7) if he shall be removed from office pursuant to the procedure described in Bye-law 102.

111. (A) (1) Subject to the Companies Act and to these Bye-laws, no Director or proposed or intended 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 manner whatever, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company with any person, company or partnership of or in which any Director shall be a member or otherwise interested be liable on that account to being avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being any member or 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 the fiduciary relationship thereby established. A Director who to his knowledge is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in any contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first 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.

Directors may
contract with
Company

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

- (i) any contract or arrangement for the giving to such Director or his associate(s) any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or any of his associates 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;

- (ii) any contract or arrangement for 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;
- (iii) any contract or arrangement concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in 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;
- (iv) 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; or
- (v) [intentionally deleted]
- (vi) any proposal or arrangement concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a share option scheme, a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme or other arrangement 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.

(3) [intentionally deleted]

(4) [intentionally deleted]

(5) 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 not be counted in the quorum and shall not vote thereon) and such resolution shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of such Chairman as known to such Chairman has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

(6) 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. The Board may exercise the voting powers conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or exercisable by members of the Board as directors of such other company 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 officers of such other company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors or other officers of such other company.

(7) A general notice to the Directors by a Director that, by reason of facts specified in the notice, he is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may be made with any specified person, firm or corporation after the date of such notice shall be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any contract or arrangement so made, provided that no such notice shall be of effect unless it is given at the earliest meeting of the Board at which it is practicable for him to do so.

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, a Director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the Company or any other company in which it may be interested as a vendor, shareholder or otherwise and no such Director shall be accountable to the Company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefits received by him as a director or officer of or from his interest in such other company.

(C) Any Director may act by himself or by his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director, but a Director or his firm shall not act as Auditors to the Company.

(D) A Director shall not 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 or any other company in which the Company is interested (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).

MANAGING DIRECTORS, ETC.

112. The Board may from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to the office of Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director, or other Executive Director and/or such other office in the management of the business of the Company as it may decide for such period and upon such terms as it thinks fit and upon such terms as to remuneration as it may decide in accordance with Bye-law 109. Power to appoint Managing Directors, etc

113. Every Director appointed to an office under Bye-law 112 shall, subject to the provisions of any contract between himself and the Company with regard to his employment in such office, be liable to be dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board. Any such dismissal or removal 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. Removal of Managing Directors, etc

114. A Director appointed to an office under Bye-law 112 shall be subject to the same provisions as to removal as the other Directors of the Company, and he shall (subject to the provisions of any contract between him and the Company) ipso facto and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause. Cessation of appointment

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

Powers may be delegated

MANAGEMENT

116. (A) Subject to any exercise by the Board of the powers conferred by Bye-laws 119 to 121, 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 them, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done or approved by the Company and which are not hereby or by the Companies Act 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 of these Bye-laws provided that no regulation so made shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.

General powers of Company vested in Directors

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

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

- (1) to give to any person the right or option of requiring at a future date that an allotment shall be made to him of any share at par or at such premium as may be agreed;
- (2) to give to any Directors, officers or servants of the Company an interest in any particular business or transaction or participation in the profits thereof or in the general profits of the Company either in addition to or in substitution for a salary or other remuneration; and
- (3) to resolve that the Company be discontinued in Bermuda and continued in a named country or jurisdiction outside Bermuda subject to the provisions of the Companies Act.

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

Local boards

118. 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, or who hold or have held any salaried employment or office in the Company or such other company, and the spouses, widows, widowers, families and dependants of any such persons. The Board may also establish and subsidise or subscribe to any institutions, associations, clubs or funds calculated to be for the benefit of or to advance the interests and well-being of the Company or of any such other company or 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.

Power to establish pension funds

MANAGERS

119. The Board may from time to time appoint a general manager, manager or managers of the Company and may fix his or their remuneration either by way of salary or commission or by conferring the right to participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of 2 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.

Appointment and remuneration of managers

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

Tenure of office and powers

121. The Board may enter into such agreements with any such general manager, manager or managers upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Board may in its 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.

Terms and conditions of appointment

CHAIRMAN AND OTHER OFFICERS

122. The Board shall from time to time elect or otherwise appoint a Director to be Chairman and may also, but shall not be required to, elect any Deputy Chairman (or two or more Deputy-Chairmen) or a President or Vice-President (or two or more Vice-Presidents) and determine the period for which each of them is to hold office. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Board, but if no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman be elected or appointed, or if at any meeting the Chairman or Deputy Chairman is not present within 5 minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting. All the provisions of Bye-laws 113, 114 and 115 shall mutatis mutandis apply to any Directors elected or otherwise appointed to any office in accordance with the provisions of this Bye-law.

Chairman

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

123. The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they think fit and may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined, 2 Directors shall be a quorum. The Board or any committee of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting are capable of hearing each other. Meetings of Directors Quorum, etc
124. A Director may, and on the request of a Director the Secretary shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director and alternate Director either in writing or by telephone or by telex or telegram at the address from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine. A Director absent or intended to be absent from the Relevant Territory 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 the Relevant Territory. A Director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be retrospective or may be a general waiver sine die or in respect of a number of meetings. Convening a Board Meeting
125. Questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. How questions to be decided
126. The Directors may elect a Chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office. The Chairman so elected shall preside at all meetings of the Board. If no such Chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting. Chairman
127. A meeting of the Board for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions by or under these Bye-laws for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board generally. Power of meeting
128. The Board may delegate any of its powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body and such other persons as it thinks fit, and it may from time to time revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any committees either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes, but every committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Board. The Director may authorise the members of any such committee or any of them, to fill any vacancy therein and to act notwithstanding such vacancies. Power to appoint committee and to delegate
129. All acts done by any such committee in conformity with such regulations and in fulfilment of the purposes for which it is appointed, but not otherwise, shall have the like force and effect as if done by the Board, and the Board shall have power, with the consent of the Company in general meeting, to remunerate the members of any special committee, and charge such remuneration to the current expenses of the Company. Acts of committee to be of same effect as act of Directors
130. The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of 2 or more members shall be governed mutatis mutandis by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors insofar as the same are not superseded by any restrictions imposed upon such committee by the Board under these Bye-laws. Proceedings of committee

131. All acts bona fide done by any meeting of the Board or by a committee of Board or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it shall be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Director or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified or had continued to be a Director as regards all persons dealing with the Company in good faith and had been entitled to vote. When acts of Directors or committee to be valid notwithstanding defects
132. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these Bye-laws as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing Director or Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of summoning a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose. Directors' powers when vacancies exist
133. A resolution in writing signed by each and every one of the Directors (or his alternate Director pursuant to Bye-law 104(D)) for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Board shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened, held and constituted and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or his or their alternative Directors. A resolution purporting to have been transmitted by a Director (or his alternate) to the Company by telegram, telex, telecopier or other facsimile equipment shall be deemed to be a document signed by him for the purpose of this Bye-law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a resolution in writing shall not be passed in lieu of a meeting of the Board for the purposes of considering any matter or business in which a substantial shareholder of the Company or a Director has a conflict of interest and the Board has determined that such conflict of interest to be material. Directors' resolutions
134. Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolution passed by the Company or the Board or any Committee of the Board and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts; and where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the Head Office the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be the person appointed by the Board as aforesaid. Power to authenticate documents
135. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board which is certified as such in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding Bye-law shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or as the case may be that such extract is a true and accurate record of a duly constituted meeting of the Board or of the committee. Documents authenticated as above to be conclusive

MINUTES

136. (A) The Board shall cause minutes to be made of:— Minutes of proceedings of meetings
- (1) all appointments of officers made by the Board;
 - (2) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of committees appointed pursuant to Bye-law 128; and
 - (3) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of such committees.
- (B) Any such minutes shall be conclusive evidence of any such proceedings if they purport to be signed by the Chairman of the Meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting.

(C) The Directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the Companies Act in regard to keeping a register of members and to the production and furnishing of copies of or extracts from such register.

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

SECRETARY

137. The Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for such term, with such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit. Any Secretary so appointed may be removed from office by the Board but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company if such a contract of service exists. The Board may also appoint from time to time on such terms as it thinks fit one or more assistant, temporary or deputy Secretaries. Anything by the Companies Act or these Bye-laws required or authorised to be done by or to the Secretary, if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no Secretary capable of acting, may be done by or to any assistant, temporary or deputy Secretary, or if there is no assistant or deputy Secretary capable of acting, by or to any officer of the Company authorised generally or specifically in that behalf by the Board. If the Secretary appointed is a corporation or other body, it may act and sign by the hand of any one or more of its directors or officers duly authorised.

Appointment of Secretary

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

Duties of Secretary

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

Same person not to act in two capacities

THE SEAL

140. The Company shall have one or more seals as the Board may determine. The Board shall provide for the safe custody of each seal which shall only be used by the special or general authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf, and every instrument to which a seal shall be affixed shall be signed autographically by a Director and the Secretary or by such person or persons duly authorised by the Board for the purpose, provided that the Board may either generally or in any particular case or cases resolve (subject to such restrictions as to the manner in which a seal may be affixed as the Board may determine) that such signatures or any of them may be affixed to certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security by some mechanical means other than autographic to be specified in such resolution or that such certificates need not be signed by any person. Every instrument executed in the manner provided by this Bye-law shall be deemed to be sealed and executed with the authority of the Board previously given.

Custody of seal

<p>141. The Company may have a securities seal for use for sealing certificates for shares or other securities issued by the Company and no signature of any Director, officer or other person and no mechanical reproduction thereof shall be required on any such certificates or other document and any such certificates or other document to which such securities seal is affixed shall be valid and deemed to have been sealed and executed with the authority of the Board notwithstanding the absence of any such signature or mechanical reproduction as aforesaid.</p>	<p>Securities Seal</p>
<p>142. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, indorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Board shall from time to time by resolution determine. The Company's bank accounts shall be kept with such banker or bankers as the Board shall from time to time determine.</p>	<p>Cheques and banking arrangements</p>
<p>143. (A) The Board may from time to time and at any time, by power of attorney under its seal, appoint any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these Bye-laws) and for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Board may think fit, and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers authorities and discretions vested in him.</p>	<p>Power to appoint attorney</p>
<p>(B) The Company may, by writing under its seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matter, as its attorney to execute deeds and instruments on its behalf and to enter into contracts and sign the same on its behalf and every deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal shall bind the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the seal of the Company.</p>	<p>Execution of deeds by attorney</p>

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

<p>144. The Company shall be entitled to destroy the following documents at the following times:—</p>	
<p>(1) any share or warrant certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of 1 year from the date of such cancellation;</p>	<p>Share and warrant certificate</p>
<p>(2) 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 2 years from the date such mandate variation cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;</p>	<p>Dividend mandate</p>
<p>(3) any instrument of transfer of shares or warrants which has been registered at any time after the expiry of 7 years from the date of registration;</p>	<p>Instrument of transfer</p>
<p>(4) any allotment letters after the expiry of 7 years from the date of issue thereof; and</p>	<p>Allotment letter</p>
<p>(5) copies of powers of attorney, grants of probate and letters of administration at any time after the expiry of 2 years after the account to which the relevant power of attorney, grant of probate or letters of administration related has been closed;</p>	<p>Power of attorney etc.</p>

and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the register purporting to be made on the basis of any such documents so destroyed was duly and properly made and every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled and that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and that every other document destroyed hereunder was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company. Provided always that: (1) the foregoing provisions of this Bye-law shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim; (2) nothing contained in this Bye-law shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any case where the conditions of proviso (1) above are not fulfilled; and (3) references in this Bye-law to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

RESERVES

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

Reserves

CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES

146. The Company in general meeting may by an ordinary resolution upon the recommendation of the Board resolve that it is desirable to capitalise any part of the amounts for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any contributed surplus account and also including any share premium account or other undistributable reserve., but subject to the provisions of the Companies Act with regard to unrealised profits) or to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution and not required for the payment or provision of fixed dividend on any shares entitled to fixed preferential dividends with or without further participation in profits and that the Board be accordingly authorised and directed to appropriate the profits or sum so reserved to be capitalised as capital to the members in the proportion in which such profits or sum would have been divisible amongst them had the same been applied or been applicable in paying dividends on the shares held by them on such date as shall be fixed by or in accordance with such resolution, and to apply such profits or sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up any amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively, or in the paying up in full of unissued shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal amount equal to such profits or sum, such shares or debentures to be allotted and distributed, credited as fully paid up, to and amongst such members in proportion aforesaid, or partly in the one way and partly in the other, provided that for the purpose of this Bye-law, any amount standing to the credit of share premium account and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits may only be applied in the paying up of unissued shares to be issued to members of the Company as fully paid up shares.

Power to capitalise

147. (A) Whenever such a resolution as referred to in Bye-law 146 shall have been passed the Board shall make all appropriations and applications of the undivided profits resolved to be capitalised thereby, and all allotments and issues of fully paid up shares or debentures, if any, and generally shall do all acts and things required to give effect thereto, with full power to settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to a capitalisation issue as the Board may think fit, and in particular may disregard fractional entitlements to shares or debentures or round the same down, and with full power to make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise to any members (including provision for the benefit of fractional entitlements to accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned), and also to authorise any person to enter on behalf of all members entitled thereto into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, of any further shares or debentures to which they may be entitled upon such capitalisation, or, as the case may require, for the payment up by the Company on their behalf, by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised, of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares, and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all such members. The Board may resolve that no such allotments and issues of fully paid-up shares or debentures shall be made available or made to shareholders with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable and in such event the Board may make such alternative arrangements for the shareholders aforesaid as it thinks expedient including authorising any person to sell the shares or debentures to which the aforesaid shareholders are otherwise entitled and the only entitlement of such shareholders in the event shall be to receive the proceeds realised from such sale.

Effect of
resolution to
capitalise

(B) The Board may, in relation to any capitalisation sanctioned under this Bye-law, in its absolute discretion specify that, and in such circumstances and if directed so to do by a member or members entitled to an allotment and distribution credited as fully paid up of unissued shares or debentures in the Company pursuant to such capitalisation, allot and distribute credited as fully paid up the issued shares or debentures to which that member is entitled to such person or persons as that member may nominate by notice in writing to the Company, such notice to be received by the Company at its Head Office not later than the day for which the general meeting of the Company to sanction the capitalisation is convened.

DIVIDENDS

148. Subject to the Companies Act, the Board or the Company in general meeting may by an ordinary resolution declare dividends in any currency but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board. The Board or the Company in general meeting may also make a distribution to the members out of any contributed surplus (as ascertained in accordance with the Companies Act).

Power to
declare
dividends and
make
distributions

149. (A) The Board may, if it thinks fit, from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the profits of the Company and, in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing), if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay such interim dividends in respect of those shares in the capital of the Company which confer on the holders thereof deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of those shares which confer on the holders thereof preferential rights with regard to dividend, and, provided that if the Board acts bona fide it shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring any preference for any loss that they may suffer by reason of the payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights.

Board's power
to pay interim
dividends

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

150. No dividend shall be paid or distribution made out of contributed surplus if to do so would render the Company unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or the realisable value of its assets would thereby become less than its liabilities.

Dividends not to be paid out of capital

151. (A) Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on the share capital of the Company, the Board may further resolve:—

Scrup dividend

- (1) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid-up, provided that the members entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof) in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:—
 - (i) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
 - (ii) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than 2 weeks' notice in writing to the members of the right of election accorded to them and of the record date related thereto and shall send with or following such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
 - (iii) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded;
 - (iv) the dividend (or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised (“the non-elected shares”) and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid-up to the holders of the non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any sum standing to the credit of the Company's reserve accounts (including, subject to Bye-law 146, sums standing to the credit of any special account, share premium account and capital redemption reserve) or to the credit of the profit and loss account or any sum otherwise available for distribution as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the non-elected shares on such basis.

or

- (2) that the members entitled to such dividend will 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 or to receive such dividend (or part thereof as the case may be) in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:—
- (i) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
 - (ii) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than 2 weeks' notice in writing to the members of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with or following such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
 - (iii) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded;
 - (iv) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised (“the elected shares”) and in lieu thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any sums standing to the credit of the Company's reserve accounts (including, subject to Bye-law 148, any sums standing to the credit of the share premium account and capital redemption reserve) or to the credit of the profit and loss account or any sum otherwise available for distribution as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected shares on such basis.

(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:—

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

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

(C) The Board may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any capitalisation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Bye-law with full power to the Board to make such provisions as 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.

(E) The Board may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (A) of this Bye-law shall not be made available or made to any shareholders with registered addresses in any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities the circulation of an offer of such rights of election or the allotment of shares would or might be unlawful or impracticable, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

152. Unless and to the extent that the rights attached to any shares or the terms of issue thereof otherwise provide, all dividends shall (as regards any shares not fully paid throughout the period in respect of which the dividend is paid) be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amount paid or credited as paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid. No amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall for this purpose be treated as paid on the share.

Dividends to be paid in proportion to paid up capital

153. (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 of engagements in respect of which the lien exists.

Retention of dividends, etc

(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.

Deduction of debts

(C) The Board may retain the dividends or other moneys payable upon shares in respect of which any person is, under the provisions as to the transmission of shares hereinbefore contained, entitled to become a member, or which any person is under those provisions entitled to transfer, until such person shall become a member in respect of such shares or shall transfer the same.

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

Dividends and call together

155. Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Board may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, with or without offering any rights to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties and may determine that fractional entitlements shall be aggregated and sold and the benefit shall accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. Where requisite, the Board may appoint any person to sign a contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. The Board may resolve that no such assets shall be made available or made to shareholders with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable and in such event the only entitlement of the shareholders aforesaid shall be to receive cash payments as aforesaid. Shareholders affected as a result of the foregoing sentence shall not be or be deemed to be, a separate class of shareholders for any purpose whatsoever.
- Dividend in specie
156. A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend or bonus declared thereon before the registration of transfer of such share.
- Effect of transfer
157. If 2 or more persons are registered as joint holders of any shares, any one of such joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends, interim dividends, bonuses or other moneys or property distributable in respect of such shares.
- Receipt for dividends by joint holders of share
158. Unless otherwise directed by the Board, any dividend, bonus, interest or other sum payable in cash to the holder of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member entitled, or, in case of joint holders, to the registered address of the holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant so sent shall, unless the holder or joint holders otherwise direct, be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and shall be sent at his or their risk and the payment of any such cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the dividend and/or bonus represented thereby, notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged.
- Payment by post
159. (A) The Board may cease sending dividend warrants by post to a member if dividend warrants sent through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to the member at his registered address or otherwise the last known address given by the member are returned undelivered or are left uncashed on two consecutive occasions.
- Unclaimed dividend
- (B) All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed but the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for at least 6 years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Board and shall revert to the Company and after such forfeiture no member or other person shall have any right to or claim in respect of any such dividend or bonus.

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

Closing date for dividend

DISTRIBUTION OF REALISED CAPITAL PROFITS

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

Distribution of realised capital profits

ANNUAL RETURNS

162. The Board shall make the requisite annual returns in accordance with the Companies Act.

Annual returns

ACCOUNTS

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

Accounts be kept

164. The books of account shall be kept at the Company's Head Office or at such other place or places as the Board thinks fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors provided that such records as are required by the provisions of the Companies Act shall also be kept at the Registered Office.

Where accounts to be kept

165. No member (not being a Director) or other person shall have any right to inspect any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by the provisions of the Companies Act or ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or authorised by the Board or by the Company in general meeting.

Inspection by members

166. (A) The Board shall from time to time cause to be prepared and laid before the Company at its annual and general meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are required by the provisions of the Companies Act. The Auditors shall make a report to the members on the accounts examined by them, and on every balance sheet, every profit and loss account and all group accounts laid before the Company in general meeting during their tenure of office. The Auditors' report shall be read before the Company in general meeting and shall be open to inspection by any member.

Annual profit and loss account and balance sheet

(B) Subject to Section 88 of the Companies Act and Bye-law 166(C), a printed copy of the Directors' report, accompanied by the balance sheet and profit and loss account, including every document required by law to be annexed thereto, made up to the end of the applicable financial year and containing a summary of the assets and liabilities of the Company under convenient heads and a statement of income and expenditure, together with a copy of the Auditors' report, shall be sent to each person entitled thereto at least 21 days before the date of the general meeting and at the same time as the notice of annual general meeting and laid before the Company in general meeting in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act provided that this Bye-law shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person whose address the Company is not aware of or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures.

Annual report of Directors and balance sheet to be sent to members

(C) To the extent permitted by and subject to due compliance with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations, including, without limitation, the rules of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory, and to obtaining all necessary consents, if any, required thereunder, the requirements of Bye-law 166(B) shall be deemed satisfied in relation to any person by sending to the person in any manner not prohibited by the Statutes, a summary financial statement derived from the Company's annual accounts and the directors' report which shall be in the form and containing the information required by applicable laws and regulations, provided that any person who is otherwise entitled to the annual financial statements of the Company and the directors' report thereon may, if he so requires by notice in writing served on the Company, demand that the Company sends to him, in addition to a summary financial statement, a complete printed copy of the Company's annual financial statement and the directors' report thereon.

(D) The requirement to send to a person referred to in Bye-law 166(B) the documents referred to in that provision or a summary financial report in accordance with Bye-law 166(C) shall be deemed satisfied where, in accordance with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations, including, without limitation, the rules of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory, the Company publishes copies of the documents referred to in Bye-law 166(B) and, if applicable, a summary financial report complying with Bye-law 166(C), on the Company's computer network or in any other permitted manner (including by sending any form of electronic communication), and that person has agreed or is deemed to have agreed to treat the publication or receipt of such documents in such manner as discharging the Company's obligation to send to him a copy of such documents.

AUDIT

167. (A) Auditors shall be appointed and removed and the terms and tenure of such appointment and their duties at all times regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and the rules of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory.

Appointment of Auditors

(B) The Company shall at each annual general meeting appoint one or more Auditors to hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting, but if an appointment is not made, the Auditor or Auditors in office shall continue in office until a successor is appointed. A Director, officer or employee of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries or a partner, officer or employee of any such Directors, officer or employee shall not be capable of being appointed Auditor of the Company. The Board may fill any casual vacancy in the office of Auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing Auditor or Auditors (if any) may act. Subject as otherwise provided by the Companies Act, the remuneration of the Auditor or Auditors shall be fixed by or on the authority of the Company in the annual general meeting except that in any particular year the Company in general meeting may delegate the fixing of such remuneration to the Board and the remuneration of any Auditor appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Board.

168. The Auditor or 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 Directors and officers of the Company such information and as may be necessary for the performance of his or their duties, and the Auditor or Auditors shall make a report to the members on the accounts examined by him or 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 his or their tenure of office as required by the Companies Act.

Auditors to have right of access to books and accounts

169. A person other than a retiring Auditor shall not be capable of being appointed Auditor at an annual general meeting unless notice of an intention to nominate that person to the office of Auditor has been given to the Company not less than 21 days before the annual general meeting, and the Company shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring Auditor and shall give notice thereof to the members not less than 7 days before the annual general meeting provided that the above requirements may be waived by notice in writing by the retiring Auditor to the Secretary provided that if after a notice of the intention to nominate an Auditor has been so given an annual general meeting is called for a date 14 days or less after that notice has been given, the notice, though not given within the time required by this provision, shall be deemed to have been properly given for the purposes thereof, and the notice to be sent or given by the Company may instead of being sent or given within the time required by this provision be sent or given at the same time as the notice of the annual general meeting.

Appointment of an auditor other than a retiring auditor

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

Defect in appointment of auditors

NOTICES

171. Any Notice or document (including any “corporate communication” within the meaning ascribed thereto under the rules of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory), whether or not, to be given or issued under these Bye-laws from the Company to a member shall be in writing or by cable, telex or facsimile transmission message or other form of electronic transmission or communication and any such Notice and document may be served or delivered by the Company on or to any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope addressed to such member at his registered address as appearing in the register or at any other address supplied by him to the Company for the purpose or, as the case may be, by transmitting it to any such address or transmitting it to any telex or facsimile transmission number or electronic number or address or website supplied by him to the Company for the giving of Notice to him or which the person transmitting the notice reasonably and bona fide believes at the relevant time will result in the Notice being duly received by the member or may also be served by advertisement in appointed newspapers (as defined in the Companies Act) or in newspapers published daily and circulating generally in the territory of and in accordance with the requirements of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory or, to the extent permitted by the applicable laws, by placing it on the Company’s website or the website of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory, and giving to the member a notice stating that the notice or other document is available there (a “notice of availability”). The notice of availability may be given to the member by any of the means set out above. In the case of joint holders of a share all notices shall be given to that one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the Register and notice so given shall be deemed a sufficient service on or delivery to all the joint holders.

Service of notices

172. Any member whose registered address is outside the Relevant Territory may notify the Company in writing of an address in the Relevant Territory which for the purpose of service of notice shall be deemed to be his registered address. Where the registered address of the member is outside the Relevant Territory, notice, if given through the post, shall be sent by prepaid airmail letter. A member who has no registered address shall be deemed to have received any notice which shall have been displayed at the Company's Head Office and shall have remained there for the space of 24 hours and such notice shall be deemed to have been received by such member on the day following that on which it shall have been first so displayed.

Members
outside the
Relevant
Territory

173. Any Notice or other document:—

When notice by
post deemed to
be served

- (1) if served or delivered by post, shall where appropriate be sent by airmail and shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day following that on which the envelope containing the same, properly prepaid and addressed, is put into the post; in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post and a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Board that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or other document was so addressed and put into the post shall be conclusive evidence thereof;
- (2) if sent by electronic communication, shall be deemed to be given on the day on which it is transmitted from the server of the Company or its agent. A notice placed on the Company's website or the website of the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory, is deemed given by the Company to a member on the day following that on which a notice of availability is deemed served on the member;
- (3) if served or delivered in any other manner contemplated by these Bye-laws, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time of personal service or delivery or, as the case may be, at the time of the relevant despatch, transmission or publication; and in proving such service or delivery a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Board as to the fact and time of such service, delivery, despatch, transmission or publication shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and
- (4) may be given to a member either in the English language or the Chinese language, subject to due compliance with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations.

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

Service of
notice to
persons entitled
on death,
mental disorder
or bankruptcy
of a member

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

Transferee to be
bound by prior
notices

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

Notice valid though member deceased or bankrupt

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

How notice be signed

178. Subject to any special provisions contained in these Bye-laws or in the Companies Act or in any other laws, all notices required to be given by advertisement shall be published in the newspapers.

Notice in newspapers

179. In reckoning the period for any notice given under these Bye-laws, the day on which notice is served, or deemed to be served, and the day for which such notice is given shall be excluded.

Reckoning of notice

INFORMATION

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

Member not entitled to information

181. The Directors shall be entitled to release or disclose any information in their possession, custody or control regarding the Company or its affairs or any of its members including, without limitation, information contained in the register of members and transfer books of the Company.

Directors entitled to disclose information

WINDING UP

182. A resolution that the Company be wound up by the Court or be wound up voluntarily shall be a special resolution.

Modes of winding up

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

Distribution of assets in winding up

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

Assets may be distributed in specie

185. In the event of a winding-up of the Company, every member of the Company who is not for the time being in the Relevant Territory shall be bound, within 14 days after the passing of an effective resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily, or the making of an order for the winding-up of the Company, to serve notice in writing on the Company appointing some person resident in the Relevant Territory and stating that person's full name, address and occupation upon whom all summonses, notices, process, orders and judgments in relation to or under the winding-up of the Company may be served, and in default of such nomination the liquidator of the Company shall be at liberty on behalf of such member to appoint some such person, and service upon any such appointee, whether appointed by the member or the liquidator, shall be deemed to be good personal service on such member for all purposes, and, where the liquidator makes any such appointment, he shall with all convenient speed give notice thereof to such member by advertisement as he shall deem appropriate or by a registered letter sent through the post and addressed to such member at his address as mentioned in the register, and such notice shall be deemed to be served on the day following that on which the advertisement appears or the letter is posted.

Service of process

186. (A) Save and except so far as the provisions of this Bye-law shall be avoided by any provision of the Companies Act, every Director, alternate Director or other officer and the Auditor or Auditors of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, expenses, losses and liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of his office or otherwise in relation thereto and in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, every Director, alternate Director, attorney, manager and other officer or servant of the Company shall be indemnified by the Company against, and it shall be the duty of the Directors out of the funds of the Company to pay all costs, losses and expenses which any such Director, attorney, manager, officer or servant may incur or become liable for by reason of any contract entered into, or act or thing done, concurred or omitted by him or them as such Director, alternate Director, attorney, manager, officer or servant, or in any way in the discharge of his duty, including travelling expenses; and the amount for which such indemnity is provided shall immediately attach as a lien on the property of the Company, and have priority as against the members over all other claims except such costs, charges, expenses, losses and liabilities which they shall incur or sustain through any wilful negligence, wilful neglect, fraud or dishonesty. No Director, alternate Director, manager or other officer of the Company shall be liable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other Director, alternate Director, manager or other officer of the Company or for any losses or expenses happening to the Company through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired by order of the Board for or on behalf of the Company, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the moneys of the Company shall be invested, or for any loss or damage arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious act of any person with whom any moneys, securities or effects shall be deposited or for any loss occasioned by any error of judgment, omission, default or oversight on their part, or for any other loss, damage or misfortune whatever which shall happen in the execution of the duties of office or in relation thereto, unless the same shall have happened through their own wilful neglect, wilful default, fraud or dishonesty.

Indemnity of officers

Directors not responsible for other Directors' acts or omissions

(B) If any Director or other person shall become personally liable for the payment of any sum primarily due from the Company, the Directors may execute or cause to be executed any mortgage, charge, or security over or affecting the whole or any part of the assets of the Company by way of indemnity to secure the Director or person so becoming liable as aforesaid from any loss in respect of such liability.

187. The Fiscal Year of the Company shall be prescribed by the Board and may, from time to time, be changed by it. Fiscal Year

188. Without prejudice to the requirements of the Companies Act, a special resolution shall be required to alter the objects and powers contained in the Memorandum of Association, to approve any amendment of these presents or to change the name of the Company. Amendment to Memorandum and Bye-laws

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

189. The Board shall, for so long as the Company does not have a quorum of Directors ordinarily resident in Bermuda, appoint a Resident Representative as defined in the Special Act, to act on its behalf in Bermuda and to maintain all such records as may be required by the Companies Act and the Special Act to be maintained in Bermuda and to make all necessary filings with the Ministry of Finance and Registrar of Companies in Bermuda as may be required by the Companies Act and the Special Act and to fix his or their or its remuneration either by way of salary or fee for the period of the Resident Representative's service to the Company. Resident Representative

MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

190. The Company shall keep at the office of its Resident Representative, in accordance with the provisions of the Special Act, the following:— Maintenance of Records

- (1) minutes of all proceedings of general meetings of the Company;
- (2) all financial statements required to be prepared by the Company under the Companies Act together with the auditor's report thereon;
- (3) all records of account required by Section 83 of the Companies Act to be kept in Bermuda;
- (4) all such documents as may be required in order to provide evidence of the continued listing or quotation of shares of the Company on an appointed stock exchange as defined in the Special Act; and
- (5) a register containing the names and addresses and occupations of the Directors of the Company.

191. (A) If during the period while any of the rights attached to any warrants issued by the Company to subscribe for shares remain to be exercisable, the Company does any act or engages in any transaction which, as a result of any adjustments to the subscription price in accordance with the provisions applicable under the terms and conditions of the warrants, would reduce the subscription price therefor to below the par value of a share, then the following provisions shall apply:—

Subscription
Right Reserve

- (1) as from the date of such act or transaction the Company shall establish and thereafter (subject as provided in this Bye-law) maintain in accordance with the provisions of this Bye-law a reserve (the “Subscription Right Reserve”) which may be established and maintained by setting aside such amount out of the profits and reserves of the Company (including so far as is permitted by the Companies Act out of the share premium account and capital redemption reserve of the Company) as may from time to time be determined by the Directors provided that the amount of which shall at no time be less than the sum which for the time being would be required to be capitalised and applied in paying up in full the nominal amount of the additional shares required to be issued and allotted credited as fully paid pursuant to sub-paragraph (3) below on the exercise in full of all the subscription rights outstanding and shall apply the Subscription Right Reserve in paying up in full such additional shares as and when the same are allotted;
- (2) the Subscription Right Reserve shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified above unless and until all other available reserves of the Company have been so used and will then only be used to make good losses of the Company if and so far as is required by law;
- (3) upon the exercise of all or any of the subscription rights represented by any warrant, the relevant subscription rights shall be exercisable in respect of a nominal amount of shares equal to the amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby or (as the case may be the relevant proportion thereof which is the same as the proportion of the subscription rights then being exercised) (with any fractional entitlement being dealt with in accordance with paragraph (C) below) and, in addition, there shall be allotted in respect of the exercise of such subscription rights to the holder of the warrant exercising such subscription rights, credited as fully paid, additional shares of a nominal amount which is equal to the difference between:—
 - (i) the said amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or, as the case may be, the proportion thereof which is the same as the proportion of the subscription rights then being exercised); and
 - (ii) the nominal amount of shares in respect of which such subscription rights would have been exercisable, having regard to the provisions applicable under the terms and conditions of the warrants, had it been possible for such subscription rights to represent the right to subscribe for shares at less than their nominal value;

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

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

(B) Shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of this Bye-law shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the other shares allotted on the relevant exercise of the subscription rights represented by the warrant concerned.

(C) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (A) of this Bye-law, no fraction of any share shall be allotted on the exercise of the subscription rights and so that whether any (and, if so, what) fraction of a share arises shall be determined according to the provisions applicable under the terms and conditions of the warrants or, in the absence of any such provisions, pursuant to paragraph (D) of this Bye-law.

(D) A certificate or report by the Auditors as to whether or not at any time the Subscription Right Reserve is required to be established and maintained and if so the amount thereof which is so required to be established and maintained, as to the purposes for which the Subscription Right Reserve has been used, as to the extent to which it has been used to make good losses of the Company, as to shares required to be allotted to holders of warrants exercising any subscription rights credited as fully paid up and as to any other matter concerning the Subscription Right Reserve shall (in the absence of manifest error) be conclusive and binding upon the Company and all holders of warrants and all persons claiming through or under them respectively.