

The English version shall always prevail in case of any discrepancy or inconsistency between English version and its Chinese translation.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(as adopted by special resolution passed on 15 December 2023)

OF

CWT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(formerly known as HNA HOLDING GROUP CO. LIMITED海航實業集團股份有限公司,
HNA INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS LIMITED海航國際投資集團有限公司,
SHOUGANG CONCORD TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS LIMITED首長科技集團有限公司,
SANTAI MANUFACTURING LIMITED三泰實業有限公司 and
SAN TAI ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED三泰電業有限公司)

Incorporated the 3rd day of June, 1983

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THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (Chapter 622)

Public Company Limited by Shares

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

CWT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

(as adopted by special resolution passed on 15 December 2023)

Model Articles

1. The regulations contained in Schedule 1 of the Companies (Model Articles) Notice (Chapter 622H of the laws of Hong Kong) shall not apply to the Company. Other regulations excluded

Interpretation

2. The marginal notes to these Articles shall not be deemed to be part of these Articles and shall not affect their interpretation and in the interpretation of these Articles, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith: Interpretation

“the Company” or “this Company” shall mean the abovenamed Company; the Company

“the Companies Ordinance” or “the Ordinance” shall mean the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the laws of Hong Kong) and any amendments thereto or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force and includes every other ordinance incorporated therewith or substituted therefor and in the case of any such substitution the references in these Articles to the provisions of the Ordinance shall be read as references to the provisions substituted therefor in the new Ordinance; Companies Ordinance
the Ordinance

“these Articles” or “these presents” shall mean these Articles of Association in their present form and all supplementary, amended or substituted articles for the time being in force; these Articles these presents

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

“clearing house” shall mean a recognised clearing house as referred to in the Securities and Future Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) from time to time; clearing house

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

“shareholders” or “members” shall mean the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares in the capital of the Company;	shareholders members
“the register” shall mean the register of members and includes any branch register to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance;	the register
“the Board” shall mean the Directors from time to time of the Company or (as the context may require) the majority of Directors present and voting at a meeting of the Directors;	Board
“Director” or “Directors” shall mean the directors for the time being of the Company;	Director
“Secretary” shall mean the person or corporation for the time being performing the duties of that office;	Secretary
“Auditors” shall mean the persons for the time being performing the duties of that office;	Auditors
“the Chairman” shall mean the chairman presiding at any meeting of members or of the Board, or the chairman of the Board;	Chairman
“call” shall include any instalment of a call;	call
“seal” shall mean the common seal from time to time of the Company and includes, unless the context otherwise requires, any official seal that the Company may have as permitted by these Articles and the Ordinance;	seal
“dividend” shall include scrip dividends, distributions in specie or in kind, capital distributions and capitalisation issues, if not inconsistent with the subject or context;	dividend
“dollars” shall mean dollars in the lawful currency of Hong Kong;	dollars
“month” shall mean a calendar month;	month
“writing” or “printing” shall include writing, printing, lithography, photography, typewriting and every other mode of representing words or figures in a legible and non-transitory form;	writing printing
“associate” shall have the meaning as defined in the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited from time to time;	associate
“Hong Kong” shall mean Hong Kong and its dependencies;	Hong Kong
“Listing Rules” shall mean the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as amended from time to time;	Listing Rules
“newspaper” shall mean a newspaper published daily and circulating generally in Hong Kong and specified in the list of newspapers issued and published in the Gazette for the purposes of Section 203 of the Companies Ordinance by the Chief Secretary;	newspaper
“virtual meeting technology” means a technology that allows a person to listen, speak and vote at a meeting without being physically present at the meeting.	virtual meeting technology
	hybrid meeting

“hybrid meeting” shall mean a general meeting held and conducted by (i) physical attendance by members and/or proxies at one or more meeting location(s); and (ii) virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxy by means of virtual meeting technology, provided that the only location or one of the locations of the meeting for physical attendance by members and/or proxy shall be in Hong Kong which shall be the principal physical venue for the general meeting;

words denoting the singular shall include the plural and words denoting the plural shall include the singular; singular and plural

words importing any gender shall include every gender; and gender

words importing person shall include partnerships, firms, companies and corporations. persons
companies

Where these Articles require notice or document to be or given in writing, any notice or document sent by electronic means by the Company in accordance with these Articles shall satisfy such requirement if such notice or document is accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference. document sent by
electronic means

Subject as aforesaid, any words or expressions defined in the Ordinance (except any statutory modification thereof not in force when these Articles become binding on the Company) shall, if not inconsistent with the subject and/or context, bear the same meaning in these Articles, save that “company” shall where the context permits include any company incorporated in Hong Kong or elsewhere. words in Ordinance
to bear same
meaning in Articles

References to any Article by number are to the particular Article of these Articles.

Company Name

3. The name of the company is “CWT International Limited”.

Members’ Liabilities

4. The liability of the members is limited.

Liabilities or Contributions of Members

5. The liability of the members is limited to any amount unpaid on the shares held by the members.

Share Capital and Modification of Rights

6. Without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attaching to any shares or any class of shares, any share may be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination or so far as the same may not make specific provision, as the Board may determine) and any preference share may, with the sanction of a special resolution, be issued on the terms that it is, or at the option of the Company or the holder thereof is liable, to be redeemed. Issue of shares

7. 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 subject to the approval of the shareholders in general meeting (unless they are issued by the Directors under the authority of a general mandate granted to them by the shareholders). Warrants

8. (A) Without prejudice to any special rights conferred on the holders of any existing shares, the shares in the original or any increased capital of the Company may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, be divided into different classes of shares as the Company may from time to time determine by a special resolution in general meeting.

How rights of shares may be modified

(B) All or any of the special rights (unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue) attached to the shares or any class of the shares (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares) may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, be varied or abrogated either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares or issued shares of that class (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares or at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares). To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be not less than two persons holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of that class, and at an adjourned meeting one person holding shares of that class or his proxy, and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

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

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

Shares and Increase of Capital

9. The Company may exercise any powers conferred or permitted by the Ordinance or any other ordinance from time to time to acquire its own shares or to give, directly or indirectly, by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, 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 and should the Company acquire its own shares neither the Company nor the Board shall be required to select the shares to be acquired rateably or in any other particular manner as between the holders of shares of the same class or as between them and the holders of shares of any other class or in accordance with the rights as to dividends or capital conferred by any class of shares provided always that any such acquisition or financial assistance shall only be made or given in accordance with any relevant rules or regulations issued by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or the Securities & Futures Commission from time to time.

Company to finance purchase of its own shares

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

Powers to increase capital

11. Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred upon the holders of existing shares, any new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights, privileges or restrictions annexed thereto as the general meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct, and if no direction be given, subject to the provisions of the

On what conditions new shares may be issued

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

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

When to be offered to existing members

13. Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these Articles, 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 Articles with reference to the payment of calls and instalments, transfer and transmission, forfeiture, lien, cancellation, surrender, voting and otherwise.

New shares to form part of original capital

14. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and of these Articles, all shares in the Company shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may offer, allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times, for such consideration and generally on such terms as the Board shall in its absolute discretion think fit.

Shares at the disposal of the Board

15. The Company may at any time pay a commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company, but so that the conditions and requirements of the Companies Ordinance shall be observed and complied with, and in each case the commission shall not exceed ten per cent. of the price at which the shares are issued.

Company may pay commission

16. If any shares of the Company are issued for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of the construction of any works or buildings or the provision of any plant which cannot be made profitable for a lengthened period, the Company may pay interest on so much of that share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions mentioned in the Companies Ordinance, and may charge the sum so paid by way of interest to capital as part of the cost of construction of the works or buildings or the provision of plant.

Power to charge interest to capital

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

Company not to recognise trusts in respect of shares

Register of Members and Share Certificates

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

Share register

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, if the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a branch register of members at such location outside Hong Kong as the Board thinks fit.

(C) The register shall be open for inspection by members provided that the Company may be permitted to close the register in accordance with section 632 of the Companies Ordinance.

19. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register shall be entitled without payment to receive within the relevant time limit as prescribed in the Companies Ordinance or as The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited may from time to time determine, whichever is the shorter, after allotment or lodgment of a transfer (or within such other period as the conditions of issue shall provide) one certificate for all his shares or, if he shall so request, 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 amount as may from time to time be permitted under the rules prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) for every certificate after the first or such lesser sum as the Board shall from time to time determine, such number of certificates for shares in stock exchange board lots or multiples thereof as he shall request and one for the balance (if any) of the shares in question, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue a certificate or certificates to each such person, and the issue and delivery of a certificate or certificates to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders.

Share certificates

20. Every certificate for shares or 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 any official seal as permitted by Section 126 of the Ordinance.

Share certificates to be sealed

21. Every share certificate hereafter issued shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid thereon and may otherwise be in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe. If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, every share certificate shall comply with Section 179 of the Ordinance. A share certificate shall relate to only one class of shares.

Every certificate to specify number and class of shares

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

Joint holders

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

23. 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 amount as may from time to time be permitted under the rules prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) 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

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

Company's lien

Lien extends to dividends and bonuses

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

Sale of shares subject to lien

26. The net proceeds of such sale after the payment of the costs of such sale shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debt or liability or engagement in respect whereof the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the time of the sale. For 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

27. The Board may from time to time make such calls as it may think fit upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on the shares held by them respectively 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

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

Notice of call

29. A copy of the notice referred to in Article 28 shall be sent to members in the manner in which notices may be sent to members by the Company as herein provided.

Copy of notice to be sent to members

30. In addition to the giving of notice in accordance with Article 29, notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the times and places appointed for payment may be given to the members by notice to be inserted once in The Hongkong Government Gazette and published once at least in English in an English language newspaper and in Chinese in a Chinese language newspaper.

Notice of call may be advertised

31. 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
32. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising such call was passed. When call deemed to have been made
33. The joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof. Liability of joint holders
34. The Board may from time to time at its discretion extend the time fixed for any call, and may extend such time as regards all or any of the members, whom from residence outside Hong Kong or other cause the Board may deem entitled to any such extension but no member shall be entitled to any such extension except as a matter of grace and favour. Board may extend time fixed for call
35. If the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment be not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall pay interest for the same at such rate not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Board shall fix from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the Board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part. Interest on unpaid calls
36. No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or bonus or to be present and vote (save as proxy for another member) at any general meeting, either personally, or (save as proxy for another member) by proxy, or be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other privilege as a member until all calls or instalments due from him to the Company, 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
37. On the trial or hearing of any action or other proceedings for the recovery of any money due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member sued is entered in the register as the holder, or one of the holders, of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued; that the resolution of the Board making the call is duly recorded in the minute book of the Board; and that notice of such call was duly given to the member sued, in pursuance of these Articles; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Board 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
38. Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed date, shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made, notified, and payable on the date fixed for payment, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and the like, shall apply as if such sums had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified. The Board may on the issue of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time of payment. Sums payable on allotment deemed a call
39. The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him, and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced the Company may pay interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Board may decide provided that not until a call is made any payment in advance of a call shall not entitle the member to receive any dividend or to exercise any other rights or privileges as a member in respect of the shares or the due portion of the shares upon which payment has been advanced by such member before it is called up. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such member not less than one month's notice in writing of its intention in that behalf, unless before the Payment of calls in advance

expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

Transfer of Shares

40. All transfers of shares may be effected by transfer in writing in the usual common form or in such other form as the Board may accept and may be under hand only provided that the Board may either generally or in any particular case or cases, (subject to such conditions as it may think fit), accept machine imprinted, mechanically produced or other forms of signatures of the transferor or the transferee as the valid signature(s) of the transferor or the transferee, as the case may be. All instruments of transfer must be left at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as the Board may appoint.

Form of transfer

41. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and by or on behalf of the transferee, and 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 Articles shall preclude the Board from recognising a renunciation of the allotment or provisional allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

Execution of transfer

42. The Board may, in its discretion, refuse to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom it does not approve, or any share issued under any share incentive scheme for employees upon which a restriction on transfer imposed thereby still subsists, and it may also refuse to register any transfer of any share to more than four joint holders or any transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) on which the Company has a lien.

Board may refuse to register a transfer

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

Requirements as to transfer

- (i) a fee of HK\$2 (or such higher amount as may from time to time be permitted under the rules prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited) or such lesser sum as the Board may from time to time require is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
- (ii) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;
- (iv) the shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company; and
- (v) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped.

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

No transfer to an infant etc.

45. If the Board shall refuse to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal. Upon request by the transferor or transferee, the Directors must, within 28 days after receiving such request, send to the person who made the request a statement of the reasons for the refusal.

Notice of refusal

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

Certificate to be given up on transfer

certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him without charge. The Company shall also retain the transfer.

47. The registration of transfers may be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as the Board may from time to time determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares, provided always that such registration shall not be suspended or the register closed for more than thirty days in any year or, with the approval of the Company in general meeting, sixty days in any year.

When transfer books and register may be closed

Transmission of Shares

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

Death of registered holder or of joint holder of shares

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

Registration of personal representatives and trustees in bankruptcy

50. 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 his nominee registered, he shall testify his election by executing a transfer of such share to his nominee. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these presents relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of shares shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death, bankruptcy or winding up of the member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer executed by such member.

Notice of election to be registered

51. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death, bankruptcy or winding up of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share. However, the Board may, if it thinks fit, withhold the payment of any dividend payable or other advantages in respect of such share until such person shall become the registered holder of the share or shall have effectually transferred such share, but, subject to the requirements of Article 81 being met, such a person may vote at meetings.

Retention of dividends, etc., until transfer or transmission of shares of a deceased or bankrupt member

Forfeiture of Shares

52. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Board may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 36, 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.

If call or instalment not paid notice may be given

53. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date 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 registered office of the Company, or some other place at which calls of the Company are usually made payable. The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or

Form of notice

before the time appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

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

If notice not complied with shares may be forfeited

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

Forfeited shares to become property of Company

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

57. A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary of the Company, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale or disposition thereof and may execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share, and shall 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 and transfer of forfeited share

58. 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, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register, but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice or make any such entry.

Notice after forfeiture

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

Power to redeem forfeited shares

60. 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

61. The provisions of these Articles 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, 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

Alteration of Capital

62. (A) The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution alter its share capital in any one or more ways set out in section 170 of the Companies Ordinance, including but not limited to:

Alteration of capital

- (i) increase its share capital by allotting and issuing new shares in accordance with the Companies Ordinance;
- (ii) increase its share capital without allotting and issuing new shares, if the funds or other assets for the increase are provided by the members of the Company;
- (iii) capitalise its profits, with or without allotting and issuing new shares;
- (iv) allot and issue bonus shares with or without increasing its share capital;
- (v) convert all or any of its shares into a larger or smaller number of existing shares;
- (vi) divide its shares into several classes and attaching 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";
- (vii) cancel shares:
 - (aa) that, at the date the resolution for cancellation is passed, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person; or
 - (bb) that have been forfeited; or
- (viii) make provision for the issue and allotment of shares which do not carry any voting rights.

(B) The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital in any manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by law.

Reduction of capital

General Meetings

63. The Company shall in each financial 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 notice calling it. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Board shall appoint.

When annual general meeting to be held

64. The Company may hold a general meeting in such a manner either (a) as a physical meeting in any part of the world and at two or more locations as provided in Article 64A, or (b) as a hybrid meeting, or (c) (only to the extent permitted by and subject to compliance with the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations) as an electronic meeting with the use of virtual meeting technology, as may be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion.

Holding of meeting at two or more locations or as hybrid meeting or as electronic meeting

64A. Any general meeting may be held at more than one place using any virtual meeting technology that enables the members of the Company who are not together at the same place to listen, speak and vote at the meeting.

65. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called general meetings.

General meetings

66. The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a general meeting, and general meetings shall also be convened on requisition, as provided by the Companies Ordinance, or, in default, may be convened by the requisitionists.

Convening of general meetings

67. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and any longer notice period as specified under the Listing Rules, an annual general meeting shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice in writing, and a meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting (other than an adjourned meeting or a postponed meeting) shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice in writing. Subject to Article 73 in relation to an adjourned meeting and Article 68A in relation to a postponed meeting, the notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify among other matters, (i) the physical venue of the meeting, or the virtual meeting technology to be used for holding the meeting, or both; and (ii) the principal place of the meeting (the "**Principal Meeting Place**") in the case of a physical meeting or a hybrid meeting, the place of the meeting and where there is more than one meeting location as determined by the Board pursuant to Article 73B, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business, and shall be given, in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Articles, entitled to receive such notices from the Company, provided that subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Article be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:

Notice of meetings

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

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

Omission to give notice

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

68A. If, after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Board, in its absolute discretion, considers

Postponement of general meeting

that it is impractical or unreasonable for any reason to hold a general meeting on the date or at the time or place or by the means of virtual meeting technology specified in the notice calling the general meeting, it may postpone the general meeting to another date and/or time, and/or place, and/or change in virtual meeting technology and/or form of the meeting, without the approval from the members. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Directors shall have the power to provide in every notice calling a meeting that, if a number 8 or higher typhoon signal, black rainstorm warning or a gale warning or other similar event is in force at any time on the day of the meeting (unless such relevant warning or event has been cancelled at a prescribed time prior to the meeting as the Directors may specify in the relevant notice) the meeting shall be automatically postponed and changed without further notice. This Article shall be subject to Article 73, the provisions in the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations in force from time to time and the following:

(a) when a meeting is so postponed or there is a change to the place and/or virtual meeting technology and/or form of, the Company shall endeavour to post notice of such postponement or change on the Company's website as soon as practicable (provided that failure to post such a notice shall not affect the automatic postponement of or change to such meeting);

(b) when a meeting is postponed or there is a change to a meeting in accordance with this Article, unless already specified in the original notice of the meeting or included in the notice posted on the Company's website above, the Board shall fix the date, time, place and virtual meeting technology (if applicable) for the meeting so postponed or changed and at least seven clear days' notice of the postponement or change shall be given by one of the means specified in Article 171 which shall specify the date, time, place and virtual meeting technology (if applicable) for the meeting so postponed or changed, and the date and time by which proxies shall be submitted in order to be valid at such meeting (provided that any proxy submitted for the original meeting shall continue to be valid for the meeting so postponed or changed unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy); and

(c) notice of the business to be transacted at the meeting so postponed or changed shall not be required, nor shall any accompanying documents be required to be recirculated, provided that the business to be transacted at such meeting is the same as that set out in the original notice of general meeting circulated to the members.

Proceedings at General Meetings

69. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of sanctioning dividends, considering and adopting of the accounts and statement of financial position and the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the statement of financial position, the election of Directors and appointment of Auditors in the place of those retiring, the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors, and the voting of remuneration or extra remuneration to the Directors.

Special business

Business of annual general meeting

70. For all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be two members present in person (in the case of a corporation, its duly authorised representative) or by proxy. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the business. Any Member (in the case of a corporation, its duly authorised representative) or his proxy attending and participating in a general meeting by virtual meeting technology specified in the notice of meeting is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting.

Quorum

71. If within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, but

When if quorum not present meeting to be adjourned

in any other case it shall stand adjourned. For meetings that stand adjourned, the Directors must determine:

- (a) the date and time of the adjourned meeting;
- (b) either or both of:
 - (i) the physical venue of the adjourned meeting;
 - (ii) the virtual meeting technology to be used for holding the adjourned meeting; and
- (c) if 2 or more physical venues are determined under (b)(i) above, the principal venue and the other venue or venues, of the adjourned meeting.

If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the member or members present in person shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

72. The Chairman (if any) of the Board or, if he is absent or declines to take the chair at such meeting, the Deputy Chairman (if any) shall take the chair at every general meeting, or, if there be no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or, if at any general meeting neither of such Chairman or Deputy Chairman is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, or both such persons decline to take the chair at such meeting, the members present shall choose another Director as Chairman, 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 shall choose one of their own number to be Chairman.

Chairman of general meeting

73. Subject to Article 73D, the Chairman may, at any time, adjourn or postpone any meeting to another time (or indefinitely) and/or place and/or from one form to another (a physical meeting, a hybrid meeting or (where permitted by the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations) an electronic meeting using virtual meeting technology) if he/she considers that it would facilitate the conduct of the business of the meeting. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, notice, specifying:

Power to adjourn general business meeting, of adjourned meeting

- (a) the day and the hour of the adjourned meeting;
- (b) either or both of:
 - (i) the physical venue of the adjourned meeting;
 - (ii) the virtual meeting technology to be used for holding the adjourned meeting, and
- (c) if 2 or more physical venues are specified under (b)(i) above, the principal venue, and the other venue or venues, 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.

73A. Any Director (including without limitation, the Chairman of the meeting) attending and participating at a meeting by means of virtual meeting technology specified in the notice of meeting shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations and these Articles.

73B (1) The Board may, at its absolute discretion, arrange for persons entitled to attend a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of virtual meeting technology at such location or locations (“**Meeting Location(s)**”) determined by the Board at its absolute discretion. Any member (in the case of a member being a corporation, its duly authorised representative) or any proxy attending and participating in such way or any member or proxy attending and participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of virtual meeting technology is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting, subject to compliance with the requirements in the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations in force from time to time with regard to the determination of the presence of a quorum for an electronic meeting.

(2) All general meetings are subject to the following, provided that where reference is made to electronic meeting(s), the followings shall be subject to the provisions in the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations in force from time to time with regard to electronic meetings, and where appropriate, all references to a “member” or “members” in this sub-paragraph (2) shall include a duly authorised representative or duly authorised representatives or a proxy or proxies respectively:

- (a) where a member is attending a meeting by being present at a Meeting Location and/or in the case of attending a hybrid meeting through virtual meeting technology, the meeting shall be treated as having commenced if it has commenced at the Principal Meeting Place;
- (b) members present in person or (in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy at a Meeting Location and/or members attending and participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of virtual meeting technology shall be counted in the quorum for and entitled to speak and vote at the meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid provided that the Chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate electronic facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that members at all Meeting Locations and members participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities are able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;
- (c) where members attend a meeting by being present at one of the Meeting Locations and/or where members participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities, a failure (for any reason) of the electronic facilities or communication equipment, or any other failure in the arrangements for enabling those in a Meeting Location other than the Principal Meeting Place to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened or in the case of an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting, the inability of one or more members or proxies to access, or continue to access, the electronic facilities despite adequate electronic facilities having been made available by the Company, shall not affect the validity of the meeting or the resolutions passed, or any business conducted there or any action taken pursuant to such business provided that there is a quorum present throughout the meeting; and

- (d) if any of the Meeting Location is not in the same jurisdiction as the Principal Meeting Place and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, the provisions of these Articles concerning the service and giving of notice for the meeting, and the time for lodging proxies, shall apply by reference to the Principal Meeting Place; and in the case of an electronic meeting, the time for lodging proxies shall be as stated in the notice for the meeting.

73C. To the extent permitted by and subject to compliance with the provisions in the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations in force from time to time with regard to electronic meetings, the Board and/or, at any general meeting, the Chairman of the meeting may from time to time make arrangements for managing attendance and/or participation and/or voting at the Principal Meeting Place, any Meeting Location(s) and/or participation in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities (whether involving the issue of tickets or some other means of identification, passcode, seat reservation, electronic voting or otherwise) as it shall in its absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time change any such arrangements, provided that a member who, pursuant to such arrangements, is entitled to attend, in person or (in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy, at any Meeting Location shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other Meeting Locations; and the entitlement of any member so to attend the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at such Meeting Location or Meeting Locations shall be subject to any such arrangement as may be for the time being in force and by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting stated to apply to the meeting.

73D. To the extent permitted by and subject to compliance with the provisions in the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations in force from time to time with regard to electronic meetings, if it appears to the Chairman of the general meeting that:

- (a) the virtual meeting technology at the Principal Meeting Place or at such other Meeting Location(s) at which the meeting may be attended have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Article 73B(1) or are otherwise not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the notice of the meeting and these Articles; or
- (b) in the case of an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting, virtual meeting technology being made available by the Company have become inadequate; or
- (c) it is not possible to ascertain the view of those present or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity to speak and/or vote at the meeting; or
- (d) there is violence or the threat of violence, unruly behaviour or other disruption occurring at the meeting or it is not possible to secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;

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

73E. The Board and, at any general meeting, the Chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction the Board or the Chairman of the meeting, as the case may be, considers appropriate to ensure the security and orderly conduct of a meeting (including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be

produced by those attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into the meeting place, determining the number and frequency of and the time allowed for questions that may be raised at a meeting). Members shall also comply with all requirements or restrictions imposed by the owner of the premises at which the meeting is held. Any decision made under this Article shall be final and conclusive and a person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements, requirements or restrictions may be refused entry to the meeting or ejected (physically or electronically) from the meeting.

73F. To the extent permitted by and subject to compliance with the provisions in the Companies Ordinance, the Listing Rules and other applicable laws, rules and regulations in force from time to time with regard to electronic meetings, all persons seeking to attend and participate in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable them to do so. Subject to Article 73D, any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting by way of electronic facilities shall not invalidate the proceedings of and/or resolutions passed at that meeting.

73G. If no notice of an adjourned meeting is given, a person who attends the adjourned meeting by using either of the following virtual meeting technologies is to be regarded as being present while so attending:

- (a) the virtual meeting technology determined by the Directors under Article 71; and
- (b) the virtual meeting technology specified by the Chairman under Article 73.

73H. Without prejudice to other provisions in Articles 73A to 73G, a physical meeting may also be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other virtual meeting technologies as to permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

74. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless voting by way of a poll is required by the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) demanded:

When is to be evidence of the passing of a resolution where poll not demanded

- (i) by the Chairman of the meeting; or
- (ii) by at least three members present in person or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (iii) by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than 5 per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (iv) by any Director or Directors who, individually or collectively, hold proxies in respect of shares representing 5 per cent. or more of the total voting rights at such meeting.

Unless a poll be so demanded and not withdrawn, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.

75. If a poll is demanded as aforesaid, it shall (subject as provided in Article 76) be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and at such time and place, not being more than thirty days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded, as the Chairman directs. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn, with the consent of the Chairman, at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier. Poll
76. Any poll duly demanded on the election of a Chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without adjournment. In what case poll taken without adjournment
77. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. In case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of any vote the Chairman shall determine the same, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. Chairman to have casting vote
78. 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
79. A resolution in writing signed by all the members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings shall be as valid and effective as if the same had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held. A written notice of confirmation of such resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of a member shall be deemed to be his signature to such resolution in writing for the purposes of this Article. Such resolution in writing may consist of several documents each signed by or on behalf of one or more members. Written resolution

Votes of Members

80. Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at any general meeting on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a representative duly authorised under the Companies Ordinance shall have one vote, and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder which is fully paid up or credited as fully paid up (but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid up on the share). If a member appoints more than one proxy, none of the proxies so appointed shall be entitled to vote on the resolution on a show of hands, provided that where more than one proxy is appointed by a member which is a clearing house (or its nominee), each such proxy shall have one vote on a show of hands. Votes of members
81. Any person entitled under Article 49 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 at least 48 hours 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 right to be registered as the holder of such shares or the Board shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof. Votes in respect of deceased and bankrupt members

82. 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 share 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. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose name any share stands shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed joint holders thereof.

Joint holders

83. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, *curator bonis* or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or *curator bonis* appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, *curator bonis* or other person may on a poll vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be delivered to the registered office of the Company, or to such other place as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not later than the last time at which a valid instrument of proxy could be so delivered.

Votes of member of unsound mind

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

Qualification for voting

(B) No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned/postponed 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.

Objections to votes

(C) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, where any shareholder is, under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such shareholder in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

Validity of votes

85. All member of the Company shall be entitled to attend, speak and vote at a meeting of the Company or a meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company except where a member is required, by the Listing Rules, to abstain from voting to approve the matter under consideration. A member of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend, speak and vote instead of him. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

Proxies

86. 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 seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.

Instrument appointing proxy to be in writing

87. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as is specified in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned/postponed meeting, as the case may be, at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll taken more than forty-eight hours after it was demanded, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; and in default the instrument

Appointment of proxy must be deposited

of proxy shall not be treated as valid. The aforementioned time periods do not take into account any part of a day that is a public holiday in Hong Kong.

88. (A) No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution, except at an adjourned/postponed meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned/postponed meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

(B) The instrument appointing a proxy may be revoked by delivering to the Company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the appointer not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned/postponed meeting, as the case may be, at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll taken more than forty-eight hours after it was demanded, at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll. The aforementioned time periods do not take into account any part of a day that is a public holiday in Hong Kong.

Revocation of appointment of proxy

89. Every instrument of proxy, whether for a specified meeting or otherwise, shall be in such form as the Board may from time to time approve. If the Company has given an electronic address in the instrument of proxy used by the Company in relation to a meeting or in the invitation to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting, it is to be regarded as having agreed that any document or information relating to proxies for that meeting may be sent by electronic means to that address (subject to any conditions or limitations specified in the instrument or invitation).

Form of proxy

90. The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a general meeting shall: (i) be deemed to confer authority upon the proxy to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any resolution (or amendment thereto) put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit provided that any form issued to a member for use by him for appointing a proxy to attend and vote at a general meeting or at an annual general meeting at which any business is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the member, according to his intention, to instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any business; and (ii) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment or postponement of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

Authority under instrument appointing proxy

91. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or power of attorney or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or mental incapacity 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, mental incapacity, revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at its registered office, or at such other place as is referred to in Article 87, at least two hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned/postponed meeting at which the proxy is used.

When vote by proxy valid though authority revoked

92. 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 Articles to a member present in person at a meeting shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include a

Corporation acting by representative at meetings

corporation which is a member represented at the meeting by such duly authorised representative.

92A. If a clearing house (or its nominee(s)), being a corporation, is a member of the Company, it may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company (including but not limited to any general meeting and creditors meeting) provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. Each person so authorised under this provision shall 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)) including the right to speak and vote individually on a show of hands.

Clearing house acting by representative(s) at meetings

Registered Office

93. The registered office of the Company shall be at such place in Hong Kong as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

Registered Office

Board of Directors

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

Constitution of Board

95. 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. Any Director so appointed by the Board shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election at such annual general meeting but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such annual general meeting.

Board may fill vacancies

96. (A) A Director may at any time, by notice in writing signed by him delivered to the registered office of the Company or at a meeting of the Board, appoint any person (including another Director) to act as alternate Director in his place during his absence and may in like manner at any time determine such appointment. If such person is not another Director, such appointment, unless previously approved by the Board, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved.

Alternate Directors

(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.

(C) An alternate Director shall (except when absent from Hong Kong) be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Board and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these presents shall apply as if he (instead of his appointor) were a Director. If he shall be himself a Director or shall attend any such meeting as an alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative. If his appointor is for the time being absent from Hong Kong or otherwise not available or unable to act, his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. To such extent as the Board may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Board, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to any meeting of any 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 Articles.

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

97. A 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 qualification shares for Directors

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

99. 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

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

101. Notwithstanding Articles 98, 99 and 100, the remuneration of a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or other Executive Director or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the Board and may be by way of salary, commission or participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Board may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to his remuneration as a Director. Remuneration of Managing Directors, etc.

102. (A) A Director shall vacate his office: When office of Director to be vacated

- (i) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors generally;
- (ii) if he suffers from mental disorder or an order is made by any court having jurisdiction in matters concerning mental disorder;
- (iii) if he absents himself from the meetings of the Board during a continuous period of six months, without special leave of absence from the Board, and his alternate Director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his

stead, and the Board passes a resolution that he has by reason of such absence vacated his office;

- (iv) if he becomes prohibited from being a Director by reason of any order made under any provision of the Companies Ordinance;
- (v) if by notice in writing delivered to the Company at its registered office he resigns his office;
- (vi) if he shall be removed from office by notice in writing served upon him signed by all his co-Directors; or
- (vii) if he shall be removed from office by an ordinary resolution of the Company under Article 110.

(B) No person 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.

103. (A) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and upon such terms as the Board may determine, and may be paid such extra remuneration therefor (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine, and such extra remuneration shall be in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Article.

Director's
interest

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

(C) A Director of the Company may 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 the Company may be interested, and shall not be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit received by him as a director or officer of or from his interest in such other company. The Board may also cause the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit, including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them to be directors or officers of such other company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors or officers of such other 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).

(E) Where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment (or the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) and of the Director taking an office or place of profit with any such other company as aforesaid.

(F) Subject to the Ordinance and to the interest of the Director being duly declared, no Director or proposed or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from

contracting with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner whatever, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefits realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

(G) A Director, or any of his associates or an entity connected with the Director, who to his knowledge is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a transaction, contract or arrangement or proposed transaction, contract or arrangement with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest or the interest of his associate or the entity connected with him (as applicable) at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the transaction, contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, if he knows his interest or the interest of his associate or the entity connected with him, then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he, or any of his associates or an entity connected with him, is or has become so interested. For this purpose, a general notice to the Board by a Director to the effect that:

- (i) he, or any of his associates or an entity connected with him, is a member of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement which may after the date of the notice be made with that company or firm; or
- (ii) he, or any of his associates or an entity connected with him, is to be regarded as interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him,

shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any such transaction, contract or arrangement; provided that no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the Board or the Director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next Board meeting after it is given.

(H) Save as otherwise provided by the Articles, a Director shall not vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) on any resolution of the Board in respect of any transaction, contract or arrangement or any other proposal in which he or any of his associates or any entity connected with him has a material interest, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters:

- (i) the giving of any security or indemnity either:
 - (a) to the Director or his associate(s) or any entity connected with him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of them at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; or
 - (b) to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his associate(s) or any entity connected with him has himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (ii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase where the Director or his

associate(s) or any entity connected with him is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;

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

(I) 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 his associate(s) or any entity connected with him 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 or his associate(s) or any entity connected with him shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director or his associate(s) or any entity connected with him 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 or his associate(s) or any entity connected with him, 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 or his associate(s) or any entity connected with him as known to such chairman has not been fairly disclosed to the Board. For the purposes of this paragraph and in relation to an alternate Director, an interest of his appointor or his associate(s) shall be treated as an interest of the alternate Director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate Director has otherwise.

(J) Subject to the Ordinance, the Company may by ordinary resolution ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Article provided that no Director or any of his associate(s) or any entity connected with him having a material interest in such transaction shall vote upon such ordinary resolution in respect of any shares in the Company in which such Director is interested.

(K) For the purposes of this Article, references to an entity connected with a Director shall be construed in accordance with section 486 of the Companies Ordinance.

Rotation of Directors

104. (A) At each annual general meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one-third, shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. The Directors to retire in every year

Rotation and
retirement of
Directors

shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree between themselves) be determined by lot. The retiring Directors shall be eligible for re-election and each of the retiring Directors shall continue to act as a Director throughout the meeting at which he retires.

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

Meeting to fill up vacancies

105. 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

- (i) it shall be determined at such meeting to reduce the number of Directors; or
- (ii) it is expressly resolved at such meeting not to fill up such vacated offices; or
- (iii) in any such case the resolution for re-election of a Director is put to the meeting and lost.

106. The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution fix, increase or reduce the maximum and minimum number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall never be less than two.

Power of general meeting to increase or reduce number of Directors

107. 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. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company after his appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

Appointment of Directors

108. No person shall be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing of the intention to propose that person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected shall be given to the Company at least seven days before the date of general meeting. Such period for lodgment of the notices shall commence no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven days prior to the date of such meeting.

Notice to be given when person proposed for election

109. The Company shall keep in accordance with the Ordinance a register containing the names and addresses and occupations of its Directors and shall from time to time notify to the Registrar of Companies any change that takes place in such Directors as required by the Companies Ordinance.

Register of Directors and notification of changes to Registrar

110. The Company may by an ordinary resolution remove any Director (including a Managing or other Executive Director) before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for any breach of any contract of service between him and the Company) and may elect another person in his stead. Any person so elected shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

Power to remove Director by ordinary resolution

Borrowing Powers

111. The Board may from time to time at its discretion exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow or to secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof. Power to borrow
112. 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
113. 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
114. Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities may be issued at a discount, premium or otherwise and with any special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawings, allotment of shares, attending and voting at general meetings of the Company, appointment of Directors and otherwise. Special privileges
115. (A) The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Companies Ordinance 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 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance. Register of debentures or debenture stock
116. Where any uncalled capital of the Company is charged, all persons taking any subsequent charge thereon shall take the same subject to such prior charge, and shall not be entitled, by notice to the members or otherwise, to obtain priority over such prior charge. Mortgage of uncalled capital

Managing Directors, etc.

117. 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 Article 101. Power to appoint Managing Directors, etc.
118. Every Director appointed to an office under Article 117 hereof shall, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between himself and the Company be liable to be dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board. Removal of Managing Director, etc.
119. A Director appointed to an office under Article 117 shall be subject to the same provisions as to rotation, resignation and removal as the other Directors of the Company, and he shall *ipso facto* and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause. Cessation of appointment
120. 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 Powers may be delegated

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 on person dealing in good faith and without notice of such withdrawal, revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

Management

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

General powers of Company vested in Board

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

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

Managers

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

Appointment and remuneration of managers

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

Tenure of office and powers

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

125. The Board may from time to time elect or otherwise appoint a Director to be Chairman or Deputy Chairman 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 five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose one of their members to be Chairman of such meeting.

Chairman

Proceedings of the Directors

126. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings and proceedings as it thinks fit and may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined two Directors shall be a quorum. For the purpose of this Article an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum but, notwithstanding that an alternate Director is also a Director or is an alternate for more than one Director, he shall for quorum purposes count as only one Director. 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.
- Meeting of the Board quorum, etc.
127. A Director may, and on 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, provided that notice need not be given to any Director or alternate Director for the time being absent from Hong Kong. A Director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be prospective or retrospective.
- Convening of Board meeting
128. Questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
- How questions to be decided
129. 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 Articles for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board generally.
- Powers of meeting
130. The Board may delegate any of its powers to committees consisting of such member or members of its body and such other persons, as the Board thinks fit, and it may from time to time revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committees either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes, but every committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Board.
- Power to appoint committee and to delegate
131. 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 acts of Board
132. The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not replaced by any regulations imposed by the Board pursuant to Article 130.
- Proceedings of committee
133. All acts *bona fide* done by any meeting of the Board or by any such committee or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it shall be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Director or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were not qualified, or disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director or member of such committee.
- When acts of Board or committee to be valid notwithstanding defects

134. 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 Articles 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

135. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors except such as are absent from Hong Kong or temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability (or their alternate Directors) shall (so long as they constitute a quorum as provided in Article 126) be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held. Any such resolution in writing may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors.

Resolution in writing of Directors

Minutes

136. (A) The Board shall cause minutes to be made of:
- (i) all appointments of officers made by the Board;
 - (ii) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of committees appointed pursuant to Article 130; and
 - (iii) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of such committees.

Minutes of proceedings of meetings and Directors

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

Secretary

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

Appointment of Secretary

138. The Secretary shall, if an individual, ordinarily reside in Hong Kong and, if a body corporate, have its registered office or a place of business in Hong Kong.

Residence

139. A provision of the Companies Ordinance or of these Articles 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 at once

General Management and Use of the Seal

140. (A) The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the seal which shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf, and every instrument to which the seal shall be affixed shall be signed by any two members of the Board or any two persons appointed by the Board for the purpose, provided that the Board may either generally or in any particular case or cases resolve (subject to such restrictions as to the manner in which the 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

Custody of seal

representing any other form of securities by some mechanical means other than autographic to be specified in such resolution or that such certificates need not be signed by any person. Every instrument executed in manner provided by this Article shall be deemed to be sealed and executed with the authority of the Directors previously given.

(B) The Company may have an official seal for use for sealing certificates for shares or other securities issued by the Company as permitted by Section 126 of the Ordinance (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 official 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) and an official seal for use abroad under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance where and as the Board shall determine, and the Company may by writing under the seal appoint any agents or agent, committees or committee abroad to be the duly authorised agents of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such official seal and they may impose such restrictions on the use thereof as may be thought fit. Wherever in these Articles reference is made to the seal, the reference shall, when and so far as may be applicable, be deemed to include any such official seal as aforesaid.

Official seal

141. 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 banking accounts shall be kept with such banker or bankers as the Board shall from time to time determine.

Cheques and banking arrangements

142. (A) The Board may from time to time and at any time, by power of attorney under the seal, appoint any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these Articles) 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.

Power to appoint attorney

(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.

Execution of deeds by attorney

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

Local boards

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

Power to establish pension funds

Capitalisation of Reserves

145. (A) The Company in general meeting may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve to capitalise any part of the Company's reserves or undivided profits not required for the payment or provision of the dividend on any shares with a preferential right to dividend, and accordingly that such part be sub-divided amongst the members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively or paying up in full shares or debentures or other securities of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid, or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Power to capitalise

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

Effect of resolution to capitalise

Dividends and Reserves

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

Power to declare dividends

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

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.

148. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company. No dividend shall carry interest.

Dividends not to be paid out of capital

149. Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Board may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, with or without offering any rights to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as it thinks 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, a contract shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and the Board may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

Dividend in specie

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

Scrap dividends

either (i) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up on the basis that the shares so allotted shall be of the same class or classes as the class or classes already held by the allottee, provided that the shareholders entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof) in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
- (b) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at

which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;

- (c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded; and
- (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised (“the non-elected shares”) and in lieu and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company’s reserve accounts as the Board may determine, 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 (ii) that shareholders entitled to such dividend shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Board may think fit on the basis that the shares so allotted shall be of the same class or classes as the class or classes of shares already held by the allottee. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
- (b) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks’ notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
- (c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the rights of election has been accorded; and
- (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised (“the elected shares”) and in lieu thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company’s reserve accounts as the Board may determine, 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 Article shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the shares then in issue save only as regards participation:

- (i) in the relevant dividend (or the right to receive or to elect to receive an allotment of shares in lieu thereof as aforesaid); or

- (ii) in any other distributions, bonuses or rights paid, made, declared or announced prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of the relevant dividend

unless, contemporaneously with the announcement by the Board of its proposal to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (A) of this Article in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with its announcement of the distribution, bonus or rights in question, the Board shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Article 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 Article 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 Article a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up without offering any right to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.

(E) The Board may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (A) of this Article 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, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

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

Reserves

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

Retention of dividends etc.

<p>(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.</p>	<p>Deduction of debts</p>
<p>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 shall be made payable at the same time as the dividend, and the dividend may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call.</p>	<p>Dividend and call together</p>
<p>155. A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend or bonus declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.</p>	<p>Effect of transfer</p>
<p>156. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividends, interim dividends or bonuses and other moneys payable in respect of such shares.</p>	<p>Receipt for dividends by joint holders of share</p>
<p>157. Unless otherwise directed by the Board, any dividend or bonus may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member entitled, or, in case of joint holders, to the registered address of that one whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant so sent shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and the payment of any such cheque or warrant shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the dividend and/or bonus represented thereby, notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged.</p>	<p>Payment by post</p>
<p>158. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Board and shall revert to the Company.</p>	<p>Unclaimed dividend</p>
<p>159. Any resolution declaring a dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in general meeting or a resolution of the Board, may specify that the same shall be payable or distributable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares on a particular date or at a point of time 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 <i>inter se</i> in respect of such dividend of transferors and transferees of any such shares. The provisions of this Article shall <i>mutatis mutandis</i> apply to bonuses, capitalisation issue, distributions of realised capital profits or offers or grants made by the Company to the members.</p>	<p>Record dates</p>
<p>Untraceable Members</p>	
<p>160. Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under Article 158 and the provisions of Article 161, the Company may cease sending cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants by post if such cheques or warrants have been left uncashed on two consecutive occasions. However, the Company may exercise the power to cease sending cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants after the first occasion on which such a cheque or warrant is returned undelivered.</p>	<p>Company may cease sending dividend warrants</p>
<p>161. The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any shares of a member who is untraceable, but no such sale shall be made unless:</p>	<p>Company may sell shares of untraceable members</p>

- (i) all cheques or warrants, being not less than three in total number, for any sum payable in cash to the holder of such shares in respect of them sent during the relevant period in the manner authorised by the Articles of the Company have remained uncashed;
- (ii) so far as it is aware at the end of the relevant period, the Company has not at any time during the relevant period received any indication of the existence of the member who is the holder of such shares or of a person entitled to such shares by death, bankruptcy or operation of law; and
- (iii) the Company has caused an advertisement to be inserted in English in an English language newspaper and in Chinese in a Chinese language newspaper giving notice of its intention to sell such shares and has notified The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited of such intention and a period of three months has elapsed since the date of such advertisement.

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

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

Distribution of Realised Capital Profits

162. 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

163. The Board shall make the requisite annual returns in accordance with the Companies Ordinance.

Annual returns

Accounts

164. The Board shall cause true accounting records 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

Accounting records to be kept

of all other matters required by the Companies Ordinance or necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of Company's affairs and to show and explain its transactions.

165. The accounting records shall be kept at the registered office or at such other place or places as the Board thinks fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors.

Where accounting records to be kept

166. The Board shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent, at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations, the accounting records of the Company, or any of them, shall be open to the inspection of the members not being Directors, and no member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or document of the Company except as conferred by the Companies Ordinance or authorised by the Board or by the Company in general meeting.

Inspection by members

167. (A) The Board shall from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance cause to be prepared and laid before the Company at its annual general meeting the reporting documents, such profit and loss accounts, statements of financial position, group accounts (if any) and reports as are required by the Companies Ordinance. The Board may also cause to be prepared any other financial documents (including but without limitation any summary financial report) as the Board thinks fit.

Annual profit and loss accounts statements of financial position and reports

(B) Every statement of financial position of the Company shall be signed pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance.

(C) Subject to paragraph (D) of this Article, copies of the reporting documents (or a copy of the summary financial report in place of a copy of those documents from which the report is derived) together with any other reports as may be required by the Companies Ordinance shall, not less than twenty-one days before the date of the meeting, be sent to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and every person registered under Article 49 and every other person entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company. However, this Article shall not require copies of those documents to be sent to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures.

(D) Where a member of, or debenture holder of, the Company has, in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations binding on the Company from time to time, consented to treat the publication of the reporting documents and/or the summary financial report and/or any other reports on the Company's website as discharging the Company's obligation under the Companies Ordinance to send copies of the reporting documents and/or the summary financial report and/or such reports, then subject to compliance with the publication and notification requirements of all applicable laws, rules and regulations from time to time, by the Company on the Company's website of the reporting documents and/or the summary financial report of the Company at least twenty-one days before the date of the meeting shall, in relation to each such member of, or debenture holder of, the Company, be deemed to discharge the Company under paragraph (C) of this Article.

(E) For the purpose of this Article, "reporting documents" and "summary financial report" shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Companies Ordinance.

Audit

168. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance. Subject as otherwise provided by the Companies Ordinance (a) the Company shall at each annual general meeting appoint Auditors to hold office from the conclusion of that meeting until the next annual general meeting by ordinary resolution; and (b) the Company may at a general meeting remove the Auditors prior to the

Auditors

expiration of their term of office by ordinary resolutions and shall appoint a replacing Auditors following such removal in the general meeting by ordinary resolution.

169. Subject as otherwise provided by the Companies Ordinance the remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting provided always that in respect of any particular year the Company in general meeting may delegate the fixing of such remunerations to the Board.

Remuneration of Auditors

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

When accounts to be deemed finally settled

Notices

171. (A) Any notice, document or other information to be given or issued under these Articles shall be in writing, and may be served by the Company on any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter, envelope or wrapper addressed to such member at his registered address as appearing in the register or by delivering or leaving it at such registered address as aforesaid or (in the case of a notice) by advertisement in English in an English language newspaper and in Chinese in a Chinese language newspaper.

Services of notices

(B) Subject to applicable laws, rules and regulations binding on the Company from time to time, and unless the Board shall otherwise in its absolute discretion consider not appropriate for any purpose or purposes under these Articles, any notice, document or other information to be given or issued under these Articles may also be served by the Company on any member by using electronic means in the manner prescribed under applicable laws, rules and regulations or such other designated electronic means as may be agreed between the Company and the relevant member from time to time.

In the case of sending notices, other documents or other information by electronic means under this Article, the Board may make it subject to such terms and conditions as it shall in its absolute discretion consider appropriate in the circumstances.

(C) In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices, documents or other information shall be given to that one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the register and notices, documents or other information so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

172. Any member whose registered address is outside Hong Kong may notify the Company in writing of an address in Hong Kong which for the purpose of service of notice shall be deemed to be his registered address. A member who does not notify the Company of an address in Hong Kong may notify the Company of an address outside Hong Kong and the Company may serve notices on him at such overseas address. In the absence of notification by a member of an address in Hong Kong for the purpose of service of notice, such member shall be deemed to have received any notice which shall have been displayed at the registered office of the Company and shall have remained there for the space of twenty-four 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 out of Hong Kong

173. Any notice, document or other information sent by post shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the second business day following that on which the envelope or wrapper containing the same is put into a post office situated within Hong Kong and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice, document or other information was properly prepaid (and in the case of an address outside Hong

When notice by post deemed to be served

Kong where airmail service can be extended thereto, airmail postage prepaid), addressed and put into such post office and a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other person appointed by the Board that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice, document or other information was so addressed and put into such post office shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

173A. Subject to applicable laws, rules and regulations binding on the Company from time to time, any notice, document or other information sent by electronic means in accordance with Article 171(B), other than by making it available on the Company's website, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the time it was first sent and in proving such service or delivery it shall be conclusive to prove that the address used for the electronic communication was the address supplied for that purpose and the electronic communication was properly despatched, unless the Company is aware that there has been a failure of delivery of such notice, document or other information following at least two attempts in which case such notice, document or other information shall be sent to the member by post provided that the date of deemed service or delivery shall be forty-eight hours from the despatch of the original electronic communication in accordance with this Article.

When notice by electronic means deemed to be served

174. A notice may be given by the Company to the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter, envelope or wrapper addressed to him by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description, at the address, if any, within Hong Kong 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 or other means whatsoever shall become entitled to any share shall be bound by every notice in respect of such share which prior to his name and address being entered on the register shall have been duly given to the person from whom he derives his title to such share.

Transferee to be bound by prior notices

176. Any notice, document or other information delivered or sent by post to, or left at the registered address of any member in pursuance of these presents or transmitted by electronic means in accordance with Article 171(B), 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, document or other information on his personal representatives and all persons (if any) jointly interested with him in any such shares.

Notice valid though member deceased bankrupt

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

How notice to be signed

Information

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

Member not entitled to information

Destruction of Documents

179. The Company may destroy:

Destruction of documents

- (i) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of such cancellation;

- (ii) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of two years from the date on which such mandate, variation, cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;
- (iii) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of six years from the date of registration; and
- (iv) any other document, on the basis of which any entry in the register is made, at any time after the expiry of six years from the date on which an entry in the register was first made in respect of it;

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

- (a) the foregoing provisions of this Article 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;
- (b) nothing contained in this Article 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 (a) above are not fulfilled; and
- (c) references in this Article to the destruction of any document include reference to its disposal in any manner.

Winding Up

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

Division of
assets in
liquidation

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

Power to
distribute
assets in
specie

182. In the event of a winding up of the Company in Hong Kong, every member of the Company who is not for the time being in Hong Kong shall be bound, within fourteen days after the passing

Service of
process

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 Hong Kong and stating that person's full name, address and occupation upon whom all summonses, notices, processes, 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 in English in an English language newspaper and in Chinese in a Chinese language newspaper 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.

182A. If the Company shall be wound up, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, at least three-fourths of the total voting rights of the members present and voting in person or by proxy at the general meeting shall be required to approve a voluntary winding up of the Company.

Voluntary
winding up

Indemnity and Insurance

183. (A) Every Director or other officer of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto, and no Director or other officer shall be liable for any loss, damages or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, provided that this Article shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not avoided by the Companies Ordinance.

Indemnity

(B) Subject to Section 468 of the Companies Ordinance, if any Director or other person shall become personally liable for the payment of any sum primarily due from the Company, the Board 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.

184. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company may purchase and maintain for any Director, alternate director, manager, secretary and responsible person of the Company or of an associated company of the Company insurance against any liability.

Insurance

Amendment to Articles of Association

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

Amendments
to these
Articles

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers	Number of Shares taken by each Subscriber
<p>(Sd.) CHAU LAI HIM CHAU LAI HIM Flat 11, 8th floor, 33 Tai Tsun Street, Kowloon. Merchant</p> <p>(Sd.) CHENG HON YEE CHENG HON YEE Flat A, 5th floor, 10 Apliu Street, Kowloon. Merchant</p> <p>(Sd.) CHANG SHU YEE CHANG SHU YEE Flat A, 3rd floor, 24 Ho Man Tin Hill Road, Kowloon. Merchant</p>	<p>One</p> <p>One</p> <p>One</p>
<p>Total Number of Shares Taken.....</p>	<p>Three</p>

Dated the 27th day of May, 1983.
 WITNESS to the above signatures:

(Sd.) WONG YAN HIN
 Secretary
 315A Prince Edward Road,
 Ground floor,
 Kowloon.