SEFON HOLDINGS LIMITED
四方偉業控股有限公司

THIRD AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(as adopted by a Special Resolution passed on 27 October 2026)

THE COMPANIES ACT (REVISED)
EXEMPTED COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

THIRD AMENDED AND RESTATED MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF
SEFON HOLDINGS LIMITED
四方偉業控股有限公司
(the *Company*)

(adopted by a Special Resolution passed on 27 October 2026)

1 The name of the Company is Sefon Holdings Limited 四方偉業控股有限公司. The Company is a company limited by shares.

2 The registered office of the Company is at Ascentium (Cayman) Limited, 4th Floor, Harbour Place, 103 South Church Street, P.O. Box 10240, Grand Cayman KY1-1002, Cayman Islands or at such other place in the Cayman Islands as the Directors may from time to time decide.

3 The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and except as prohibited or limited by the laws of the Cayman Islands, the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object and shall have and be capable of from time to time and at all times exercising any and all of the powers at any time or from time to time exercisable by a natural person or body corporate in any part of the world whether as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise.

4 Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the objects of the Company shall include, but without limitation, the following:

4.1 To carry on the business of an investment company and for that purpose to acquire and hold, either in the name of the Company or in that of any nominee, land and real estate, gold and silver bullion, shares (including shares in the Company), stocks, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, notes, obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by any company wherever incorporated or carrying on business and debentures, debenture stock, bonds, notes, obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by any government, sovereign, ruler, commissioners, public body or authority, supreme, dependent, municipal, local or otherwise in any part of the world.

4.2 To lend money with or without security either at interest or without and to invest money of the Company in such manner as the Directors think fit.

4.3 To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise lands, houses, buildings and other property or any interest in the same in any part of the world.

4.4 To carry on the business of a commodity, commodity futures and forward contracts trader and for that purpose to enter into spot, future or forward contracts for the purchase and sale of any commodity including, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any raw materials, processed materials, agricultural products, produce or livestock, gold and silver bullion, specie and precious or semi-precious stones, goods, articles, services, currencies, rights and interests which may now or in the future be bought and sold in commerce and whether such trading is effected on an organised commodity exchange or otherwise and either to take delivery of, or to sell or exchange any such commodities pursuant to any contract capable of being entered into on any such commodities exchange.

4.5 To carry on whether as principals, agents or otherwise the business of providing and supplying goods, equipment, materials and services of whatsoever nature, and of financiers, company promoters, realtors, financial agents, land owners and dealers in or managers of companies, estates, lands, buildings, goods, materials, services, stocks, leases, annuities and securities of whatsoever type or kind.

4.6 To purchase or otherwise acquire and hold any rights, privileges, concessions, patents, patent rights, licences, secret processes and any real or personal property of any kind whatsoever.

4.7 To build, equip, furnish, outfit, repair, purchase, own, charter and lease steam, motor, sail or other vessels, ships, boats, tugs, barges, lighters or other property to be used in the business of shipping, transportation, chartering and other communication and transport operations for the use of the Company or for others, and to sell, charter, lease, mortgage, pledge or transfer the same or any interest therein to others.

4.8 To carry on the business of importers, exporters and merchants of goods, produce, stores and articles of all kinds both wholesale and retail, packers, customs brokers, ship agents, warehousemen, bonded or otherwise and carriers and to transact every kind of agency, factor and brokerage business or transaction which may seem to the Company directly or indirectly conducive to its interests.

4.9 To carry on the business of consultants in connection with all manner of services and advisers on all matters relating to companies, firms, partnerships, charities, political and non-political persons and organisations, governments, principalities, sovereign and republican states and countries and to carry on all or any of the businesses of financial, industrial, development, architectural, engineering, manufacturing, contracting, management, advertising, professional business and personal consultants and to advise upon the means and methods for extending, developing, marketing and improving all types of projects, developments, businesses or industries and all systems or processes relating to such businesses and the financing, planning, distribution, marketing and sale thereof.

4.10 To act as a management company in all branches of that activity and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, to act as managers of investments and hotels, estates, real property, buildings and businesses of every kind and generally to carry on business as managers, consultants or agents for or representatives of owners of property of every kind, manufacturers, funds, syndicates, persons, firms and companies for any purpose whatsoever.

4.11 To carry on any other trade or business which may seem to the Company capable of being carried on conveniently in connection with any business of the Company.

4.12 To borrow or raise money by the issue of ordinary debenture stock or on mortgage or in such other manner as the Company shall think fit.

4.13 To draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue all instruments both negotiable and non-negotiable and transferable including promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and bonds.

4.14 To establish branches or agencies in the Cayman Islands and elsewhere and to regulate and to discontinue the same.

4.15 To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members of the Company in specie.

4.16 To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or persons, firm or company or to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, stock, debentures or other securities of or interest in any other company carrying on any business or possessed of any property or rights.

4.17 To grant pensions, allowances, gratuities and bonuses to employees or ex-employees of the Company or the dependents of such persons and to support, establish or subscribe to any charitable or other institutions, clubs, societies or funds or to any national or patriotic fund.

4.18 To lend and advance moneys or give credit to such persons and on such terms as may be thought fit and to guarantee or stand surety for the obligations of any third party whether such third party is related to the Company or otherwise and whether or not such guarantee or surety is to provide any benefits to the Company and for that purpose to mortgage or charge the Company's undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof, on such terms and conditions as may be thought expedient in support of any such obligations binding on the Company whether contingent or otherwise.

4.19 To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint venture, reciprocal concession, amalgamation or otherwise with any person or persons or company engaged or interested or about to become engaged or interested in the carrying on or conduct of any business or enterprise from which this Company would or might derive any benefit whether direct or indirect and to lend money, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company and to take subscribe for or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company and to sell, hold, re issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same.

4.20 To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal or local or otherwise and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges or concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges or concessions.

4.21 To do all such things as are incidental to or which the Company may think conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

5 The Company shall have the power, subject to the provisions of the Cayman Islands Companies Act and with the approval of a special resolution, to transfer and be registered by way of continuation as a body corporate limited by shares under the laws of any jurisdiction outside of the Cayman Islands and to be de-registered in the Cayman Islands.

6 The liability of the members of the Company is limited.

7 The authorised share capital of the Company is HK$2,000,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 shares of a par value of HK$0.001 each with the power for the Company to increase or reduce the said capital and to issue any part of its capital, original or increased, with or without any preference, priority or special privilege or subject to any postponement of rights or to any conditions or restrictions; and so that, unless the condition of issue shall otherwise expressly declare, every issue of shares, whether declared to be preference or otherwise, shall be subject to the power hereinbefore contained.

8 Capitalised terms used and not defined in this Memorandum of Association shall bear the same meaning as those given in the Articles.

9 The Company will not trade in the Cayman Islands with any person, firm or corporation except in furtherance of the business of the Company carried on outside the Cayman Islands; provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as to prevent the Company from effecting and concluding contracts in the Cayman Islands, and exercising in the Cayman Islands all of its powers necessary for the carrying on of its business outside the Cayman Islands.

10 The financial year end of the Company is 31 December or such other date as the Directors may from time to time decide.

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EXEMPTED COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

THIRD AMENDED AND RESTATED ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF
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(the *Company*)

(adopted by Special Resolution passed on 27 October 2026)

1 (a) The Regulations contained in Table A in the First Schedule to the Companies Act do not apply to the Company.

Marginal Notes

(b) Any marginal notes, titles or lead in references to these Articles and the index of the Memorandum and Articles of Association shall not form part of the Memorandum of Association or Articles and shall not affect their interpretation. In interpreting these Articles, if not inconsistent with the context, the following words and expressions shall have the following meaning:

Definitions

address shall have the ordinary meaning given to it and shall include any facsimile number, electronic number or address or website used for the purposes of any communication pursuant to these Articles;

actionable corporate communication shall have the meaning as defined in the Listing Rules;

appointor means in relation to an alternate Director, the Director who appointed the alternate to act as his alternate;

approved securities registrar or ASR means (a) in relation to prescribed securities, a person having the same meaning as in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Securities and Futures Ordinance; and (b) in relation to securities that are not prescribed securities, a person who is appointed to maintain the register of holders;

Articles means these articles of association in their present form and all supplementary, amended or substituted articles for the time being in force;

ASR Code means the Code of Conduct for Approved Securities Registrars published by the SFC as from time to time in effect, including any amendments thereof and any other codes or guidelines incorporated therewith, supplementary thereto or substituted therefor;

Auditors means the persons appointed by the Company from time to time to perform the duties of auditors of the Company;

ASR Rules means the Securities and Futures (Approved Securities Registrars) Rules (Cap. 571AT of the Laws of Hong Kong), as amended from time to time;

authenticated message has the meaning given to it in the USM Rules;

Board means the board of Directors as constituted from time to time or as the context may require the majority of Directors present and voting at a meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present;

call shall include any instalment of a call;

Central Clearing and Settlement System or CCASS means the Central Clearing and Settlement System established and operated by HKSCC;

certificated form has the same meaning as in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Securities and Futures Ordinance;

Clearing House means a clearing house recognised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the Shares are listed or quoted with the permission of the Company on a stock exchange in such jurisdiction and, in the case of the Company, the HKSCC;

Close Associate(s) shall have the meaning as defined in the Listing Rules;

Companies Act means the Companies Act (Revised) of the Cayman Islands as amended from time to time and every other act, order regulation or other instrument having statutory effect (as amended from time to time) for the time being in force in the Cayman Islands applying to or affecting the Company, the Memorandum of Association and/or the Articles;

Companies Ordinance means the Companies Ordinance, Cap. 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong as amended from time to time;

Company means the above named company;

competent regulatory authority means a competent regulatory authority in the territory where the Shares are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such territory;

Debenture and Debenture Holder means and includes respectively debenture stock and debenture stockholder;

dematerialise and dematerialisation have the meanings given to them in Rule 2 of the USM Rules;

dematerialisation request has the meaning given in rule 2(1) of the USM Rules;

Director means such person or persons as shall be appointed to the Board from time to time;

Dividend means dividends, distributions in specie or in kind, capital distributions and capitalisation issues;

Electronic Communication means a communication sent, transmitted, conveyed or received by wired or wireless means, by radio, by optical means, by Electronic Means or by other magnetic means in any form through any media;

Electronic Facilities means, without limitation, website addresses, webinars, webcast, video or any form of conference call systems;

Electronic Means means sending or otherwise making available to the intended recipients an Electronic Communication;

Head Office means such office of the Company as the Board may from time to time determine to be the principal office of the Company;

HK Stock Exchange means The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited;

HKSCC means the Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited;

HKSCCN means HKSCC Nominees Limited in its capacity as nominee for HKSCC (or any successor thereto) as operator of the Central Clearing and Settlement System, and any successor, replacement or assign of HKSCC Nominees Limited as nominee for the operator of the Central Clearing and Settlement System;

HK$ or Hong Kong dollars means Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency for the time being of Hong Kong;

Holding Company has the meaning ascribed to it by Section 13 of the Companies Ordinance;

Hong Kong means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China;

Hybrid Meeting means a general meeting held and conducted by (i) physical attendance by Shareholders, the chairman of the Company, the Directors and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and, where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations and (ii) virtual attendance and participation by Shareholders, the chairman of the Company, the Directors and/or proxies by means of Electronic Facilities;

in the process of delisting has the meaning given to it in Rule 2 under the USM Rules;

Listing Rules means the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (as amended from time to time);

Meeting Location shall have the meaning as defined in Article 68A(a);

Memorandum of Association means the memorandum of association of the Company;

Month means a calendar month;

Newspapers means at least one English language daily newspaper and at least one Chinese language daily newspaper, in each case published and circulating generally in the Relevant Territory and specified or not excluded for this purpose by the stock exchange in the Relevant Territory;

operating rules of the Company's ASR means such ASR's operating rules (by whatever name called) for using any facilities provided by it, including in particular any facilities for evidencing and transferring legal title to Shares or for sending and receiving authenticated messages;

Ordinary Resolution means a resolution as described in Article 1(e) of these Articles;

paid means, as it relates to a Share, paid or credited as paid;

participation date means the date (or, if such a date is revised, the date last revised) on which the Company's prescribed securities are to become participating securities, as announced and published by the Company in accordance with the Listing Rules;

participating securities has the same meaning as given to it in Rule 2 of the USM Rules;

Physical Meeting means a general meeting held and conducted by physical attendance and participation by Shareholders, the chairman of the Company, the Directors and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and/or, where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations;

Principal Meeting Place shall have the meaning as defined in Article 65;

prescribed securities has the same meaning as defined under the Securities and Futures Ordinance and, in the case of the Company, includes the Shares listed on the HK Stock Exchange;

register of holders means:

(a) in relation to prescribed securities, the register having the same meaning as in Rule 2 of the USM Rules;

(b) in relation to securities that are not prescribed securities and that are Shares, the register of members of the Company (including the principal register and any branch register) to be maintained at such place within or outside the Cayman Islands as the Board shall determine from time to time; and

(c) in relation to securities that are not prescribed securities and that are not Shares, the register of holders of the relevant securities;

register of holders in Hong Kong means, in the case of the Company, the branch register located and maintained in Hong Kong pursuant to these Articles;

Registered Office means the registered office of the Company for the time being as required by the Companies Act;

Registration Office means such place or places in the Relevant Territory or elsewhere where the Board from time to time determine to keep a branch register of Shareholders of the Company (including the register of holders in Hong Kong) in respect of that class of share capital and where (except in cases where the Board otherwise agrees) transfers of other documents of title for Shares are to be lodged for registration and are to be registered;

Relevant Period means the period commencing from the date on which any of the securities of the Company first become listed on the HK Stock Exchange to and including the date immediately before the day on which none of such securities are so listed (and so that if at any time listing of any such securities is suspended for any reason whatsoever and for any length of time, they shall nevertheless be treated, for the purpose of this definition, as listed);

Relevant Territory means Hong Kong or such other territory where any of the securities of the Company is listed on a stock exchange in that territory;

rematerialisation means conversion from uncertificated form to certificated form in accordance with the USM Rules (and "rematerialise" shall be construed accordingly);

Seal means the common seal of the Company and any one or more facsimile seals from time to time of the Company for use in the Cayman Islands or in any place outside the Cayman Islands;

Secretary means the person for the time being performing the duties of that office of the Company and includes any assistant, deputy, acting or temporary secretary;

Securities and Futures Ordinance or SFO means the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and any amendments thereto or re-enactments thereof for the time being in force, and includes every other law incorporated therewith or substituted therefor;

SFC means the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong;

Securities Seal means a seal for use for sealing certificates for shares or other securities issued by the Company which is a facsimile of the Seal of the Company with the addition on its face of the words Securities Seal;

Share means a share in the share capital of the Company and includes stock except where a distinction between stock and Shares is expressed or implied;

Shareholder means the person who is duly registered in the Register as holder for the time being of any Share and includes persons who are jointly so registered;

Special Resolution means a resolution as described in Article 1(d) of these Articles;

specified request has the meaning given to it in Rule 2 under the USM Rules;

Statutes means the Companies Act and every other law of the legislature of the Cayman Islands for the time being in force applying to or affecting the Company, the Memorandum of Association and/or these Articles;

subsidiary has the meaning ascribed to it by Section 15 of the Companies Ordinance;

system-member has the meaning given to it in Rule 2 under the USM Rules;

Transfer Office means the place where the principal register is located for the time being;

treasury share(s) means Share(s) repurchased, redeemed or otherwise acquired by the Company and held by the Company as treasury share(s);

Virtual Meeting means a general meeting held and conducted by virtual attendance and participation by Shareholders, the chairman of the Company, the Directors and/or proxies by means of Electronic Facilities;

uncertificated form has the same meaning as in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Securities and Futures Ordinance;

UNSRT System means an uncertificated securities registration and transfer system and, in relation to any Share or other prescribed security of the Company, a computer-based system, together with procedures and other facilities, that (a) enables title to the Shares and other prescribed securities to be evidenced and transferred without an instrument; and (b) facilitates supplementary and incidental matters; and

USM Rules means the Securities and Futures (Uncertificated Securities Market) Rules (Cap. 571AS) made under the Securities and Futures Ordinance, as in force from time to time, and any amendments thereto or re-enactments thereof for the time being in force, and includes every other rules or subsidiary legislation incorporated therewith or substituted therefor.

(c) In these Articles, unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent herewith: General

(i) words denoting the singular number shall include the plural number and vice versa;

(ii) words importing any gender shall include every gender and words importing persons shall include partnerships, firms, companies and corporations;

(iii) subject to the foregoing provisions of this Article, any words or expressions defined in the Companies Act (except any statutory modification thereof not in force when these Articles become binding on the Company) shall bear the same meaning in these Articles, save that company shall where the context permits include any ***company*** incorporated in the Cayman Islands or elsewhere; and

(iv) references to any law, ordinance, statute or statutory provision shall be construed as relating to any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

(v) references to writing shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including without limitation printing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing words or figures in a visible form, and including electronic writing or display (such as digital documents or electronic communications), provided that both the mode of service of the relevant document or notice and the Shareholder's election comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations;

(vi) references to the right of a Shareholder to speak at a Virtual Meeting or a Hybrid Meeting shall include the right to raise questions or make statements to the chairman of the meeting, verbally or in written form, by means of Electronic Facilities. Such a right shall be deemed to have been duly exercised if the questions or statements may be heard or seen by all or only some of the persons present at the meeting (or only by the chairman of the meeting), in which event the chairman of the meeting shall relay the questions raised or the statements made verbatim to all persons present at the meeting, either orally or in writing using Electronic Facilities;

(vii) a reference to a meeting shall mean a meeting: (a) shall, where the context is appropriate, include a meeting that has been adjourned by the Board pursuant to these Articles, and (b) convened and held in any manner permitted by these Articles, and any Shareholder or Director attending and participating at a meeting by means of Electronic Facilities shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Statutes and these Articles, and attend, participate, attending, participating, attendance and participation shall be construed accordingly;

(viii) references to a vote of a general meeting decided by poll include without limitation through Electronic Means;

(ix) where a Shareholder is a corporation, any reference in these Articles to a Shareholder shall, where the context requires, refer to a duly authorised representative of such Shareholder;

(x) references to a document being executed include references to it being executed under hand or under seal or by electronic signature or by any other method, and references to a notice or document include a notice or document recorded or stored in any digital, electronic, electrical, magnetic or other retrievable form or media and information in visible form whether having physical substance or not;

(xi) Section 8 and Section 19 of the Electronic Transactions Act (Revised) of the Cayman Islands, as amended from time to time, shall not apply to these Articles to the extent that they impose obligations or requirements in addition to those set out in these Articles; and

(xii) any reference to the term "place" within these Articles shall be construed as applicable only in contexts where a physical location is required or relevant. Any reference to a "place" for the delivery, receipt, or payment of monies, whether by the Company or by Shareholders, shall not preclude the use of Electronic Means for such delivery, or payment. For the avoidance of doubt, references to a "place" in the context of meetings shall include physical, virtual, or hybrid meeting formats, as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Notices of meetings, adjournments, or postponements, or any other references to a "place" shall be interpreted to include virtual platforms or electronic means of communication where applicable. Where the term "place" is out of context, unnecessary, or not applicable, such reference shall be disregarded without affecting the validity or interpretation of the relevant provision.

(d) At all times during the Relevant Period a resolution shall be a Special Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by such Shareholders as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or by proxy or, in the case of any Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representatives at a general meeting held in accordance with these Articles and of which notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a Special Resolution has been duly given. Special Resolution

(e) A resolution shall be an Ordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a simple majority of such Shareholders as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or by proxy or, in the case of any Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative at a general meeting held in accordance with these Articles and of which not less than 14 days' notice has been duly given. Ordinary Resolution

(f) A resolution in writing signed (in such manner as to indicate, expressly or impliedly, unconditional approval) by or on behalf of all Shareholders for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company shall, for the purpose of these Articles, be treated as an Ordinary Resolution duly passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held and, where relevant as a Special Resolution so passed. Any such resolution shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting held on the date on which it was signed by the last person to sign, and where the resolution states a date as being the date of his signature thereof by any Shareholder, the statement shall be prima facie evidence that it was signed by him on that date. Such a resolution may consist of several documents in the like form, and signed by one or more relevant Shareholders. Resolutions in writing

(g) A Special Resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an Ordinary Resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of these Articles. Special Resolution effective as Ordinary Resolution

(h) Subject to Article 5(a), the provisions of Special Resolutions and Ordinary Resolutions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to any resolutions passed by the holders of any class of Shares.

(i) All voting rights referred to in these Articles shall exclude the voting rights attached to treasury shares.

App.A1 Para 16

2 To the extent that the same is permissible under Cayman Islands law and subject to Article 13, a Special Resolution shall be required to alter the Memorandum of Association, to approve any amendment of these Articles or to change the name of the Company. When Special Resolution is required

SHARES, WARRANTS AND MODIFICATION OF RIGHTS

3 Without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attaching to any Shares or any class of Shares including preference Shares, any Share may be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such preferred, deferred or other qualified or 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 Share may be issued on the terms that it is liable to be redeemed upon the happening of a specified event or upon a given date and either at the option of the Company, or at the option of the holder. No Shares shall be issued to bearer. Issue of Shares

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

App.A1 Para 15

5 (a) If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of Shares, all or any of the special rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue of the Shares of that class) may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of at least three-fourths of the issued Shares of that class, or with the approval of a resolution passed by at least three-fourths of the votes cast by the holders of the Shares of that class present and voting in person or by proxy at a separate meeting of such holders. For the avoidance of doubt, Shares do not constitute a separate class solely by virtue of being in certificated form or uncertificated form. To every such separate meeting the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply, provided that:

How rights of shares may be modified

(i) the necessary quorum shall be two persons holding (or, in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or representing by proxy at least one-third of the issued Shares of that class (excluding treasury shares); and

(ii) any holder of Shares of the class present in person (or in the case of the Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy may demand a poll.

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

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

6 The authorised share capital of the Company on the date of the adoption of these Articles is HK$2,000,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 Shares of HK$0.001 each.

Authorised Share Capital

7 The Company in general meeting may from time to time, whether or not all the Shares for the time being authorised shall have been issued and whether or not all the Shares for the time being issued shall have been fully paid up, by Ordinary Resolution increase its share capital by the creation of new Shares, such new capital to be of such amount and to be divided into Shares of such class or classes and of such amounts in Hong Kong dollars or such other currency as the Shareholders may think fit and as the resolution may prescribe.

Power to increase capital

8 Any new Shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights, privileges or restrictions attached thereto as the general meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct, and if no direction be given, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and of these Articles, as the Board shall determine; and in particular such Shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to participate in Dividends and in the distribution of assets of the Company and with a special right or without any right of voting.

On what conditions new shares may be issued

9 The Board may, before the issue of any new Shares, determine that the same, or any of them, shall be offered in the first instance, and either at par or at a premium, to all the existing holders of any class of Shares in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of Shares of such class held by them respectively, or make any other provisions as to the allotment and issue 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 shareholders

10 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

11 (a) All unissued Shares and other securities of the Company shall be at the disposal of the Board and it 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 (subject to Article 9) as it in its absolute discretion thinks fit, provided that no Shares shall be issued at a discount. The Board shall, as regards any offer or allotment of Shares, comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, if and so far as such provisions may be applicable thereto.

Unissued Shares at the disposal of the Directors

(b) Neither the Company nor the Board shall be obliged, when making or granting any allotment of, offer of, option over or disposal of Shares or other securities of the Company, to make, or make available, and may resolve not to make, or make available, any such allotment, offer, option or Shares or other securities to Shareholders or others with registered addresses in any jurisdiction outside of the Relevant Territory, or in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable, or the existence or extent of the requirement for such registration statement or special formalities might be expensive (whether in absolute terms or in relation to the rights of the Shareholder(s) who may be affected) or time consuming to determine. The Board shall be entitled to make such arrangements to deal with fractional entitlements arising on an offer of any unissued Shares or other securities as it thinks fit, including the aggregation and the sale thereof for the benefit of the Company. Shareholders who may be affected as a result of any of the matters referred to in this paragraph (b) shall not be, and shall be deemed not to be, a separate class of Shareholders for any purposes whatsoever.

12 (a) The Company may at any time pay commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any Shares or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any Shares, provided that the conditions and requirements of the Companies Act 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

(b) If any Shares 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 within a period of one year, 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 any conditions and restrictions mentioned in the Companies Act, 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 provisions of the plant.

Defraying of expenses

13 The Company may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution:

Increase in capital, consolidation and division of capital and subdivision, cancellation of shares and redenomination, etc

(a) increase its share capital as provided by Article 7;

(b) consolidate or divide all or any of its share capital into Shares of larger or smaller amount than its existing Shares; and on any consolidation of fully paid Shares into Shares of larger amount, the Board may settle any difficulty which may arise as it thinks expedient and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) may as between the holders of Shares to be consolidated determine which particular Shares are to be consolidated into a consolidated Share, and if it shall happen that any person shall become entitled to fractions of a consolidated Share or Shares, such fractions may be sold by some person appointed by the Board for that purpose and the person so appointed may transfer the Shares so sold to the purchaser thereof and the validity of such transfer shall not be questioned, and so that the net proceeds of such sale (after deduction of the expenses of such sale) may either be distributed among the persons who would otherwise be entitled to a fraction or fractions of a consolidated Share or Shares rateably in accordance with their rights and interest or may be paid to the Company for the Company's benefit;

(c) divide its unissued Shares into several classes and attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges or conditions;

(d) sub-divide its Shares or any of them into Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum of Association, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Companies Act, and so that the resolution whereby any Share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the Shares resulting from such sub–division, one or more of the Shares may have any such preferred or other special rights over, or may have such deferred rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with the others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new Shares;

(e) cancel any Shares which as at the date of the passing of the resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the Shares so cancelled;

(f) make provision for the allotment and issue of Shares which do not carry any voting rights;

(g) change the currency of denomination of its share capital; and

(h) reduce its share premium account in any manner authorised, and subject to any conditions prescribed by law.

Reduction of capital

14 The Company may by Special Resolution reduce its share capital or undistributable reserve in any manner authorised, and subject to any conditions prescribed, by law.

Company to purchase its own securities and to finance the same

15 (a) Subject to the Companies Act, or any other law or so far as not prohibited by any law and subject to any rights conferred on the holders of any class of Shares, the Company shall have the power to purchase or otherwise acquire all or any of its own Shares (which expression as used in this Article includes redeemable Shares), provided that the manner and terms of purchase have first been authorised by an Ordinary Resolution, and to purchase or otherwise acquire warrants and other securities for the subscription or purchase of its own Shares, and shares and warrants and other securities for the subscription or purchase of any shares in any company which is its Holding Company and may make payment therefor in any manner and terms authorised or not prohibited by law, including out of capital, or to give, directly or indirectly, by means of a loan, a guarantee, an indemnity, the provision of security or otherwise howsoever, financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase or other acquisition made or to be made by any person of any Shares or warrants or other securities in the Company or any company which is a Holding Company of the Company. If the Company purchases or otherwise acquires its own Shares or warrants or other securities, neither the Company nor the Board shall be required to select the Shares or warrants or other securities to be purchased or otherwise acquired rateably or in any other manner and terms as between the holders of Shares or warrants or other securities of the same class or as between them and the holders of Shares or warrants or other securities 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 purchase or other acquisition or financial assistance shall only be made in accordance with the relevant code, rules or regulations issued from time to time by the HK Stock Exchange and/or the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong from time to time in force.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and the Memorandum of Association of the Company, and to any special rights conferred on the holders of any Shares or attaching to any class of Shares, Shares may be issued on the terms that they may, at the option of the Company or the holders thereof, be liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner, including out of capital, as the Board may deem fit.

(c) Where the Company purchases for redemption a redeemable Share, purchases not made through the market or by tender shall be limited to a maximum price, and if purchases are by tender, tenders shall be available to all Shareholders alike.

(d) The purchase or redemption of any Share shall not be deemed to give rise to the purchase or redemption of any other Share.

(e) The holder of the Shares being purchased or redeemed shall be bound to deliver up to the Company at the Head Office or such other place as the Board shall specify the certificate(s) thereof for cancellation and thereupon the Company shall pay to him the purchase or redemption monies in respect thereof.

(f) Shares repurchased, redeemed or otherwise acquired by the Company, or surrendered to the Company, may be cancelled or, subject to the Companies Act, the Listing Rules and/or the rules of any competent regulatory authority, classified and held as treasury shares.

(g) Shares that the Company repurchases, redeems or acquires by way of surrender in accordance with the Companies Act, the Listing Rules and/or the rules of any competent regulatory authority shall be held as treasury shares and not treated as cancelled if:

    (i) the Directors so determine prior to the purchase, redemption or surrender of those Shares; and

    (ii) the relevant provisions of the Memorandum of Association and these Articles, the Companies Act, the Listing Rules and/or the rules of any competent regulatory authority are otherwise complied with.

(h) No Dividend may be declared or paid, and no other distribution (whether in cash or otherwise) of the Company's assets (including any distribution of assets to Shareholders on a winding up), may be made to the Company in respect of a treasury share.

(i) The Company shall be entered in the register of holders as the holder of the treasury shares. However:

(i) the Company shall not be treated as a Shareholder for any purpose and shall not exercise any right in respect of the treasury shares, and any purported exercise of such a right shall be void; and

(ii) a treasury share shall not be voted, directly or indirectly, at any meeting of the Company and shall not be counted in determining the total number of issued Shares at any given time, whether for the purposes of these Articles or the Companies Act.

(j) Subject to the Companies Act, the Listing Rules and any other rules and regulations of any competent regulatory authority, nothing in the preceding provisions of this Article prevents an allotment of Shares as fully paid bonus Shares in respect of a treasury share, and Shares allotted as fully paid bonus Shares in respect of a treasury share shall be treated as treasury shares.

(k) Treasury shares may be cancelled, transferred or otherwise disposed of by the Company on such terms and conditions as determined by the Board, subject to the Companies Act, these Articles, the Listing Rules and any other rules and regulations of any competent regulatory authority.

REGISTER OF HOLDERS, SHARE CERTIFICATES, APPROVED SECURITIES REGISTRAR AND PARTICIPATING SECURITIES

16 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 Shares except an absolute right to the entirety thereof of the registered holder.

17 (a) The Board shall cause to be kept the register of holders and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Companies Act. Share Register

(b) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, if the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a principal or branch register of holders at such location as the Board thinks fit and, during the Relevant Period, the Company shall keep its principal register or a branch register of holders in Hong Kong. Local or branch register

App.A1 Para 20

(c) During the Relevant Period (except when the register of holders is closed in accordance with the terms equivalent to the relevant section of the Companies Ordinance), any Shareholder and any holder of prescribed securities may inspect during business hours any register of holders in Hong Kong without charge and require the provision to him of copies or extracts thereof in all respects as if the Company were incorporated under and were subject to the Companies Ordinance.

App.A1 Para 20

(d) The register of holder in Hong Kong may be closed in accordance with the terms equivalent to the relevant section of the Companies Ordinance at such time or for such period not exceeding in the whole 30 days in each year as the Board may determine (or such longer period as the members of the Company may by Ordinary Resolution determine, provided that such period shall not be extended beyond 60 days in any year). For so long as any Shares are participating securities, this paragraph (d) applies subject to the USM Rules.

(e) For so long as any of the securities of the Company that constitute prescribed securities (including any Shares of the Company that are listed on the HK Stock Exchange) for the purposes of the Listing Rules, the Securities and Futures Ordinance, the USM Rules and the ASR Code, the Company shall appoint and maintain at all times an approved securities registrar to act as the securities registrar for such prescribed securities and to maintain the register of holders in Hong Kong of such prescribed securities, in each case in accordance with the Listing Rules, the Securities and Futures Ordinance, the USM Rules, the ASR Rules, the ASR Code and all applicable laws and regulations. The register of holders in Hong Kong may constitute a branch register for the purposes of these Articles and the Companies Act.

(f) If at any time the office of approved securities registrar in respect of any prescribed securities becomes vacant, the Board shall use all reasonable endeavours to procure the appointment of a replacement approved securities registrar as soon as practicable and may take all such steps, enter into all such arrangements and execute all such documents as it considers necessary or desirable to preserve compliance with the Listing Rules, the Securities and Futures Ordinance, the USM Rules, the ASR Code and applicable laws and regulations. Title to such prescribed securities may be evidenced and transferred in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including the Companies Act, the Listing Rules, the Securities and Futures Ordinance and the USM Rules that are or shall be applicable to such prescribed securities.

(g) Without prejudice to any other provision of these Articles, the approved securities registrar may, on behalf of the Company and to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, provide or facilitate securities registrar services in relation to the Company's prescribed securities (including any Shares of the Company that are listed on the HK Stock Exchange), including the maintenance of the register of holders in Hong Kong, the operation of or participation in any UNSRT System, the evidencing of title without an instrument, and the registration and transfer of title by electronic or authenticated means. The register of holders maintained by the Company and/or the approved securities registrar in respect of such prescribed securities (including any Shares of the Company that are listed on the HK Stock Exchange) (whether the principal register or a branch register) may be kept by recording the particulars required by Section 40 of the Companies Act in a form otherwise than legible (provided it is capable of being reproduced in a legible form) if such recording otherwise complies with the Listing Rules that are or shall be applicable to such prescribed securities.

Share certificates

18 (a) With effect from and including the participation date, Shares that are participating securities may be held in uncertificated form through the UNSRT System, the Central Clearing and Settlement System, or any other system approved under the Securities and Futures Ordinance and the USM Rules, as applicable, in compliance with the Listing Rules and other relevant regulations. Where Shares are held in certificated form, every person whose name is entered as a Shareholder in the register of holders shall be entitled to receive one certificate for all such Shares of any one class or several certificates each for one or more of such shares of such class upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable out-of-pocket expenses as the Board from time to time determines.

(b) The Company may, in the event of a change in the form of definitive Share certificate adopted by the Board, issue new definitive certificates to all holders of Shares (that are not participating securities) appearing on the register of holders in replacement of old definitive certificates issued to such holders. The Board may resolve whether or not to require the return of the old certificates as a condition precedent to the issue of replacement certificates and, as regards any old certificates which have been lost or defaced, to impose such conditions (including as to indemnity) as the Board shall see fit. If the Board elects not to require the return of the old certificates, the same shall be deemed to have been cancelled and of no further effect for all purposes.

(c) On and from the participation date of any prescribed securities of the Company (including any Shares of the Company that are listed on the HK Stock Exchange) and for so long as any Shares are prescribed securities:

(i) such prescribed securities become participating securities and may be held in uncertificated form; and the titles thereto may be evidenced and transferred without an instrument in accordance with the Listing Rules, Securities and Futures Ordinance, the USM Rules, the ASR Code and all applicable laws and regulations;

(ii) the register of holders in Hong Kong in respect of those Shares shall be kept and updated in accordance with the USM Rules and shall include such matters as those rules require. Where any Share is issued in uncertificated form or is dematerialised, (a) the Share shall be recorded in that register as being in uncertificated form, and (b) such record shall not be amended or removed except in accordance with the USM Rules;

(iii) the entries in the register of holders will have such evidential value and other effect as is provided in the USM Rules;

(iv) changes to any entry in the register of holders relating to the holder of a share will be notified to the holder in accordance with the USM Rules and the ASR Code;

(v) the Board may implement such arrangements and procedures as it considers necessary or desirable to facilitate the dematerialisation, holding, transfer, registration and administration of such participating securities in uncertificated form;

(vi) where any entry in the register of holders relating to a holder's particulars or to a holder's uncertificated holding is changed, the Company will send a written confirmation of that change to the holder in accordance with the USM Rules and the ASR Code;

(vii) a person may, in accordance with the USM Rules, inspect, make copies of, and request to be provided with copies of, entries in the register of holders in Hong Kong in respect of prescribed securities; and

(viii) all provisions of these Articles shall be construed, so far as possible, to permit and facilitate the same.

(d) This Article 18(d) applies (i) to Shares for so long as they are participating securities and are not in the process of delisting; and (ii) save as otherwise permitted or required under the USM Rules. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, on and after the participation date on which any prescribed securities become participating securities and not in the process of delisting, no new certificate shall be issued in respect of such participating securities and any share issued on or after the participation date will be issued in uncertificated form. Without limitation, the foregoing applies following any (i) issue, allotment, transfer, transmission, consolidation or subdivision registered in the register of holders on or after the participation date or (ii) where, for whatever reason, a holder requests replacement of an existing certificate but the replacement certificate is not issued before the participation date. Nothing in this paragraph affects the validity of any certificate issued before the participation date and not cancelled.

(e) If any provision of these Articles is inconsistent with the Listing Rules, the Securities and Futures Ordinance, the USM Rules, the ASR Code and all applicable laws and regulations in relation to any participating securities on or after their participation date, such provision shall be read down or disapplied to the extent of the inconsistency and the Listing Rules, the Securities and Futures Ordinance, the USM Rules, the ASR Code and all relevant applicable laws and regulations shall prevail.

(f) Save for the above provisions in this Article 18, the Company shall comply with any other applicable laws, rules and regulations to facilitate the dematerialisation, holding, transfer, registration and administration of such participating securities in uncertificated form, including electronic processes for corporate actions, as required by the uncertificated securities market regime.

(g) With effect from and including the participation date, Shares in certificated form may be dematerialised in accordance with the USM Rules. A reasonable dematerialisation fee, not exceeding any applicable limit prescribed under the ASR Code, may be charged by the Company's ASR to the holder and/or transferee in connection with the dematerialisation, irrespective of whether it is initiated by the Company or requested by the holder or transferee.

(h) If Shares are participating securities, Shares in uncertificated form may be rematerialised in accordance with the USM Rules. As soon as reasonably practicable after any rematerialisation, the Company shall issue, free of charge, to each Shareholder whose Shares are rematerialised such number of certificates in respect of those Shares as is required under the USM Rules, provided that if more than one person holds a Share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

19 Where any Shares or warrants or debentures or any other form of securities of the Company are issued in certificated form, such certificate shall be issued under the Seal of the Company, which for this purpose may be a duplicate Seal.

Share certificates to be sealed

20 Where share certificates are issued, they shall specify the number and class of Shares in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid thereon and may otherwise be in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe. A share certificate shall relate to only one class of Shares, and where the capital of the Company includes Shares with different voting rights, the designation of each class of Shares, other than those which carry the general right to vote at general meetings, must include the words ***restricted voting*** or ***limited voting*** or ***non-voting*** or some other appropriate designation which is commensurate with the rights attaching to the relevant class of Shares.

Share certificate to specify number and class of shares

21 (a) The Company shall not be bound to register more than four persons as joint holders of any Share.

Joint holders

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

22 Subject to Article 22A, where share certificates are issued, if a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on payment of such fee, if any (not exceeding, in the case of any share capital listed on a stock exchange in Hong Kong, HK$2.50 or such other sum as may from time to time be allowed or not prohibited under the Listing Rules or the ASR Code (as the case may be), and, in the case of any other capital, such sum in such currency as the Board may from time to time determine to be reasonable in the territory in which the relevant register of holders is situated, or such other sum as the Company may by Ordinary Resolution determine), as the Board shall from time to time determine and on such terms and conditions, if any, as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity as the Board thinks fit and in the case of wearing out or defacement, after delivery up of the old certificate. In the case of destruction or loss, the person to whom such replacement certificate is given shall also bear and pay to the Company all costs and 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

22A (a) For so long as the Shares are participating securities and not in the process of delisting, and save as otherwise permitted or required under the USM Rules, if any certificate is defaced, damaged, lost or destroyed, no replacement certificate shall be issued in respect of the Shares covered by it if no replacement certificate is issued before the participation date; instead, subject to paragraph (b) below, those Shares may be dematerialised in accordance with the USM Rules and recorded in the register of holders as being held in uncertificated form.

(b) Shares covered by a certificate that is defaced, damaged, lost or destroyed may not be dematerialised unless the Shareholder has complied with the conditions as to evidence, indemnity and payment of a reasonable fee that the Board decides.

LIEN

23 The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every Share (not being a fully paid Share) for all moneys, whether presently payable or not, called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that 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 Shareholder, whether singly or jointly with any other person or persons, for all the debts and liabilities of such Shareholder 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 Shareholder, 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 Shareholder or his estate and any other person, whether a Shareholder 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

24 The Company may sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any Shares on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged, nor until the expiration of 14 days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default, shall have been given, in the manner in which notices may be sent to Shareholders of the Company as provided in these Articles, 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

25 The net proceeds of such sale after the payment of the costs of such sale shall be applied in or towards payment or satisfaction of the debt or liability or engagement in respect whereof the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the Shares prior to the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the Shares at the time of the sale. For the purpose of giving effect to any such sale, the Board may authorise some person to transfer the Shares sold to the purchaser thereof and may enter the purchaser's name in the register of holders as holder of the Shares, and the purchaser shall not be bound to see 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.

Application of proceeds of sale

CALLS ON SHARES

26 The Board may from time to time make such calls as it thinks fit upon the Shareholders in respect of any moneys unpaid on the Shares held by them respectively (whether on account of the nominal value of the Shares or by way of premiums) and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at a fixed time. A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments.

Calls/ instalments

27 At least 14 days' notice of any call shall be given to the relevant Shareholders specifying the time and place of payment and to whom such call shall be paid.

Notice of call

28 A copy of the notice referred to in Article 27 shall be sent to the relevant Shareholders in the manner in which notices may be sent to Shareholders by the Company as herein provided.

Copy of notice to be sent to shareholders

29 In addition to the giving of notice in accordance with Article 28, 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 relevant Shareholders by notice to be inserted at least once in the Newspapers.

Notice of call may be given

30 Every Shareholder 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.

Time and place for payment of call

31 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

32 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

33 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 Shareholders, whom due to residence outside the Relevant Territory or other cause the Board may deem entitled to any such extension, but no Shareholder shall be entitled to any such extension except as a matter of grace and favour.

Board may extend time fixed for call

34 If the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the same at such rate not exceeding 20 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

35 No Shareholder shall be entitled to receive any Dividend or bonus or to be present or vote (save as proxy or authorised representative for another Shareholder) at any general meeting, either personally or (save as proxy or authorised representative for another Shareholder) by proxy, or be counted in a quorum, or to exercise any other privilege as a Shareholder until all calls or instalments due from him to the Company, whether alone or jointly or jointly and severally with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any) shall have been paid.

Suspension of privileges while call unpaid

Evidence in action for call

36 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 Shareholder sued is entered in the register of holders as the holder, or one of the holders, of the Shares in respect of which such debt accrues; that the resolution of the Board making the call has been duly recorded in the minute book of the Board; and that notice of such call was given to the Shareholder sued, in pursuance of these Articles, and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, nor any other matters whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.

Sums payable on allotment deemed a call

37 (a) Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a Share is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed date, whether on account of the nominal value of the Share and/or by way of premium, shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and notified and payable on the date fixed for payment, and in case of non-payment, all the relevant provisions of these Articles, including without limitation the provisions as to payment of interest and expenses and forfeiture, shall apply as if such sums had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

Shares may be issued subject to different conditions as to calls, etc

(b) 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.

38 The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any Shareholder 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 in respect of all or any of the moneys so advanced may pay interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding 20 per cent per annum, as the Board may decide, but a payment in advance of a call shall not entitle the Shareholder to receive any Dividend subsequently declared or to exercise any other rights or privileges as a Shareholder in respect of the Share or the due portion of the Shares upon which payment has been advanced by such Shareholder before it is called up. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such Shareholder not less than one Month's notice in writing of its intention on that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the Shares in respect of which it was advanced.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

Form of transfer

39 For Shares that are not participating securities and are issued in certificated form, subject to the Companies Act, all transfers of Shares shall be effected by transfer in writing in the usual or common form or in such other form as the Board may accept, provided always that it shall be in such a form prescribed by the HK Stock Exchange and may be under hand only or, if the transferor or transferee is a Clearing House (or its nominee(s)), under hand or by machine imprinted signature or by such other means of execution as the Board may approve from time to time.

Execution of transfer

40 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, provided that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferor or the transferee or accept mechanically executed transfers in any case in which it in its absolute discretion thinks fit to do so. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of holders 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. This Article 40 applies subject to Article 40A.

40A (a) For so long as the Shares are prescribed securities and not in the process of delisting, and save as otherwise permitted or required under the USM Rules, with effect from and including the participation date, (i) Shares held by the transferor in certificated form may be transferred by an instrument of transfer complying with Article 39 and the USM Rules, and (ii) Shares held by the transferor in uncertificated form must be transferred by a specified request from the transferor and transferee complying with the USM Rules.

(b) Notwithstanding Article 40A(a) above, Shares held by the transferor in uncertificated form may be transferred by an instrument of transfer if the Board is satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable to transfer them by means of a specified request.

(c) A reasonable fee, not exceeding any applicable limit prescribed under the ASR Code, may be charged by the Company's ASR for registering any instrument of transfer, specified request or other document relating to or affecting title to any Share.

41 (a) The Board may, in its absolute discretion at any time and from time to time, remove any Share on the principal register to any branch register (including the register of holders in Hong Kong) or any Share on any branch register (including the register of holders in Hong Kong) to the principal register or any other branch register.

Shares registered on principal register, branch register, etc

(b) Unless the Board otherwise agrees (which agreement may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board in its absolute discretion may from time to time stipulate, and which agreement it shall, without giving any reason therefore, be entitled in its absolute discretion to give or withhold) no Shares on the principal register shall be removed to any branch register nor shall Shares on any branch register be removed to the principal register or any other branch register and all removals and other documents of title relating to or affecting the title to any share or other securities of the Company shall be lodged for registration, and be registered, in the case of any Shares on a branch register, at the relevant Registration Office, and, in the case of any Shares on the principal register, at the Transfer Office.

(c) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the Company shall as soon as practicable and on a regular basis record in the principal register all removals of Shares effected on any branch register and shall at all times maintain the principal register and all branch registers in all respects in accordance with the Companies Act.

42 Fully paid Shares shall be free from any restriction with respect to the right of the holder thereof to transfer such Shares (except when permitted by the HK Stock Exchange) and shall also be free from all liens. The Board may, however, in its absolute discretion, refuse to register a transfer of any Share which is not fully paid to a person of whom it does not approve or any Share issued under any share option scheme upon which a restriction on transfer imposed thereby still subsists, and it may also refuse to register a transfer of any Share (whether fully paid up or not) to more than four joint holders or a transfer of any Shares (not being a fully paid up Share) on which the Company has a lien.

Directors may refuse to register a transfer

43 Where the transfer is effected by an instrument of transfer, the Board may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:

Requirement as to transfer

(a) a fee of such maximum as the HK Stock Exchange may from time to time determine to be payable (or such lesser sum as the Board may from time to time require) has been paid to the Company or the Company's ASR, provided that any such fee shall not exceed any applicable limits prescribed under the ASR Code;

(b) the instrument of transfer is lodged at the relevant Registration Office or, as the case may be, the Transfer Office accompanied by the certificate of the Shares (if issued) to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and, if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person so to do);

(c) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of Share;

(d) the Shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company; and

(e) if applicable, the instrument of transfer is properly stamped.

No transfer to an infant

44 The Board may refuse to register a transfer of any Share to an infant or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability. The Board may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer if the proposed transfer does not comply with these Articles or any requirements of the HK Stock Exchange.

44A (a) Without prejudice to Articles 42 and 44, the Board may refuse to register the transfer of a Share: (i) if the Share is in certificated form and a specified request is sent; (ii) if the Share is in uncertificated form and the specified request is not sent in accordance with the operating rules of the Company's ASR or, subject to Article 40A(b), an instrument of transfer is lodged; (iii) if the Board is entitled to do so under Article 51A; or (iv) on any other ground provided under the USM Rules.

(b) Where Article 40A(a) applies and the Board refuses to register the transfer of a Share, notice of refusal shall be sent to the transferor and transferee within the period indicated in the ASR Code.

45 If the Board shall refuse to register a transfer of any Share, it shall, within two Months or such period as indicated in the ASR Code after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company (whether by instrument of transfer or through the UNSRT System, the Central Clearing and Settlement System, or any other system approved by the HK Stock Exchange or the SFC), send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal and, except where the subject Share is not a fully paid Share, the reason(s) for such refusal.

Notice of refusal

46 For Shares that are not participating securities and are issued in certificated form, upon every transfer of Shares, the certificate in respect thereof held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly, and a new certificate shall be issued to the transferee in respect of the Shares transferred to him upon request by the transferee and subject to the Board resolving to issue the share certificate pursuant to Article 18. If any of the Shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor, a new certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him upon request by the transferor and subject to the Board resolving to issue the share certificate pursuant to Article 18. The Company shall retain the instrument of transfer.

Certificate to be given up on transfer

47 The registration of transfers may be suspended when the register of holders in Hong Kong is closed in accordance with Article 17(d).

When transfer books or register is closed

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

48 In the case of the death of a Shareholder, 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.

Deaths 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 Shareholder 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 becoming entitled to a Share pursuant to Article 49 shall elect to be registered himself as the holder of such Share, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him at (unless the Board otherwise agrees) the Registration Office, stating that he so elects; or if Article 40A(a) applies and so permits, he shall send a specified request in respect of it. If he shall elect to have his nominee registered, he shall testify his election by executing a transfer of such Share to his nominee; or if Article 40A(a) applies and so permits, he shall send a specified request in respect of it. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these Articles relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of Shares shall be applicable to any such notice, transfer or specified request as aforesaid as if the death, bankruptcy or winding-up of the Shareholder had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer executed by such Shareholder.

Notice of election to be registered of nominee and registration

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 general meetings of the Company.

Retention of dividends, etc until transmission of shares of a deceased or bankrupt shareholder

51A For so long as the Shares are prescribed securities and not in the process of delisting, and save as otherwise permitted or required under the USM Rules, with effect from and including the participation date, the Board may refuse to register the transfer or transmission of a Share if: (i) the Share is in certificated form and a dematerialisation request in respect of that Share and any other Share covered by the same certificate is not received or is refused under the USM Rules; (ii) the Share is in uncertificated form as a result of the Company having initiated its dematerialisation and the dematerialisation fee remains unpaid; or (iii) the transferor, transferee or transmittee, as applicable, is not a system-member of the UNSRT System operated by the Company's ASR.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

52 If a Shareholder 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 34, serve 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 14 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 the Registered Office or a Registration Office or another place within the Relevant Territory. The notice shall also state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed, the Shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

Content of notice of call

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 Board may accept the surrender of any Share 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 re-allotted, 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

56 A person whose Shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a Shareholder in respect of the forfeited Shares, but shall, nevertheless, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which, as at the date of forfeiture, were payable by him to the Company in respect of the forfeited Shares, together with (if the Board shall in its discretion so require) interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until the date of actual payment (including the payment of such interest) at such rate not exceeding 20 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 as 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, whether on account of the nominal value of the Share or by way of premium, shall notwithstanding that such time has not yet arrived be deemed to be payable on 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 not withstanding forfeiture

57 A certificate in writing that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary, and that a Share has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a date stated in the certificate, 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 re-allotment, sale or disposition thereof and the Board may authorise any person to execute a transfer of the Share or send a specified request, where permitted under Article 40A(a) and the USM Rules, in favour of the person to whom the Share is re-allotted, sold or disposed of, whether or not a certificate has been issued in respect of the Share and such person shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the Share, and shall not be bound to see to the application of the subscription or 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, re-allotment, sale or disposal of such Share.

Evidence of forfeiture and transfer of forfeited share

58 When any Share shall have been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the Shareholder 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 of holders, 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 re-allotted, sold or otherwise disposed of, cancel the forfeiture on such terms as it 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 any instalment payment thereon.

Forfeiture not to prejudice Company's right to call or instalment

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

Forfeiture for non– payment of any sum due on shares

(b) In the event of a forfeiture of Shares the Shareholder shall be bound to deliver and shall forthwith deliver to the Company the certificate or certificates held by him for the Shares so forfeited (if share certificates have been issued) and in any event the certificates representing Shares so forfeited shall be void and of no further effect.

GENERAL MEETINGS

App.A1 Para 14(1)

App.A1 Para 14(6)(a)

62 At all times during the Relevant Period, 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, and such annual general meeting shall be held within 6 Months after the end of each financial year of the Company. General meetings (including the annual general meeting, any adjourned meeting or postponed meeting) may be held by way of a Physical Meeting in the Relevant Territory or elsewhere and at one or more Meeting Locations as provided in Article 68A(a), or by way of a Hybrid Meeting or by way of a Virtual Meeting, as may be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion. Without prejudice to Articles 68A(a) to 68A(g) and Article 71, a Physical Meeting of the Shareholders or any class thereof may be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence at such meetings.

When annual general meeting to be held

63 All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.

Extraordinary general meeting

App.A1 Para 14(5)

64 The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting. One or more Shareholders holding in aggregate, as at the date of deposit of the requisition, not less than one-tenth of the voting rights in the share capital of the Company (determined on the basis of one vote per Share (excluding treasury shares)) may also make a requisition to convene an extraordinary general meeting and/or add resolutions to the agenda of a meeting. Such requisition shall be made in writing to the Board or the Secretary for the purpose of requiring an extraordinary general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition. Such meeting shall be held within two Months after the deposit of such requisition. If within 21 days of such deposit, the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting, the requisitionist(s) himself (themselves) may convene a Physical Meeting at only one location, which shall be the Principal Meeting Place, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionist(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to the requisitionist(s) by the Company.

Convening of extraordinary general meeting

App.A1 Para 14(2)

65 An annual general meeting of the Company shall be called by at least 21 days' notice in writing, and a general meeting of the Company, other than an annual general meeting, shall be called by at least 14 days' notice in writing. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify (a) the time and the date of the general meeting, (b) if the general meeting is to be a Physical Meeting or a Hybrid Meeting, the place of the general meeting and, if there is more than one Meeting Location as determined by the Board pursuant to Article 68A(a), the principal place of the meeting (the "**Principal Meeting Place**"), (c) if the general meeting is to be a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting, a statement to that effect together with details of the Electronic Facilities for attendance and participation by Electronic Means at the general meeting (which Electronic Facilities may vary from time to time and from meeting to meeting as the Board, in its absolute discretion, may see fit) or where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting, (d) the agenda of the meeting and particulars of the resolutions to be considered at that meeting and in case of special business (as defined in Article 67), the general nature of that business and (e) a shareholder's right to appoint proxy and any limit on the number of proxies to be appointed as imposed under Article 86, 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 a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Article, if permitted by the Listing Rules, be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:

Notice of meetings

(a) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the Shareholders entitled to attend and vote thereat; and

(b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the Shareholders having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent of the total voting rights at the meeting of all members of the Company.

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

Omission to give notice

(b) In the case where forms of proxy or notice of appointment of corporate representative are to be sent out with any notice, the accidental omission to send such forms of proxy or notice of appointment of corporate representative to, or the non-receipt of such forms by, any person entitled to receive notice of the relevant meeting shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceeding at any such meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Special business, business of annual general meeting

67 (a) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary general meeting and also all business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of the following, which shall be deemed ordinary business:

(i) the declaration and sanctioning of Dividends;

(ii) the consideration and adoption of the accounts and balance sheets and the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheets;

(iii) the election of Directors in place of those retiring;

(iv) the appointment of Auditors;

(v) the fixing of, or the determining of the method of fixing of the remuneration of the Directors and of the Auditors;

(vi) the granting of any mandate or authority to the Board to offer, allot, grant options over, or otherwise dispose of the unissued Shares representing not more than 20 per cent (or such other percentage as may from time to time be specified in the Listing Rules) in nominal value of its then existing issued share capital and the number of any securities repurchased pursuant to paragraph (vii) of this Article; and

(vii) the granting of any mandate or authority to the Board to repurchase securities of the Company.

68 For all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be two Shareholders present in person (or, in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and entitled to vote. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business and continues to be present until the conclusion of the meeting. Quorum

68A (a) 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 Electronic Facilities at such location or locations (each a "**Meeting Location**") determined by the Board at its absolute discretion. Any Shareholder or any proxy attending and participating in such way, or any Shareholder or proxy attending and participating in a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting by means of Electronic Facilities, is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting.

(b) All general meetings are subject to the following and, where appropriate, all references to a "Shareholder" or "Shareholders" in this paragraph (b) shall include a proxy or proxies respectively:

(i) where a Shareholder is attending at a Meeting Location and/or in the case of a Hybrid Meeting, the meeting shall be treated as having commenced if it has commenced at the Principal Meeting Place;

(ii) Shareholders present in person or by proxy at a Meeting Location and/or Shareholders attending and participating in a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting by means of Electronic Facilities shall be counted in the quorum for and be entitled to 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 Shareholders at all Meeting Locations and Shareholders participating in a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting by means of Electronic Facilities are able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;

(iii) where Shareholders attend a meeting by being present at one of the Meeting Locations and/or where Shareholders participate in a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting by means of Electronic Facilities, a failure (for any reason) of the Electronic Facilities or Electronic 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 a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting the inability of one or more Shareholders or proxies to access, or continue to access, the Electronic Facilities, 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

(iv) if any of the Meeting Locations is outside the jurisdiction of 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 a Virtual Meeting, the time for lodging proxies shall be as stated in the notice of the meeting.

(c) The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may from time to time make arrangements for managing attendance and/or participation and/or voting at the Principal Meeting Place, any Meeting Location(s) and/or participation in a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting by Electronic Means (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 Shareholder who, pursuant to such arrangements, is entitled to attend, in person or by proxy, at any Meeting Location shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other Meeting Locations (if provided); and the entitlement of any Shareholder 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 stated by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting to apply to the meeting.

(d) If it appears to the chairman of the general meeting that:

(i) the Electronic Facilities at the Principal Meeting Place or at such other Meeting Location(s) at which the meeting may be attended have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Article 68A(a) or are otherwise not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the notice of the meeting; or

(ii) in the case of a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting, the Electronic Facilities being made available by the Company are or have become inadequate; or

(iii) it is not possible to ascertain the views of those present or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity to communicate and/or vote at the meeting; or

(iv) 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 absolute discretion, without the consent of those present at the meeting, and before or after the meeting has started and irrespective of whether a quorum is present, interrupt or adjourn the meeting (including adjournment for an indefinite period). All business conducted at the meeting up to the time of such adjournment shall be valid.

(e) The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction as the Board or the chairman of the meeting, as the case may be, considers appropriate to ensure the security and orderly conduct of a meeting (including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be produced by those attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property, the restriction of items that may be taken into the meeting place, and determining the number and frequency of, and the time allowed for, questions that may be raised at a meeting). Shareholders 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.

(f) If, after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Board, in its absolute discretion, considers that it is inappropriate, impracticable, unreasonable or undesirable for any reason to hold the general meeting on the date or at the time or place or by means of the Electronic Facilities specified in the notice calling the meeting, it may (i) change or postpone the meeting to another date, time and/or place and/or (ii) change the Electronic Facilities and/or the form of the meeting (including, without limitation, a Physical Meeting or a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting), without the approval of the Shareholders. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Board shall have the power to provide in every notice calling a general meeting the circumstances in which such a postponement or change of the relevant general meeting may occur automatically without further notice, including without limitation where a number 8 or higher typhoon signal, "extreme conditions" caused by a super typhoon, or a black rainstorm warning or other similar event is in force at any time on the day of the meeting. This Article shall be subject to the following:

(i) when a meeting is so postponed, the Company shall endeavour to post a notice of such postponement on the Company's website and the website of the HK Stock Exchange as soon as reasonably practicable (provided that failure to post such a notice shall not affect the automatic postponement of such meeting);

(ii) when only the form of the meeting or the Electronic Facilities specified in the notice are changed, the Board shall notify the Shareholders of details of such change in such manner as the Board may determine;

(iii) when a meeting is postponed or changed in accordance with this Article, subject to and without prejudice to Article 71, unless already specified in the original notice of the meeting or included in the notice posted on the Company's website and the website of the HK Stock Exchange, the Board shall fix the date, time, place (if applicable) and Electronic Facilities (if applicable) for the postponed or changed meeting and shall notify the Shareholders of such details in such manner as the Board may determine; and further all proxy forms shall be valid (unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy) if they are received as required by these Articles not less than 48 hours before the time of the postponed meeting; and

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

(g) All persons seeking to attend and participate in a Hybrid Meeting or a Virtual Meeting shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable themselves to do so. Subject to Article 68A(d), 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.

When quorum is not present meeting to be dissolved and when to be adjourned

69 If within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of Shareholders, shall be dissolved, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and (where applicable) the same place(s), or to and at such time and (where applicable) place(s) and in such form and manner referred to in Article 62 as the chairman of the meeting (or in default, the Board) may absolutely determine, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within 15 minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Shareholder or the Shareholders present in person (or, in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and entitled to vote shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

Chairman of general meeting

70 (a) The chairman (if any) of the Company or if he is absent or declines to take the chair at such meeting, the vice chairman (if any) of the Company shall take the chair at such general meeting, or, if there be no such chairman or vice chairman, or, if at any general meeting neither of such chairman or vice chairman is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, or both such persons decline to take the chair at such meeting, the Directors present shall choose one of their number as chairman of the meeting, and if no Director be present or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair or if the chairman chosen shall retire from the chair, then the Shareholders present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

(b) If the chairman of a general meeting is participating in the general meeting using Electronic Facilities and becomes unable to participate in the general meeting using such Electronic Facilities, another person (determined in accordance with paragraph (a) of this Article) shall preside as chairman of the meeting unless and until the original chairman of the meeting is able to participate in the general meeting using the Electronic Facilities.

71 Subject to Article 68A(d), the chairman of the meeting may, with the consent of any general meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time (or indefinitely) and/or from place to place(s) and/or from one form to another (for example, from a Physical Meeting to or from a Hybrid Meeting to or from a Virtual Meeting) as the meeting shall determine. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, at least seven clear days' notice, specifying the details set out in Article 65 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 notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting needs to be given nor shall any Shareholder be entitled to any such notice. No business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

Power to adjourn general meeting, business of adjourned meeting

72 At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by poll save that the chairman of the meeting may, pursuant to the Listing Rules, allow a resolution to be voted by a show of hands. Where a show of hands is allowed, before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands, a poll may be demanded by:

Poll show of hands and demand for poll

(a) at least two Shareholders present in person (or, in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting;

(b) any Shareholder or Shareholders present in person (or, in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the Shareholders having the right to vote at the meeting; or

(c) any Shareholder or Shareholders present in person (or, in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and holding Shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being Shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the Shares conferring that right.

73 Where a resolution is voted on by a show of hands as permitted under the Listing Rules, a declaration by the chairman of the meeting that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or not carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect made in the minute book of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the facts without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

What is to be evidence of the passing of a resolution

74 A poll shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets or through Electronic Facilities) and at such time and place (whether physical or virtual) as the chairman of the meeting directs. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was required or demanded. In the event that a poll is demanded after the chairman of the meeting allows a show of hands pursuant to Article 72, the demand for a poll may be withdrawn, with the consent of the chairman of the meeting, at any time before the close of the meeting at which the poll was demanded or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier.

Poll

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

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

Chairman to have casting vote

77 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

78 If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall in good faith be ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting, the proceedings shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a Special Resolution no amendment thereto (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon.

Amendment of resolutions

VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

App.A1 Para 14(3)

App.A1 Para 14(6)(b)

79 All Shareholders (including a Shareholder which is a Clearing House (or its nominee(s)) shall have the right to (a) speak at a general meeting and (b) vote at a general meeting except when required to abstain from voting to approve the matter under consideration by the Listing Rules or by any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of Shares. Subject as aforesaid, at any general meeting on a poll every Shareholder present in person (or, in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative or, in the case of a Shareholder being a Clearing House, by its nominee(s)) or by proxy, shall have one vote for every Share of which he is the holder which is fully paid or credited as fully paid (provided that no amount paid or credited as paid on a Share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid on the Share), and on a show of hands every Shareholder who is present in person (or, in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative or, in the case of a Shareholder being a Clearing House, by its nominee(s)) or by proxy shall (save as provided otherwise in this Article) have one vote. On a poll a Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all his votes in the same way. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, where more than one proxy is appointed by a Shareholder which is a Clearing House (or its nominee(s)), each such proxy shall have one vote on a show of hands and on a poll, each such proxy is under no obligation to cast all his votes in the same way. Votes (whether on a show of hands or by way of poll) may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Directors or the chairman of the meeting may determine.

Votes of shareholders

App.3 Para 14(4)

80 Where any Shareholder is, under the Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such Shareholder in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted. No powers shall be taken to freeze or otherwise impair any of the rights attaching to any share by reason only that the person or persons who are interested directly or indirectly therein have failed to disclose their interests to the Company.

81 Any person entitled under Article 51 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 shareholders

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 of holders in respect of such Share shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof. Several executors or administrators of a deceased Shareholder, and several trustees in bankruptcy or liquidators of a Shareholder in whose name any Share stands shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed joint holders thereof.

Joint holders

83 A Shareholder of unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy may vote, whether on a poll or on a show of hands, by his committee or receiver, or other person in the nature of a committee or receiver appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver or other person may vote on a poll by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be delivered to such place or one of such places (if any) as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office, not later than the latest time at which an instrument of proxy must, if it is to be valid for the meeting, be delivered.

Votes of shareholders of unsound mind

84 Save as expressly provided in these Articles or otherwise determined by the Board, no person other than a Shareholder 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 or authorised representative for another Shareholder) whether personally, by proxy or by attorney or to be counted in the quorum, at any general meeting.

Qualification for voting

85 No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any person exercising or purporting to exercise a vote or the admissibility of any vote except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or 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 of the meeting, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Objections to votes

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY AND CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVE

App.A1 Para 18

86 Any Shareholder entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A corporation which is a Shareholder may also, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorise another person, or appoint another person by executing a form of proxy under the hand of a duly authorised officer, to act as its representative or proxy at any meeting of the Company or of any class of Shareholders and the person so authorised or appointed shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual Shareholder. References in these Articles to a Shareholder present in person at a meeting shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include a corporation which is a Shareholder represented at the meeting by such duly authorised representative or proxy. A Shareholder who is the holder of two or more Shares may appoint more than one proxy, and in the case of a corporation which is a Shareholder may appoint more than one representative and/or proxy, to represent him or it and vote on his or its behalf at a general meeting of the Company or at a class meeting, provided that the number of proxies appointed by a shareholder who is an individual may not exceed two. A proxy or a duly authorised representative need not be a Shareholder. On a poll or a show of hands votes may be given either personally or by proxy (or, as applicable, a Shareholder being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative). A proxy shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of a Shareholder who is an individual and for whom he acts as proxy as such Shareholder could exercise if he were present in person at the general meeting. In addition, a duly authorised representative or a proxy shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of a Shareholder which is a corporation and for which he acts as a representative or proxy as such Shareholder could exercise as if it were an individual Shareholder present at the general meeting. Proxies

87 No appointment of a proxy shall be valid unless it names the person appointed and his appointor. The Board may, unless it is satisfied that the person purporting to act as proxy is the person named in the relevant instrument for his appointment and the validity and authenticity of the signature of his appointor, decline such person's admission to the relevant meeting, reject his vote or, in the event that a poll is demanded after the chairman of the meeting allows a show of hands pursuant to Article 72, his demand for a poll and no Shareholder who may be affected by any exercise by the Board of its power in this connection shall have any claim against the Directors or any of them nor may any such exercise by the Board of its powers invalidate the proceedings of the meeting in respect of which they were exercised or any resolution passed or defeated at such meeting.

88 The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and if the Board in its absolute discretion determines, may be contained in an Electronic Communication, and: (i) if in writing but not contained in an Electronic Communication, under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under its seal or under the hand of an officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign the same. In the case of an instrument of proxy purporting to be signed on behalf of a corporation by an officer thereof it shall be assumed, unless the contrary appears, that such officer was duly authorised to sign such instrument of proxy on behalf of the corporation without further evidence of the facts; or (ii) in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, submitted by or on behalf of the appointer, subject to such terms and conditions and authenticated in such manner as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine. Subject to any limitations imposed by the Company's ASR, a proxy appointment may also be made by means of an authenticated message where, in accordance with the USM Rules, the message is attributable to the person making the appointment and the Company is the addressee.

Instrument appointing proxy to be in writing

89 The instrument appointing a proxy or representative of a corporation and, if requested by the Board, 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 such place or one of such places (if any) or in such other manner (including by Electronic Means) as is specified by way of a notice or in any document accompanying the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company (or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office), or, if the Company has provided an electronic address in accordance with Article 89A, shall be received at the electronic address specified, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting (as the case may be) at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of proxy or appointment of a representative of a corporation shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy or representative of a corporation shall be valid after the expiration of 12 Months from the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or postponed meeting where the meeting was originally held within 12 Months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a Shareholder from attending and voting in person (or in the case of a Shareholder being a corporation, its duly authorised representative) at the meeting concerned and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

Appointment of proxy must be deposited

89A The Company may, at its absolute discretion, provide an electronic address for the receipt of any document or information relating to proxies for a general meeting (including any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, an appointment of proxy (whether or not required under these Articles) and notice of termination of the authority of a proxy). If such an electronic address is provided, the Company shall be deemed to have agreed that any such document or information (relating to proxies as aforesaid) may be sent by Electronic Means to that address, subject as hereafter provided and subject to any other limitations or conditions specified by the Company when providing the address. Without limitation, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses for different purposes. The Company may also impose any conditions on the transmission of, and its receipt of, such Electronic Communications, including, for the avoidance of doubt, imposing any security or encryption arrangements as may be specified by the Company. If any document or information required to be sent to the Company under this Article is sent to the Company by Electronic Means, such document or information shall not be treated as validly delivered to or deposited with the Company if the same is not received by the Company at its designated electronic address provided in accordance with this Article, or if no electronic address is so designated by the Company for the receipt of such document or information.

Form of proxy

90 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, provided that it shall not preclude the use of the two-way form. Any form issued to a Shareholder for use by him for appointing a proxy to attend and vote at an extraordinary general meeting or at an annual general meeting at which any business is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the Shareholder, according to his intentions, to instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any such business.

Authority under instrument appointing proxy

91 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; and (ii) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

92 A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed or the transfer of the Share in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at its Registration Office, or at such other place or electronic address as is referred to in Article 89 or Article 89A (as the case may be), at least two hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at which the proxy is used.

When vote by proxy valid though authority revoked

App.A1 Para 19

93 Where a Shareholder is a Clearing House (or its nominee(s)), it may (subject to Article 94) appoint proxies or authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives, who enjoy rights equivalent to the rights of other Shareholders, at any meeting of the Company (including but not limited to general meetings and creditors meetings) or at any meeting of any class of Shareholders, 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 representative is so authorised. A person so authorised pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall be deemed to have been duly authorised without further evidence of the facts and be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of the Clearing House (or its nominee(s)) which he represents as that Clearing House (or its nominee(s)) could exercise as if such person were an individual Shareholder, including the right to speak and vote individually on a show of hands or on a poll.

Appointment of multiple corporate representatives

94 Unless the Board agrees otherwise, an appointment of a corporate representative shall not be valid as against the Company unless:

Conditions for appointment of corporate representatives

(a) in the case of such an appointment by a Shareholder which is a Clearing House (or its nominee(s)), a written notification of the appointment issued by any director, the secretary or any authorised officer(s) of such Shareholder shall have been delivered at such place or one of such places (if any) as is specified in the notice of meeting or in the form of notice issued by the Company, or handed to the chairman of the meeting at the meeting or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office before the time of holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person so authorised proposes to vote or handed to the chairman of the meeting at the meeting; and

(b) in the case of such an appointment by any other corporate Shareholder, a copy of the resolution of its directors or other governing body of the Shareholder authorising the appointment of the corporate representative or a form of notice of appointment of corporate representative issued by the Company for such purpose or a copy of the relevant power of attorney, together with an up-to-date copy of the Shareholder's constitutive documents and a list of directors or members of the governing body of the Shareholder as at the date of such resolution, or, as the case may be, power of attorney, in each case certified by a director, secretary or a member of the governing body of that Shareholder and notarised, or, in the case of a form of notice of appointment issued by the Company as aforesaid, completed and signed in accordance with the instructions thereon or in the case of a power of attorney a notarised copy of the relevant authority under which it was signed, shall have been deposited at such place or one of such places (if any) as is specified in the notice of meeting or in the form of notice issued by the Company as aforesaid (or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office) not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll (as the case may be) at which the corporate representative proposes to vote.

95 No appointment of a corporate representative shall be valid unless it names the person authorised to act as the appointor's representative and the appointor is also named. The Board may, unless it is satisfied that a person purporting to act as a corporate representative is the person named in the relevant instrument for his appointment, decline such person's admission to the relevant meeting and/or reject his vote or demand for a poll and no Shareholder who may be affected by any exercise by the Board of its power in this connection shall have any claim against the Board or any of them nor may any such exercise by the Board of its powers invalidate the proceedings of the meeting in respect of which they were exercised or any resolution passed or defeated at such meeting.

95A In the case where the means of attendance at a meeting of the Company is, as may be permitted by the Board from time to time or from meeting to meeting, by or includes telephone, electronic, internet, on-line or other communication facilities:

(a) the form of proxy, or one or more additional forms of proxy as may be determined by the Board, may differ and be in such form and be required to be submitted in such manner or by such methods and with such other documents as shall be determined by the Board; and

(b) the form and manner of appointment of a corporate representative, or one or more additional forms and manner of appointment of a corporate representative, may differ and be in such form and be required to be submitted in such manner or by such methods and with such other documents as shall be determined by the Board,

provided that the form of proxy and the form and manner of appointment of a corporate representative as aforesaid shall meet the objectives and requirements of Articles 86 to 95 (inclusive) and the Listing Rules to the fullest extent possible as determined by the Board.

REGISTERED OFFICE

96 The Registered Office of the Company shall be at such place in the Cayman Islands as the Board shall from time to time decide. Registered Office

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

97 The number of Directors shall not be less than two. The Company shall keep at its Registered Office a register of its directors and officers in accordance with the Companies Act. Number of Directors

98 A Director may at any time, by notice in writing signed by him delivered to the Registered Office or at the Head Office or at a meeting of the Board, appoint any person (including another Director) to act as alternate Director in his place during his absence and may in like manner at any time terminate such appointment. If such person is not another Director such appointment unless previously approved by the Board shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved. The appointment of an alternate Director shall terminate 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. An alternate Director may act as alternate to more than one Director. Alternate Directors

Rights of Alternate Directors

99 (a) An alternate Director shall (subject to his giving to the Company an address, e-mail address, telephone and facsimile number within the territory of the Head Office for the time being for the giving of notices on him and except when absent from the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate) be entitled (in addition to his appointor) to receive and (in lieu of his appointor) to waive notices of meetings of the Board and of any committee of the Board of which his appointor is a member 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 Articles shall apply as if he (instead of his appointor) were a Director. If he shall be himself a Director or shall attend any such meeting as an alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative. If his appointor is for the time being absent from the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate or otherwise not available or unable to act, his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors or any such committee shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. His attestation of the affixing of the Seal shall be as effective as the signature and attestation of his appointor. 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.

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

(c) A certificate by a Director (including for the purpose of this paragraph (c) an alternate Director) or the Secretary that a Director (who may be the one signing the certificate) was at the time of a resolution of the Directors or any committee thereof absent from the territory of the Head Office or otherwise not available or unable to act or has not supplied an address, e-mail address, telephone and facsimile number within the territory of the Head Office for the purposes of giving of notice to him shall in favour of all persons without express notice to the contrary, be conclusive of the matter so certified.

Share qualification of Directors or alternate Directors

100 A Director or an alternate Director shall not be required to hold any qualification Shares but shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at all general meetings of the Company and all meetings of any class of Shareholders.

Directors' remuneration

101 The Directors shall be entitled to receive by way of ordinary remuneration for their services as Directors such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting or by the Board, 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 they 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 ordinary remuneration is paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office. Such remuneration shall be in addition to any other remuneration to which a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company may be entitled by reason of such employment or office.

Directors' expenses

102 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.

Special remuneration

103 The Board may grant special remuneration to any Director who shall perform or has performed any special or extra services 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.

104 Notwithstanding Articles 101, 102 and 103, the remuneration of a managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director or an executive director or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company may 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 ordinary remuneration as a Director.

Remuneration of managing directors etc

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

Payments for compensation for loss of office

(b) Except as would, if the Company were a company incorporated in Hong Kong, be permitted by the Companies Ordinance as in force as at the date of adoption of these Articles, and except as permitted under the Companies Act, the Company shall not directly or indirectly:

Loans to Directors

(i) make a loan to a Director or a director of any Holding Company of the Company or any of their respective Close Associates;

(ii) enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to a Director or a director of any Holding Company of the Company or any of their respective Close Associates; or

(iii) if any one or more Directors hold (jointly or severally or directly or indirectly) a controlling interest in another company, make a loan to that other company or enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan made by any person to that other company.

(c) Article 105(a) and (b) shall only apply during the Relevant Period.

106 A Director shall vacate his office:

When office of Director to be vacated

(a) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors generally;

(b) if he dies or becomes of unsound mind as determined pursuant to an order made by any competent court or official on the grounds that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs and the Board resolves that his office be vacated;

(c) 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 pass a resolution that he has by reason of such absence vacated his office;

(d) if he becomes prohibited by law from acting as a Director, or he ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of law or is removed from office pursuant to these Articles;

(e) if he has been validly required by the HK Stock Exchange to cease to be a Director and the relevant time period for application for review of or appeal against such requirement has lapsed and no application for review or appeal has been filed or is underway against such requirement;

(f) if by notice in writing delivered to the Company at its Registered Office or at the Head Office or tendered at a meeting of the Board he resigns his office;

(g) if he shall be removed from office by an Ordinary Resolution under Article 115; or

(h) if he shall be removed from the office by notice in writing served on him signed by not less than three-quarters in number (or if that is not a round number, the nearest lower round number) of the Directors (including himself) then in office.

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

Directors' interests

108 (a) No Director or intended Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company with any person, company or partnership of or in which any Director shall be a member or otherwise interested be capable on that account of being avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being any member or so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit so realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason only of such Director holding that office or the fiduciary relationship thereby established, provided that such Director shall, if his interest in such contract or arrangement is material, declare the nature of his interest at the earliest meeting of the Board at which it is practicable for him to do so, either specifically or by way of a general notice stating that, by reason of the facts specified in the notice, he is to be regarded as interested in any contracts of a specified description which may subsequently be made by the Company.

(b) Any Director may continue to be or become a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of any other company in which the Company may be interested and (unless otherwise agreed between the Company and the Director) no such Director shall be liable to account to the Company or the Shareholders for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of any such other company. The Directors may exercise the voting powers conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or exercisable by them as directors of such other company in such manner in all respects as they think fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of them as directors, managing directors, joint managing directors, deputy managing director, executive directors, managers or other officers of such company) and any Director may vote in favour of the exercise of such voting rights in the manner aforesaid notwithstanding that he may be, or is about to be, appointed a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer of such a company, and that as such he is or may become interested in the exercise of such voting rights in the manner aforesaid.

(c) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditors) 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 profit 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 Articles.

(d) A Director shall not vote (nor shall he be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the Board in respect of any contract or arrangement or proposal in which he or any of his Close Associate(s) has/have a material interest, and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted (nor shall he be counted in the quorum for that resolution), but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters namely:

(i) the giving of any security or indemnity either:

(A) to the Director or his Close Associate(s) in respect of money lent or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of them at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; or

(B) to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his Close Associate(s) has himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

(ii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase where the Director or his Close Associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;

(iii) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries including:

(A) the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or any share incentive or share option scheme under which the Director or his Close Associate(s) may benefit; or

(B) the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to Directors, his Close Associates and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director or his Close Associate(s), as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; and

(iv) any contract or arrangement in which the Director or his Close Associate(s) is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company by virtue only of his/their interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company.

(e) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of or terminating the appointment) of two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested, such proposals shall be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately and in such case each of the Directors concerned (if not prohibited from voting under paragraph (d)) shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

(f) 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 Close Associates or as to the entitlement of any Director (other than the chairman of the meeting) to vote or be counted in the quorum and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or not to be counted in the quorum, such question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to such other Director shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director or his Close Associates 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 Close Associates 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 Close Associates as known to him has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

APPOINTMENT AND ROTATION OF DIRECTORS

Rotation and retirement of Directors

109 (a) Notwithstanding any other provisions in these Articles, 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 (including those appointed for a specific term) shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election. The Company at the general meeting at which a Director retires may fill the vacated office.

(b) The Directors to retire by rotation shall include (so far as necessary to obtain the number required) any Director who wishes to retire and not to offer himself for re– election. Any Director who has not been subject to retirement by rotation in the three years preceding the annual general meeting shall retire by rotation at such annual general meeting. Any further Directors so to retire shall be those who have been longest in office since their last re-election or appointment and so that as between persons who became or were last re-elected Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

(c) A Director is not required to retire upon reaching any particular age.

Retiring Directors to remain in office until successors appointed

110 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:

(a) it shall be determined at such meeting to reduce the number of Directors;

(b) it is expressly resolved at such meeting not to fill such vacated offices;

(c) in any such case the resolution for re-election of a Director is put to the meeting and lost; or

(d) such Director has given notice in writing to the Company that he is not willing to be re-elected.

Power of general meeting to increase or reduce number of Directors

111 The Company in general meeting may from time to time fix and may from time to time by Ordinary Resolution increase or reduce the maximum and minimum number of Directors, provided that the number of Directors shall not be less than two.

Appointment of Directors

112 The Company may from time to time in general meeting by Ordinary Resolution elect any person to be a Director (including a managing Director or other executive Director). Any Director so appointed shall be subject to retirement by rotation pursuant to Article 109.

App.A1 Para 4(2)

113 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 additional Director, provided that the number of Directors so appointed shall not exceed the maximum number determined from time to time by the Shareholders in general meeting or these Articles. Any Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Board shall hold office only until the first annual general meeting of the Company after his appointment and be subject to re-election at such meeting. Any Director appointed under this Article shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at an annual general meeting.

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

App.A1 Para 4(3)

Power to remove Director by Ordinary Resolution

115 The Shareholders may by Ordinary Resolution remove any Director (including a managing Director or other executive Director) before the expiration of his term 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 between him and the Company) and may by Ordinary Resolution elect another person in his stead. Any Director so appointed shall be subject to retirement by rotation pursuant to Article 109.

BORROWING POWERS

116 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

117 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 but subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 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

118 Debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities (other than Shares which are not fully paid) may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued.

Assignment of debentures etc

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

Special privileges of debentures etc

120 The Directors shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with such provisions of the Companies Act with regard to the registration of mortgages and charges as may be specified or required.

Register of charges to be kept

121 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.

Register of debentures or debenture stock

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

Mortgage of uncalled capital

MANAGING DIRECTORS, ETC

123 The Board may from time to time appoint any one or more of them 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 104.

Power to appoint managing directors, etc

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

Removal of managing directors, etc

125 A Director appointed to an office under Article 123 shall be subject to the same provisions as to resignation and removal as other Directors, 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

126 The Board may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a chairman, vice chairman, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director or executive director all or any of the powers of the Board that it may think fit, provided that the exercise of all powers by such Director shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Board may from time to time make and impose, and, subject to the terms thereof, the said powers may at any time be withdrawn, revoked or varied, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such withdrawal, revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

Power may be delegated

127 The Board may from time to time appoint any person to an office or employment having a designation or title including the word ***director*** or attach to any existing office or employment with the Company such a designation or title. The inclusion of the word ***director*** in the designation or title of any office or employment with the Company (other than the office of managing director or joint managing director or deputy managing director or executive director) shall not imply that the holder thereof is a Director nor shall such holder be empowered in any respect to act as a Director or be deemed to be a Director for any of the purposes of these Articles.

MANAGEMENT

128 The business of the Company shall be managed by the Board who, 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 Act expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Companies Act and of these 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 Directors

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

(a) to give to any person the right or option of requiring at a future date that an allotment shall be made to him of any Share at par or at such premium and on such other terms as may be agreed; and

(b) to give to any Directors, officers or employees 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

130 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

131 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.

Terms of office and powers

132 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 it may in its absolute discretion think fit, including a power for such general manager, manager or managers to appoint an assistant manager or managers or other employees whatsoever under them for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

Terms and conditions of appointment

CHAIRMAN AND OTHER OFFICERS

133 The Board may from time to time elect or otherwise appoint one of them to the office of chairman of the Company and another to be the vice chairman of the Company (or two or more vice chairmen) and determine the period for which each of them is to hold office. The chairman of the Company or, in his absence, the vice chairman of the Company shall preside as chairman at meetings of the Board, but if no such chairman or vice chairman be elected or appointed, or if at any meeting the chairman or vice chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same and willing to act, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of such meeting. All the provisions of Articles 104, 109, 124, 125 and 126 shall mutatis mutandis apply to any Directors elected or otherwise appointed to any office in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Chairman, vice chairman and officers

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTORS

134 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 by the Board, two Directors shall be a quorum. For the purpose of this Article an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum separately in respect of himself (if a Director) and in respect of each Director for whom he is an alternate and his voting rights shall be cumulative and he need not use all his votes or cast all his votes in the same way. A meeting of the Board or any committee of the Board may be held, as shall be determined by the chairman from time to time and from meeting to meeting, by any any or a combination of the following means:

Meeting of Directors, quorum, etc

(a) physical attendance; and

(b) such telephone, electronic, internet, on-line or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously at and from one or more locations in the Relevant Territory or such other jurisdictions as shall be determined by the Board or in accordance with such other arrangements as shall be determined by the Board, and participation in such a meeting by such means as shall be determined by the chairman shall constitute presence in person at such meeting. A failure (for any reason) of the telephone, electronic, internet, on-line or other communication facilities and any inability of any Director to hear or be heard shall not affect the validity of the meeting or voting on any resolution or any other business that takes place at such meeting provided there is a quorum present throughout the meeting. The venue of a meeting shall be deemed to be the place as set out in the notice convening such meeting or, if no place is specified in the applicable notice or such notice is not in writing, the Head Office.

Convening of Meetings of Directors

135 A Director may, and on the request of a Director the Secretary shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Board which may be held in any part of the world, but no such meeting shall be summoned to be held outside the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate without the prior approval of the Board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director and alternate Director in person orally or in writing or by telephone or by telex or telegram or facsimile transmission at the telephone or facsimile number or address, e-mail address from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine. A Director absent or intending to be absent from the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situate may request the Board or the Secretary that notices of Board meetings shall during his absence be sent in writing to him at his last known address, facsimile or telex number, e-mail address or any other address, facsimile or telex number or e-mail address given by him to the Company for this purpose, but such notices need not be given any earlier than notices given to the other Directors not so absent and in the absence of any such request it shall not be necessary to give notice of a Board meeting to any Director who is for the time being absent from such territory.

How questions to be decided

136 Subject to Article 108, questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

137 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

138 The Board may delegate any of its powers to committees consisting of such member(s) of them and such other person(s) as it 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

139 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.

Act of committee to be of same effect as acts of Directors

140 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 138.

Proceedings of committee

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

When acts of Directors or committee to be valid

142 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 the Board meeting, the continuing Director or Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number of the necessary quorum or of summoning a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.

Directors' powers when vacancies exist

143 (a) A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors (or their respective alternate Directors) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held. Any such resolutions in writing may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors and a facsimile thereof in whatever form, in the absence of the original, shall be deemed to be such a document. A notification of consent to such resolution given by a Director in writing to the Board by any means (including by means of Electronic Communication) shall be deemed to be his/her signature to such resolution in writing for the purpose of this Article.

(b) Where a Director is, on the date on which a resolution in writing is last signed by a Director, absent from the territory in which the Head Office is for the time being situated, or cannot be contacted at his last known address or contact telephone or facsimile number, or is temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability and, in each case, his alternate (if any) is affected by any of these events, the signature of such Director (or his alternate) to the resolution shall not be required, and the resolution in writing, so long as such a resolution shall have been signed by at least two Directors or their respective alternates who are entitled to vote thereon or such number of Directors as shall form a quorum, shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held, provided that a copy of such resolution has been given or the contents thereof communicated to all the Directors (or their respective alternates) for the time being entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Board at their respective last known address, telephone or facsimile number or, if none, at the Head Office and provided further that no Director is aware of or has received from any Director any objection to the resolution.

(c) A certificate signed by a Director (who may be one of the signatories to the relevant resolution in writing) or the Secretary as to any of the matters referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of this Article shall in the absence of express notice to the contrary of the person relying thereon, be conclusive of the matters stated on such certificate.

MINUTES AND CORPORATE RECORDS

Minutes of proceedings of meetings and Directors

144 (a) The Board shall cause minutes to be made of:

(i) all appointments of officers made by it;

(ii) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of committees appointed pursuant to Article 138; and

(iii) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of such committees.

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

SECRETARY

Appointment of Secretary

145 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, without prejudice to his right under any contract with the Company, be removed by the Board. Anything by the Companies Act 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 specifically on behalf of the Board.

Duties of the Secretary

146 The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Shareholders and shall keep correct minutes of such meetings and enter the same in the proper books provided for the purpose. He shall perform such other duties as are prescribed by the Companies Act and these Articles, together with such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board.

Same person not to act in two capacities at once

147 A provision of the Companies Act 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.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND USE OF THE SEAL

148 (a) Subject to the Companies Act, the Company shall have one or more Seals as the Board may determine, and may have a Seal for use outside the Cayman Islands. The Board shall provide for the safe custody of each Seal, and no Seal shall be used without the authority of the Board or a committee authorised by the Board in that behalf. Custody of Seal

(b) Every instrument to which a Seal shall be affixed shall be signed autographically by one Director and the Secretary, or by two Directors, or by any person or persons (including a Director and/or the Secretary) appointed by the Board for the purpose, provided that as regards any certificates for Shares or Debentures or other securities that are not participating securities of the Company, the Board may by resolution determine that such signatures or either of them shall be dispensed with or affixed by some method or system of mechanical signature other than autographic or may be printed thereon as specified in such resolution or that such certificates need not be signed by any person. Use of Seal

(c) The Company may have a Securities Seal for use for sealing certificates for shares or other securities that are not participating securities issued by the Company and no signature of any Director, officer or other person and no mechanical reproduction thereof shall be required on any such certificates or other document and any such certificates or other document to which such Securities Seal is affixed shall be valid and deemed to have been sealed and executed with the authority of the Board notwithstanding the absence of any such signature or mechanical reproduction as aforesaid. The Board may by resolution determine that the affixation of Securities Seal on certificates for shares or other securities that are not participating securities issued by the Company be dispensed with or be affixed by printing the image of the Securities Seal on such certificates. Securities Seal

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

150 (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 duly affixed by the Company.

Execution of deeds by attorney

151 The Board may establish any committees, regional or local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in the Relevant Territory or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such committees, regional or local boards or agencies and may fix their remuneration, and may delegate to any committee, regional or 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 regional or 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.

Regional or local boards

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

Power to establish pension funds

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

153 (a) Any Director or the Secretary or other authorised officer of the Company shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Board or any committee, and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies of extracts; and where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the Registered Office or the Head Office, the local manager or such other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be the authorised officer of the Company as aforesaid.

Power to authenticate

(b) A document purporting to be a document so authenticated or a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the Board or any local board or committee, or of any books, records, documents or accounts or extracts therefrom as aforesaid, and which is certified as aforesaid, shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that the document authenticated (or, if this be authenticated as aforesaid, the matter so authenticated) is authentic or, as the case may be, that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that any minute so extracted is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting or, as the case may be, that the copies of such books, records, documents or accounts were true copies of their originals or as the case may be, the extracts of such books, records, documents or accounts are true and accurate records of the books, records, documents or accounts from which they were extracted.

CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES

Power to capitalise

154 (a) The Company in general meeting may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve to capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts which are available for distribution (including its share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund, subject to the Companies Act) and to appropriate such sums to the holders of Shares on the register of holders as at the close of business on the date of the relevant resolution (or such other date as may be specified therein or determined as provided therein) in the proportions in which such sum would have been divisible amongst them had the same been a distribution of profits by way of Dividend and to apply such sum on their behalf in paying up in full unissued Shares for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid-up to and amongst them in the proportion aforesaid.

(b) Subject to the Companies Act, 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 attend to 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 disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Shareholders in lieu 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 Shareholders concerned, and no Shareholders who are affected thereby shall be deemed to be, and they shall be deemed not to be, a separate class of Shareholders by reason only of the exercise of this power. The Board may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all Shareholders interested in a capitalisation issue any agreement with the Company or other(s) providing for such capitalisation and matters in connection therewith and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding upon all concerned. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any such agreement 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. To the extent necessary, the Board may make arrangements to calculate a Shareholder's rights separately in respect of the portion of Shares held by the Shareholder in certificated form and the portion held in uncertificated form where it is impracticable to do otherwise.

Effect of resolution to capitalise

(c) The provisions of paragraph (e) of Article 161 shall apply to the power of the Company to capitalise under this Article as it applies to the grant of election thereunder mutatis mutandis and no Shareholder who may be affected thereby shall be, and they shall be deemed not to be, a separate class of Shareholders by reason only of the exercise of this power.

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVES

Power to declare dividends

155 Subject to the Companies Act and these Articles, the Company in general meeting may declare Dividends in any currency but no Dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.

Board's power to pay interim dividends

156 (a) The Board may subject to Article 157 from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim Dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the financial conditions and the profits of the Company and, in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay such interim Dividends in respect of those Shares in the capital of the Company which confer to 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, it shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of Shares conferring any preference for any damage that they may suffer by reason of the payment of an interim Dividend on any Shares having deferred or non-preferential rights.

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

(c) The Board may in addition from time to time declare and pay special Dividends of such amounts and on such dates and out of such distributable funds of the Company as it thinks fit, and the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Article as regards the power and exemption from liability of the Board as relate to the declaration and payment of interim Dividends shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the declaration and payment of any such special Dividends.

Dividends not to be paid out of capital

157 (a) No Dividend shall be declared or paid or shall be made otherwise than in accordance with the Companies Act.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act but without prejudice to paragraph (a) of this Article, where any asset, business or property is bought by the Company as from a past date (whether such date be before or after the incorporation of the Company), the profits and losses thereof as from such date may at the discretion of the Board in whole or in part be carried to revenue account and treated for all purposes as profits or losses of the Company, and be available for Dividend accordingly. Subject as aforesaid, if any Shares or securities are purchased cum Dividend or interest, such Dividend or interest may at the discretion of the Board be treated as revenue, and it shall not be obligatory to capitalise the same or any part thereof or to apply the same towards reduction of or writing down the book cost of the asset, business or property acquired.

(c) Subject to paragraph (d) of this Article, all Dividends and other distributions in respect of Shares shall be stated and discharged, in the case of Shares denominated in Hong Kong dollars, in Hong Kong dollars, and in the case of Shares denominated in any other currency, in such other currency, provided that, in the case of Shares denominated in Hong Kong dollars, the Board may determine in the case of any distribution that Shareholders may elect to receive the same in any other currency selected by the Board, converted at such rate of exchange as the Board may determine.

(d) If, in the opinion of the Board, any Dividend or other distribution in respect of Shares or any other payment to be made by the Company to any Shareholder is of such a small amount as to make payment to that Shareholder in the relevant currency impracticable or unduly expensive either for the Company or the Shareholder, then such Dividend or other distribution or other payment may, at the absolute discretion of the Board, be, if this be practicable, converted at such rate of exchange as the Board may determine and paid or made in the currency of the country of the relevant Shareholder (as indicated by the address of such Shareholder on the register of holders).

158 Notice of the declaration of an interim Dividend shall be given in such manner as the Board shall determine. Notice of interim dividend

159 No Dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a Share shall bear interest as against the Company. No interest on dividend

160 Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a Dividend be paid or declared, the Board may further resolve that such Dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of 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 Shareholders 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 Shareholders concerned, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may authorise any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of all Shareholders interested in the Dividend and such instrument and document shall be effective. The Board may further authorise any person to enter into on behalf of all Shareholders having an interest in any agreement with the Company or other(s) providing for such Dividend and matters in connection therewith and any such agreement made under such authority shall be effective. The Board may resolve that no such assets shall be made available or made to Shareholders with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable or the legality or practicality of which may be time consuming or expensive to ascertain whether in absolute terms or in relation to the value of the holding of Shares of the Shareholder concerned and in any such event the only entitlement of the Shareholders aforesaid shall be to receive cash payments as aforesaid. Shareholders affected as a result of exercise by the Board of its discretion under this Article shall not be, and shall be deemed not to be, a separate class of Shareholders for any purposes whatsoever.

Dividend in specie

161 (a) Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a Dividend be paid or declared on the share capital of the Company, the Board may further resolve, either:

Scrip dividend

(i) that such Dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of Shares credited as fully paid 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 14 clear days' 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 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 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 (including any special account, or share premium account (if there be any such reserve)) as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the Shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of Shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the non-elected Shares on such basis;

or

(ii) that Shareholders entitled to such Dividend will be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of Shares credited as fully paid 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 14 clear days' 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 in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable on Shares in respect whereof the Share election has been duly exercised (the ***elected Shares***) and in lieu thereof Shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the holders of the elected Shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any special account, contributed surplus account, share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund (if there be any such reserve)) as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the Shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of Shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected Shares on such basis.

(b) The Shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Article shall rank pari passu in all respects with the Shares then in issue and held by the allottee in respect of which they were allotted, 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 have specified 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 Shareholders concerned), and no Shareholders who will be affected thereby shall be, and they shall be deemed not to be, a separate class of Shareholders by reason only of the exercise of this power. The Board may authorise any person to enter into on behalf of all Shareholders interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made pursuant to such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

(d) The Company may upon the recommendation of the Board by Ordinary Resolution resolve in respect of any one particular Dividend 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 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 or impracticable or the legality or practicability of which may be time consuming or expensive to ascertain whether in absolute terms or in relation to the value of the holding of Shares of the Shareholder concerned, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination and no Shareholder who may be affected by any such determination shall be, and they shall be deemed not to be, a separate class of Shareholders for any purposes whatsoever.

Reserves

162 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 (including in the repurchase by the Company of its own securities or the giving of any financial assistance for the acquisition of its own securities) 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 be distributed by way of Dividend.

Dividends to be paid in proportion to paid up capital

163 Unless and to the extent that the rights attached to any Shares or the terms of issue thereof otherwise provide, all Dividends shall (as regards any Shares not fully paid throughout the period in respect of which the Dividend is paid) be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the Shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the Dividend is paid. For the purposes of this Article no amount paid on a Share in advance of calls pursuant to Article 38 shall be treated as paid on the Share.

Retention of dividends, etc

164 (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.

Deduction of debts

(b) The Board may deduct from any Dividend or other money payable to any Shareholder all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.

Dividend and call together

165 Any general meeting sanctioning a Dividend may make a call on the Shareholders of such amount as the meeting fixes, provided that the call on each Shareholder 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 Shareholder, be set off against the call.

166 A transfer of Shares shall not, as against the Company but without prejudice to the rights of the transferor and transferee inter se, pass the right to any Dividend or bonus declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.

Effect of transfer

167 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 and other moneys payable and bonuses, rights and other distributions in respect of such Shares.

Receipt for dividends by joint holders of share

168 Unless otherwise directed by the Board, any Dividend or other moneys payable or bonuses, rights or other distributions in respect of any Share may be paid or satisfied by cheque or warrant or certificate or other documents or evidence of title sent through the post to the registered address of the Shareholder entitled, or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of that one whose name stands first in the register of holders 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, warrant, certificate or other document or evidence of title so sent shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent or, in the case of certificates or other documents or evidence of title as aforesaid, in favour of the Shareholder(s) entitled thereto, and the payment on any such cheque or warrant by the banker upon whom it is drawn shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the Dividend and/or other moneys represented thereby, notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged. Every such cheque, warrant, certificate or other document or evidence of title as aforesaid shall be sent at the risk of the person entitled to the Dividend, money, bonus, rights and other distributions represented thereby. For the avoidance of doubt, any dividend, interest, or other sum payable in cash may also be paid by electronic funds transfer on such terms and conditions as the Directors may determine.

Payment by post

169 All Dividends, bonuses or other distributions or the proceeds of the realisation of any of the foregoing unclaimed for one year after having been declared by the Company until claimed and, notwithstanding any entry in any books of the Company may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company or otherwise howsoever, and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All Dividends, bonuses or other distributions or the proceeds of the realisation of any of the foregoing unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Board and, upon such forfeiture, shall revert to the Company and, in the case where any of the same are securities of the Company, may be re-allotted or re-issued for such consideration as the Board thinks fit and the proceeds thereof shall accrue to the benefit of the Company absolutely.

Unclaimed Dividend

RECORD DATE

170 Subject to the Listing Rules, any resolution declaring a Dividend or other distribution 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 made to the persons registered as the holder of such Shares as at the close of business on a particular date or at a particular time on a particular date, and thereupon the Dividend or other distribution shall be payable or made to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered, but without prejudice to the rights inter se in respect of such Dividend or other distribution between the transferors and transferees of any such Shares. The provisions of this Article shall mutatis mutandis apply to determining the Shareholders entitled to receive notice and vote at any general meeting of the Company, bonuses, capitalisation issues, distributions of realised and unrealised capital profits or other distributable reserves or accounts of the Company and offers or grants made by the Company to the Shareholders.

Record dates

171 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 its 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 surplus moneys as aforesaid shall be so distributed unless the Company will remain solvent after the distribution, or the net realisable value of the assets of the Company will after the distribution be greater than the aggregate of its liabilities, share capital and share premium account.

Distribution of realised capital profits

ANNUAL RETURNS

172 The Board shall make or cause to be made such annual or other returns or filings as may be required to be made in accordance with the Companies Act.

Annual Returns

ACCOUNTS

173 The Board shall cause proper books of account 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 assets and liabilities of the Company and of all other matters required by the Companies Act necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to show and explain its transactions.

Accounts to be kept

174 The books of account shall be kept at the Head Office or at such other place or places as the Board thinks fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors.

Where accounts to be kept

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

Inspection by shareholders

176 (a) The Board shall from time to time cause to be prepared and laid before the Company at its annual general meeting profit and loss accounts and balance sheets of the Company and such other reports and documents as may be required by law and the Listing Rules. The accounts of the Company shall be prepared and audited based on the generally accepted accounting principles of Hong Kong, the International Accounting Standards, or such other standards as may be permitted by the HK Stock Exchange.

Annual profit and loss account and balance sheet

(b) Subject to paragraph (c) below, every balance sheet of the Company shall be signed on behalf of the Board by two Directors and a copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by law to be comprised therein or annexed thereto) and profit and loss account which is to be laid before the Company at its annual general meeting, together with a copy of the Directors' report and a copy of the Auditors' report thereon, shall, not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting be delivered or sent in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company as provided herein and not prohibited by the Companies Act (including by Electronic Means by transmitting copies of documents to any contact details or website supplied by that person to the Company or by publishing it on the Company's website and the website of the HK Stock Exchange) together with the notice of annual general meeting to every Shareholder and every Debenture Holder of the Company and every other person entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company under the provisions of these Articles, provided that this Article shall not require a copy 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, but any Shareholder or Debenture Holder to whom a copy of those documents has not been sent shall be entitled to receive a copy free of charge on application at the Head Office or the Registration Office. If all or any of the Shares or Debentures or other securities of the Company shall for the time being be (with the consent of the Company) listed or dealt in on any stock exchange or market, there shall be forwarded to such stock exchange or market such number of copies of such documents as may for the time being be required under its regulations or practice.

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

(c) Subject to the Listing Rules, the Company may send summarised financial statements to Shareholders provided that any such Shareholder may by notice in writing served on the Company demand that the Company sends him/her, in addition to the summarised financial statements, a complete printed copy of the Company's annual financial statement. The summarised financial statements must be accompanied by any other documents as may be required under the Listing Rules and must be sent to those Shareholders not less than 21 days before the annual general meeting.

AUDITORS

App.A1 Para 17

177 (a) The Shareholders shall at each annual general meeting appoint one or more firms of auditors to hold the office of Auditors by Ordinary Resolution until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting on such terms and with such duties as may be agreed with the Board, but if an appointment is not made, the Auditors in office shall continue in office until a successor is appointed. A Director, officer or employee of any such Director, officer or employee shall not be appointed Auditors of the Company. Subject to compliance with the Listing Rules, the Board may fill any casual vacancy in the office of Auditors, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing Auditors (if any) may act. Any Auditor appointed by the Board pursuant to this Article shall hold office until the next annual general meeting and shall be eligible for re-election. The remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by or on the authority of the Shareholders in the annual general meeting by Ordinary Resolution or in any other manner as specified in such Ordinary Resolution and, subject to compliance with the Listing Rules, the remuneration of any Auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Board.

Appointment of Auditors

App.A1 Para 17

(b) The Shareholders may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these Articles, remove the Auditors by Ordinary Resolution at any time before the expiration of the term of office and shall, by Ordinary Resolution, at that meeting appoint new Auditors in their place for the remainder of the term.

178 The Auditors shall have a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company and shall be entitled to require from the Directors and officers of the Company such information as may be necessary for the performance of his or their duties, and the Auditors shall audit every balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company in each year and prepare an Auditors' report thereon to be annexed thereto. Such report shall be laid before the Company in the annual general meeting.

Auditors to have right of access to books and accounts

179 No person other than the retiring Auditors shall be appointed as Auditors at an annual general meeting unless notice of an intention to nominate that person to the office of Auditors has been given to the Company not less than 14 clear days before the annual general meeting, and the Company shall send a copy of any such notice to the retiring Auditors and shall give notice thereof to the Shareholders not less than seven days before the annual general meeting, provided that the above requirement for sending a copy of such notice to the retiring Auditors may be waived by notice in writing by the retiring Auditors to the Secretary.

Appointment of auditors other than retiring auditors

180 All acts done by any person acting as Auditors shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid, notwithstanding that there was some defect in their appointment or that they were at the time of their appointment not qualified for appointment or subsequently became disqualified.

Defect of appointment

NOTICES

181 (a) Except where otherwise expressly stated, any notice or document to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Articles (including any corporate communications and actionable corporate communications within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) shall be in writing or, to the extent permitted by the Companies Act and the Listing Rules from time to time and subject to this Article, contained in an electronic communication. A notice calling a meeting of the Board need not be in writing.

Service of notices

(b) Except where otherwise expressly stated, any notice or document to be given to or by any person pursuant to these Articles (including any corporate communications and actionable corporate communications within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) may be served on or delivered to any Shareholder either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to such Shareholder at his registered address as appearing in the register of holders or by leaving it at that address addressed to the Shareholder or by any other means authorised in writing by the Shareholder concerned or (other than share certificates) by publishing it by way of advertisement in the Newspapers or by publishing it on a website and notifying the Shareholder concerned that it has been so published. In case of joint holders of a Share, all notices shall be given to that one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the register of holders and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing but subject to the Companies Act and the Listing Rules, a notice or document (including any corporate communications and actionable corporate communication within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) may be served or delivered by the Company to any Shareholder by Electronic Means to such contact details or website as may from time to time be supplied by the Shareholder concerned or by publishing it on the website of the Company and the HK Stock Exchange.

(c) Any such notice or document may be served or delivered by the Company by reference to the register of holders as it stands at any time not more than 15 days before the date of service or delivery. No change in the register of holders after that time shall invalidate that service or delivery. Where any notice or document is served or delivered to any person in respect of a Share in accordance with these Articles, no person deriving any title or interest in that Share shall be entitled to any further service or delivery of that notice or document.

(d) Any notice or document required to be sent to or served upon the Company, or upon any officer of the Company, may be sent or served by leaving the same or sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to the Company or to such officer at the Head Office or Registered Office.

(e) The Board may from time to time specify the form and manner in which a notice may be given to the Company by electronic means, including one or more addresses for the receipt of an electronic communication, and may prescribe such procedures as they think fit for verifying the authenticity or integrity of any such electronic communication. Any notice may be given to the Company by electronic means only if it is given in accordance with the requirements specified by the Board.

181A (a) Without limiting Article 181, but subject to any limitation imposed by the Company's ASR: (i) anything sent or supplied by the Company to any holder or transferee of Shares; and (ii) anything sent or supplied by any holder or transferee of Shares to the Company, may be sent or supplied by means of an authenticated message.

(b) The provisions of the USM Rules relating to the effect of an authenticated message apply if, in accordance with the USM Rules, the message is attributable to the person sending or supplying it and the person receiving it is the addressee of the message.

182 (a) [Intentionally deleted]

Shareholders out of the Relevant Territory

(b) [Intentionally deleted]

(c) [Intentionally deleted]

183 Any notice or other document (including any corporate communications and actionable corporate communications within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules),

When notice deemed to be served

(a) if sent by mail, postage prepaid, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day following that on which the letter, envelope, or wrapper containing the same is put into the post. In proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter, envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post as prepaid mail. Any notice or document not sent by post but left by the Company at a registered address shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so left;

(b) if sent by Electronic Means (including through any relevant system), shall be deemed to have been given on the day following that on which the Electronic Communication was sent by or on behalf of the Company, and it shall not be necessary for the receipt of the electronic transmission to be acknowledged by the recipient;

(c) if served by being placed on the Company's website and the website of the HK Stock Exchange, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so placed on such websites, or at such time as may be prescribed by the Listing Rules or provided in such notice or document, provided that for any actionable corporate communications, it must be sent to the Shareholders individually as well as publishing it on the Company's website and the website of the HK Stock Exchange;

(d) if served by being published by way of advertisement or on a website, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so published; and

(e) if served or delivered by the Company by any other means authorised in writing by the Shareholder concerned shall be deemed to have been served when the Company has carried out the action it has been authorised to take for that purpose.

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

184 A notice or document (including any corporate communications and actionable corporate communications within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) may be given by the Company to the person entitled to a Share in consequence of the death, mental disorder, bankruptcy or liquidation of a Shareholder by sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to him by name, or by the title of the representative of the deceased, the trustee of the bankrupt or the liquidator of the Shareholder, or by any like description, at the address, if any, supplied for the purpose by the person claiming to be so entitled, by Electronic Means to such contact details supplied by such person, or by giving the notice or document in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death, mental disorder, bankruptcy or winding up had not occurred.

Transferee to be bound by prior notices

185 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 of holders shall have been duly served to the person from whom he derives his title to such Share.

186 Any notice or document (including any corporate communications and actionable corporate communications within the meaning ascribed thereto under the Listing Rules) delivered or sent by post to, or left at the registered address of any Shareholder or by electronic means to such contact details or websites of any Shareholder, or by publishing it on the websites of the Company and the HK Stock Exchange in pursuance of these Articles, shall notwithstanding that such Shareholder be then deceased, bankrupt or wound up and whether or not the Company has notice of his death, bankruptcy or winding up, be deemed to have duly served in respect of any registered Shares whether held solely or jointly with other persons by such Shareholder 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 Articles be deemed a sufficient service of such notice or document on his personal representatives and all persons (if any) jointly interested with him in any such Shares.

Notice valid though shareholder deceased, bankrupt

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

How notice to be signed

INFORMATION

188 No Shareholder (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, mystery of trade or secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company which in the opinion of the Board will be inexpedient in the interests of the Shareholders to communicate to the public.

Shareholders not entitled to information

WINDING UP

App.A1 Para 21

189 Subject to the Companies Act, a resolution that the Company be wound up by the Court or be wound up voluntarily shall be passed by way of a Special Resolution.

Modes of winding up

190 If the Company shall be wound up, the surplus assets remaining after payment to all creditors shall be divided among the Shareholders 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, subject to the rights of any Shares which may be issued on special terms and conditions, so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the Shareholders in proportion to the capital paid on the Shares held by them respectively.

Distribution of assets in winding up

191 If the Company shall be wound up (in whatever manner) the liquidator may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution and any other sanction required by the Companies Act, divide among the Shareholders in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company whether the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds and the liquidator may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the Shareholders or different classes of Shareholders and the Shareholders 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 Shareholders as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit, provided that no Shareholder shall be compelled to accept any Shares or other assets upon which there is a liability.

Assets may be distributed in specie

INDEMNITY

192 The Directors, managing directors, alternate Directors, Auditors, Secretary and other officers for the time being of the Company and the trustees (if any) for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company, and their respective executors or administrators, shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them, their or any of their executors or administrators, shall or may incur or sustain by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty or supposed duty in their respective offices or trusts, except such (if any) as they shall incur or sustain through their own fraud or dishonesty, and none of them shall be answerable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of any other of them, or for joining in any receipt for the sake of conformity, or for any bankers or other persons with whom any moneys or effects of the Company shall be lodged or deposited for safe custody, or for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which any moneys of the Company shall be placed out or invested, or for any other loss, misfortune or damage which may arise in the execution of their respective offices or trusts, or in relation thereto, except as the same shall happen by or through their own fraud, dishonesty or recklessness. The Company may take out and pay the premium and other moneys for the maintenance of insurance, bonds and other instruments for the benefit either of the Company or the Directors (and/or other officers) or any of them to indemnify the Company and/or Directors (and/or other officers) named therein for this purpose against any loss, damage, liability and claim which they may suffer or sustain in connection with any breach by the Directors (and/or other officers) or any of them of their duties to the Company.

Indemnity

UNTRACEABLE SHAREHOLDERS

193 The Company may exercise the power to cease sending cheques for Dividend entitlements or Dividend warrants by post if such cheques or warrants remain uncashed (or, in the case of electronic funds transfers, such transfers are unsuccessful or rejected) on two consecutive occasions or after the first occasion on which such a cheque or warrant is returned undelivered (or, in the case of electronic funds transfers, such transfer is unsuccessful or rejected).

Company ceases sending dividend warrants etc

194 (a) The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any Shares of a Shareholder who is untraceable, but no such sale shall be made unless:

Company may sell shares of untraceable shareholders

(i) during the period of 12 years prior to the date of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) below (or, if published more than once, the first thereof) at least three Dividends or other distributions in respect of the Shares in question have become payable or been made and no Dividend or other distribution in respect of the Shares during that period has been claimed (or, in the case of electronic funds transfers, such transfers have been unsuccessful or rejected);

(ii) the Company has caused an advertisement to be inserted in the Newspapers of its intention to sell such Shares and a period of three Months has elapsed since the date of such advertisement (or, if published more than once, the first thereof);

(iii) the Company has not at any time during the said periods of 12 years and three Months received any indication of the existence of the holder of such Shares or of a person entitled to such Shares by death, bankruptcy or operation of law; and

(iv) the Company has notified the HK Stock Exchange of its intention of such sale.

(b) To give effect to any such sale the Board may authorise any person to transfer the said Shares and the instrument of transfer signed or otherwise executed or the specified request sent by or on behalf of such person shall be as effective as if it had been executed or sent 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 proceeds it shall become indebted to the former Shareholder for an amount equal to such net proceeds. Notwithstanding any entries made by the Company in any of its books or otherwise howsoever, no trusts 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 Shareholder holding the Shares sold is dead, bankrupt, wound up or otherwise under any legal disability or incapacity.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

Destruction of documents

195 The Company may destroy:

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

(b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address (including any electronic address, if applicable) 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;

(c) any instrument of transfer of Shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of six years from the date of registration; and

(d) any other document, on the basis of which any entry in the register of holders is made, at any time after the expiry of six years from the date on which an entry in the register of holders was first made in respect of it;

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

(i) the foregoing provisions of this 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;

(ii) 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 (i) above are not fulfilled; and

(iii) references in this Article to the destruction of any document include reference to its disposal in any manner.

SUBSCRIPTION RIGHT RESERVE

196 The following provisions shall have effect to the extent that they are not prohibited by and are in compliance with the Companies Act:

Subscription right reserve

(a) If, so long as any of the rights attaching to any warrants issued by the Company to subscribe for Shares shall remain exercisable, the Company does any act or engages in any transaction which, as a result of any adjustments to the subscription price in accordance with the provisions applicable under the terms and conditions of the warrants, would reduce the subscription price to below the par value of a Share, then the following provisions shall apply:

(i) as from the date of such act or transaction the Company shall establish and thereafter (subject as provided in this Article) maintain in accordance with the provisions of this Article a reserve (the ***Subscription Right Reserve***) the amount of which shall at no time be less than the sum which for the time being would be required to be capitalised and applied in paying up in full the nominal amount of the additional Shares required to be allotted and issued credited as fully paid pursuant to sub-paragraph (iii) below on the exercise in full of all the subscription rights outstanding and shall apply the Subscription Right Reserve in paying up in full the amount of the shortfall referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) in respect of such additional Shares as and when the same are allotted;

(ii) the Subscription Right Reserve shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified above unless all other reserves of the Company (other than the share premium account) have been extinguished and will then only be used to make good losses of the Company if and so far as is required by law;

(iii) upon the exercise of all or any of the subscription rights represented by any warrant, the relevant subscription rights shall be exercisable in respect of a nominal amount of Shares equal to the amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or, as the case may be, the relevant portion thereof in the event of a partial exercise of the subscription rights) and, in addition, there shall be allotted in respect of such subscription rights to the exercising warrant holder, credited as fully paid, such additional nominal amount of Shares as is equal to the shortfall between:

(A) the said amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or, as the case may be, the relevant portion thereof in the event of a partial exercise of the subscription rights); and

(B) the nominal amount of Shares in respect of which such subscription rights would have been exercisable having regard to the provisions of the conditions of the warrants, had it been possible for such subscription rights to represent the right to subscribe for Shares at less than par and immediately upon such exercise so much of the sum standing to the credit of the Subscription Right Reserve as is required to pay up in full such additional nominal amount of Shares shall be capitalised and applied in paying up in full such additional nominal amount of Shares which shall forthwith be allotted credited as fully paid to the exercising warrant holder; and

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

(b) Shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of this Article shall rank pari passu in all respects with the other Shares allotted or which ought to be allotted on the relevant exercise of the subscription rights represented by the warrant concerned. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (a) of this Article, no fraction of any Share shall be allotted on exercise of the subscription rights.

(c) The provisions of this Article as to the establishment and maintenance of the Subscription Right Reserve shall not be altered or added to in any way which would vary or abrogate, or which would have the effect of varying or abrogating, the provisions for the benefit of any warrant holder or class of warrant holders under this Article without the sanction of a Special Resolution of such warrant holder(s) or class of warrant holders.

(d) A certificate or report by the Auditors as to whether or not the Subscription Right Reserve is required to be established and maintained and if so the amount thereof so required to be established and maintained, as to the purpose for which the Subscription Right Reserve has been used, as to the extent to which it has been used to make good losses of the Company, as to the additional nominal amount of Shares required to be allotted to exercising warrant holders credited as fully paid, and as to any other matter concerning the Subscription Right Reserve shall (in the absence of manifest error) be conclusive and binding upon the Company and all warrant holders and Shareholders.

STOCK

197 The following provisions shall have effect at any time and from time to time, provided that they are not prohibited by or inconsistent with the Companies Act:

(a) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution convert any fully paid Shares into stock, and may from time to time by like resolution reconvert any stock into fully paid Shares of any denomination.

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

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

(d) Such of the provisions of these Articles as are applicable to fully paid Shares shall apply to stock, and the words ***Share*** and ***Shareholder*** herein shall include ***stock*** and ***stockholder*** and ***member***.

OVERARCHING EFFECT OF USM REGIME

198 (a) To the extent permitted by the Companies Act and any other applicable law of the Cayman Islands, if any provision of these Articles conflicts or is inconsistent with any provision of the USM regime, whether mandatory or enabling, the latter shall prevail to the extent of the conflict or inconsistency.

(b) To the extent permitted by the Companies Act and any other applicable law of the Cayman Islands, if these Articles are silent on any matter provided for under any provision of the USM regime, whether required or permitted, the matter shall be regarded as required or permitted, as the case may be, under these Articles.

(c) For paragraphs (a) and (b), provisions of the USM regime means all laws, rules or regulations governing the evidencing, transfer, dematerialisation, rematerialisation or registration of prescribed securities, including: (i) the SFO; (ii) rules made under the SFO, including the USM Rules and the ASR Rules; (iii) the ASR Code; (iv) rules made by the HK Stock Exchange under section 23 of the SFO, including the Listing Rules; (v) rules made by HKSCC under section 40 of the SFO, including the General Rules of HKSCC and the Operational Procedures of HKSCC; and (vi) the operating rules of the Company's ASR.