

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

*(As adopted by Special Resolution passed on 17th June, 2026)*

**OF**

**COSMOS MACHINERY ENTERPRISES LIMITED**

大同機械企業有限公司

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**Incorporated the 1st day of July, 1988.**

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(COPY)  
(副本)

No. 219721  
編號

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION**  
公司更改名稱  
**ON CHANGE OF NAME**  
註冊證書

Whereas AKIO LIMITED was incorporated in Hong Kong as a limited company under  
查 已在香港依據公司條例註冊成為有限公司，  
the Companies Ordinance on the First day of July, 1988;  
其註冊日期為一九八八年七月一日；

And whereas by special resolution of the Company and with the approval of  
又該公司經通過特別決議案及獲公司註冊官批准後，  
the Registrar of Companies, it has changed its name;  
已將其名稱更改；

Now therefore I hereby certify that the Company is a limited company incorporated  
本人茲證明該公司現為一有限公司，其註冊名稱為  
under the name of COSMOS MACHINERY ENTERPRISES LIMITED 大同機械企業有  
限公司。

Given under my hand this Fourteenth day of October One Thousand Nine Hundred  
簽署於一九八八年十月十四日。  
and Eighty-eight.

(Sd.) J. Almeida  
J. Almeida

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*P. Registrar General*  
*(Registrar of Companies)*  
*Hong Kong*  
香港註冊總署署長暨公司註冊官  
(註冊主任歐美達代行)

(COPY)  
(副本)

No. 219721  
編號

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION**  
公司註冊證書

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**I HEREBY CERTIFY that**  
本人茲證明

**AKIO LIMITED**

is this day incorporated in Hong Kong under the Companies Ordinance, and  
於本日在香港依據公司條例註冊成為  
that this company is limited.  
有限公司。

GIVEN under my hand this First day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred  
簽署於一九八八年七月一日。  
and Eighty-eight.

(Sd.) J. Almeida

J. Almeida

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*p. Registrar General*  
*(Registrar of Companies)*

*Hong Kong*

香港註冊總署署長暨公司註冊官  
(註冊主任歐美達代行)

**THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE**  
**(CHAPTER 622 OF THE LAWS OF HONG KONG)**

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Public Company Limited by Shares

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**NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**  
*(As adopted by Special Resolution passed on 17th June, 2026)*

**OF**

**COSMOS MACHINERY ENTERPRISES LIMITED**  
**大同機械企業有限公司**

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**Table A and Model Articles**

1. The regulations contained in: (a) Table A in the First Schedule to the predecessor of the Companies Ordinance; and (b) Model Articles in Schedule 1 of the Companies (Model Articles) Notice (Chapter 622H of the Laws of Hong Kong), shall not apply to the Company. Other regulations excluded.

**Interpretation**

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

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

“associate” shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in the Listing Rules; associate.

“Auditors” shall mean the persons for the time being performing the duties of that office; Auditors.

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

“call” shall include any instalment of a call; call.

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

“the Chairman” shall mean the Chairman presiding at any meeting of members or of the Board; Chairman.

“clearing house” shall mean a recognised clearing house within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong); clearing house.

“close associate” in relation to any Director shall have the same meaning ascribed thereto in the Listing Rules; close associate.

“the Company” shall mean **COSMOS MACHINERY ENTERPRISES LIMITED 大同機械企業有限公司**; the Company.

“the Companies Ordinance” shall mean the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and includes every other ordinance incorporated therewith or substituted therefor and in the case of any such substitution, the references in these Articles to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance shall be read as references to the provisions substituted therefor in the new Companies Ordinance; Companies Ordinance.

“Company Secretary” shall mean the person or corporation for the time being performing the duties of that office in relation to the Company; Company Secretary.

“Corporate Communication(s)” shall mean any notice, document or other information (including any “corporate communication” as defined in the Listing Rules) sent or supplied or to be sent or supplied by the Company; Corporate Communication(s).

“Directors” shall mean the directors of the Company for the time being; Directors.

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

“dollars” shall mean the lawful currency of Hong Kong; dollars.

“electronic communication” shall mean a communication sent by electronic transmission in any form through any medium; electronic communication.

“electronic facilities” shall mean, without limitation, websites, webinars, webcast, video or any form of conference call systems (telephone, video, web or otherwise); electronic facilities.

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

“Entitled Person” shall mean a member who is entitled to receive or otherwise demand for a copy of the reporting documents of the Company under the relevant provisions in Part 9 of the Companies Ordinance; Entitled Person.

“financial statements” shall mean annual financial statements or annual consolidated financial statements within the context of Section 380 of the Companies Ordinance; financial statements.

“general meeting” shall mean any general meeting of the Company including any general meeting held as the Company’s annual general meeting and whether held at one or more physical venue(s) or by means of virtual meeting technology or a combination of both; general meeting.

“holder” in relation to any share shall mean the member and holder of any treasury share, whose name is entered in the register as the holder of that share; holder.

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

“hybrid meeting” shall mean a general meeting convened for physical attendance by members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Venue and, where applicable, one or more physical venue(s); and virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology; hybrid meeting.

“the Listing Rules” shall mean the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and any amendments thereto for the time being in force; Listing Rules.

“Meeting Location(s)” shall mean either or both of (i) the physical venue(s) of the meeting and (ii) the electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology to be used; Meeting Location(s).

“month” shall mean a calendar month; month.

“newspaper” shall mean a newspaper published and circulating generally in Hong Kong and specified from time to time in the list of newspapers issued and published in The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Gazette by the Chief Secretary for Administration; newspaper.

“physical meeting” shall mean a general meeting convened for physical attendance and participation by members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Venue and, where applicable, one or more physical venue(s); physical meeting.

“Principal Meeting Venue” shall mean the physical venue of a general meeting if there is one physical venue, and the principal physical venue of a general meeting if there are two or more physical venues; Principal Meeting Venue.

“rearrangement” and “rearranged meeting” shall have the meanings ascribed to each of them respectively in Article 73C; rearrangement.  
rearranged meeting.

“the register” shall mean the register of members and includes any branch register to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance; register.

“Relevant Regulations” shall mean the Statutes and any rules prescribed by the Stock Exchange and applicable to the Company from time to time, including without limitation, the Listing Rules; Relevant Regulations.

“reporting documents” in relation to a financial year of the Company shall mean the documents set out in Section 357(2) of the Companies Ordinance; reporting documents.

“seal” shall mean the common seal from time to time of the Company and includes, unless the context otherwise requires, any official seal that the Company may have as permitted by these Articles and the Companies Ordinance; seal.

“share(s)” shall mean the existing ordinary share(s) in the capital of the Company and shall include, where applicable, all such other additional shares of the Company in the same, or different class, issued, allotted or otherwise converted from time to time in accordance with these Articles; Share(s).

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

“Statutes” shall mean the Companies Ordinance and every other ordinance for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company; Statues.

“the Stock Exchange” shall mean The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited; the Stock Exchange.

“summary financial report” shall mean the “summary financial report” as defined under Section 357(1) of the Companies Ordinance; summary financial report.

“treasury share(s)” shall have the same meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules when applied in the context of the shares; treasury share(s).

“virtual meeting” shall mean a general meeting convened for virtual attendance and participation by members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology; virtual meeting.

“virtual meeting technology” shall mean a technology that allows a person to listen, speak and vote at a meeting without being physically present at the meeting; virtual meeting technology.

“writing” or “printing” shall mean written or printed or printed by lithography or printed by photography or typewritten or produced by any other modes of representing words or figures in a visible form or, to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with the Relevant Regulations, any visible substitute for writing (including through electronic means), or partly in one visible form and partly in another visible form; writing. printing.

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

words importing any gender shall include every gender; and gender.

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

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

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

References to a document being executed include references to its being executed under hand or under seal or, to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with the Relevant Regulations, by electronic signature or by any other method. References to a document, to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with the Relevant Regulations, include references to any information in visible form whether having physical substance or not. document being executed and document.

### **Name of the Company**

3. The name of the Company is “COSMOS MACHINERY ENTERPRISES LIMITED 大同機械企業有限公司”. Company name.

### **Liability of Members**

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

### **Share Capital and Modification of Rights**

6. Without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any existing shares, any share in one or different class may be allotted and issued upon such terms and conditions and with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination or so far as the same may not make specific provision, as the Board may determine). Subject to the provisions of the Relevant Regulations, any share may be allotted and issued which are to be redeemed, or liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder and the Directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such share. Issue of shares.
7. The Board may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or securities of the Company on such terms as it may from time to time determine. No fraction of any share shall be allotted on exercise of the subscription rights. Warrants.

8. (A) Without prejudice to any special rights conferred on the holders of any existing shares, the shares in the original or any increased capital of the Company may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, be divided into different classes of shares and attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges or conditions as the Company may from time to time determine by a special resolution in general meeting. How rights of shares may be modified.
- (B) All or any of the special rights (unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue) attached to the shares or any class of the shares (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares) may, subject to the provisions of Section 180 of the Companies Ordinance, be varied or abrogated either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than seventy five per cent. of the total voting rights of the holders of the shares or shares of that class (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares or at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares). To every such separate general meeting the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be not less than two persons or representatives (where the member is a corporation) holding or representing by proxy one-third of the total voting rights of holders of the shares of that class, and at an adjourned meeting or a rearranged meeting one person or representatives (where the member is a corporation) holding shares of that class or his proxy, and that any holder of shares of the class present in person (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy may demand a poll.
- (C) The provisions of this Article shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the rights whereof are to be varied.
- (D) The special rights conferred upon the holders of any shares or class of shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to or the terms of issue of such shares, be deemed to be altered by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

### Shares and Increase of Capital

9. The Company may exercise any powers conferred on the Company or permitted by or not prohibited by or not inconsistent with the Statutes from time to time to buy back its own shares (regardless of whether such shares so bought back or acquired are to be cancelled or to be held or deposited as treasury shares (to the extent permitted by the Relevant Regulations)) or to give directly or indirectly, by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company and should the Company buy back its own shares neither the Company nor the Board shall be required to select the shares to be bought back rateably or in any other particular manner as between the holders of shares of the same class or as between them and the holders of shares of any other class or in accordance with the rights as to dividends or capital conferred by any class of shares provided always that any such share buy-back or financial assistance shall only be made or given in accordance with any relevant rules or regulations issued by the Stock Exchange or the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong from time to time. Company's power to purchase or to finance share buyback.
10. The Company may from time to time, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, alter its share capital as permitted by Section 170 of the Companies Ordinance. Power to alter capital.

11. Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred upon the holders of existing shares, any new shares shall be allotted and issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights the privileges annexed thereto and rights may be granted to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares in the Company as the Company, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and of these Articles, shall direct, and if no direction be given or is required to be given under the Companies Ordinance, as the Board shall determine; and in particular any such shares may be allotted and issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in the distribution of assets of the Company and with a special or without any right of voting. The Directors shall have the power to allot shares and/or grant rights, under an offer made to the members in proportion to their shareholdings in accordance with the Companies Ordinance. On what conditions new shares may be issued and rights may be granted to subscribe for new shares.
12. The Company may, in accordance with the Companies Ordinance, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same, or any of them, shall be offered in the first instance to all the existing holders of any class of shares in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of shares of such class held by them respectively, or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotment of such shares, but in default of any such determination or so far as the same shall not extend, such shares may be dealt with as if they formed part of the capital of the Company existing prior to the issue of the same. When to be offered to existing members.
13. Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these Articles or by the Companies Ordinance, 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.
14. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and the relevant authority given by the Company in general meeting, the Directors may exercise any power of the Company to allot shares (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, or to grant rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares of the Company, at such times, to such persons, for such consideration and generally on such terms as the Board shall in its absolute discretion think fit. Power of the Board to issue shares and grant rights to subscribe for shares.
15. (A) Subject to the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, shares of the Company that have been purchased or redeemed or otherwise acquired by the Company or any shares of the Company surrendered to it may be held as treasury shares in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules. For as long as the Company remains a “listed company” under the Companies Ordinance, shares held by the Company as treasury shares shall continue to be classified as treasury shares until such shares are either cancelled or transferred as the Board may determine on such terms and subject to such conditions as it in its absolute discretion thinks fit, in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and subject to the Listing Rules. Treasury shares.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, 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 members on a winding up) may be declared or paid in respect of a treasury share.
- (C) The Company or its nominee(s) shall be entered in the register as the holder of treasury shares provided that:–
- (i) the Company or its nominee(s) shall not be treated as a member for any purpose in relation to the treasury shares and shall not exercise any right in respect of the treasury shares, including any right to attend or vote at a general meeting, 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 Ordinance, save that an allotment of shares as fully paid bonus shares in respect of a treasury share is permitted and shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares in respect of a treasury share shall be treated as treasury shares.
  - (D) The rights of holder(s) of any treasury shares under these Articles shall be subject to any applicable requirements and restrictions under the Relevant Regulations.
16. The Company may at any time pay a commission to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company, but so that the conditions and requirements of the Companies Ordinance shall be observed and complied with, and in each case the commission shall not exceed ten per cent. of the price at which the shares are issued. Company may pay commission.
17. Except as otherwise expressly provided by these Articles or as required by law or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and, except as aforesaid, the Company shall not be bound by or be compelled in any way to recognise (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share or any other right or claim to or in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof of the registered holder. Company not to recognise trusts in respect of shares.

### **Register of Members and Share Certificates**

18. (A) The Board shall cause to be kept a register of the members and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Companies Ordinance, and make such register available for inspection as required by the Relevant Regulations. Register of members.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Board may exercise the power conferred on the Company to keep in a place outside Hong Kong a branch register of its members resident there and may make and vary regulations concerning the keeping of such branch register as the Board thinks fit.
19. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register shall be entitled to receive within such period of time as may be prescribed by the Relevant Regulations after allotment or lodgement of a transfer (or within such other period as the conditions of issue shall provide) one certificate for all his shares or, if he so requests, in a case where the allotment or transfer is of a number of shares in excess of the number for the time being forming the stock exchange board lot, upon payment, (i) in the case of an allotment, of a fee not exceeding such maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by the Listing Rules for every certificate after the first; or (ii) in the case of a transfer, of a fee not exceeding such maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by the Listing Rules for every certificate, such number of certificates for shares in stock exchange board lots or multiples thereof as he shall request and one for the balance (if any) of the shares in question, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue a certificate or certificates to each such person, and the issue and delivery of a certificate or certificates to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders. Share certificates.
20. Every certificate for shares or debentures or representing any other form of securities of the Company shall be issued under the official seal of the Company, which for the purpose may be any official seal as permitted by Section 126 of the Companies Ordinance or to be executed under signature of appropriate officials with statutory authority or, subject to compliance with the Listing Rules and the Companies Ordinance, in such other manner as the Board may decide. Share certificates to be sealed.

21. Every share certificate hereafter issued shall specify the number and class of shares and distinguishing number of shares (if required by the Companies Ordinance) in respect of which it is issued and the amount paid thereon and may otherwise be in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe. If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, every share certificate shall contain the descriptions required under Section 179(1) to (3) of the Companies Ordinance. A share certificate shall relate to only one class of shares. Every share certificate to specify number and class of shares.

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

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

23. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, if a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding such maximum amount as may from time to time be permitted under the Listing Rules and on such terms and conditions, if any, as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity as the Board thinks fit and in the case of wearing out or defacement, after delivery up of the old certificate. In the case of destruction or loss, the person to whom such replacement certificate is given shall also bear and pay to the Company any exceptional cost and the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the investigation by the Company of the evidence of such destruction or loss and of such indemnity. Replacement of share certificates.

### **Lien**

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

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

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

### Calls on Shares

27. The Board may from time to time make such calls as it may think fit upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on the shares held by them respectively and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed times. A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments.
- Calls.  
Instalments.
28. Fourteen days' notice at least of any call shall be sent or supplied specifying the time and method of payment and to whom such call shall be paid.
- Notice of call.
29. A copy of the notice referred to in Article 28 shall be sent to members in the manner in which Corporate Communications may be sent or supplied to members by the Company as herein provided.
- Copy of notice to be sent to members.
30. In addition to the sending or supplying of notice in accordance with Article 29, notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the times and methods appointed for payment may, if required by any Relevant Regulations, or determined by the Board to be appropriate, be sent or supplied to the members by notice to be inserted in newspaper or any other form of advertisement.
- Notice of call may be advertised.
31. Every member upon whom a call is made shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person and at the time or times and in such manner as the Board shall appoint.
- Every member liable to pay call at appointed time and manner.
32. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising such call was passed.
- When call deemed to have been made.
33. The joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof.
- Liability of joint holders.
34. The Board may from time to time at their discretion extend the time fixed for any call, and may extend such time as regards all or any of the members, whom from residence outside Hong Kong or other cause the Board may deem entitled to any such extension but no member shall be entitled to any such extension except as a matter of grace and favour.
- Board may extend time fixed for call.
35. If the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment be not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall pay interest for the same at such rate not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Board shall fix from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the Board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.
- Interest on unpaid calls.

36. No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or other moneys payable or to be present and vote (save as proxy for another member) at any general meeting, either personally, or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative, or (save as proxy for another member) by proxy, or be reckoned in a quorum, or to exercise any other privilege as a member until all calls or instalments due from him to the Company, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any) shall have been paid. Suspension of privileges while call unpaid.
37. On the trial or hearing of any action or other proceedings for the recovery of any money due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member sued is entered in the register as the holder, or one of the holders, of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued; that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book; and that notice of such call was duly sent or supplied to the member sued, in pursuance of these Articles; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Board who made such call, nor any other matters whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt. Evidence in action for call.
38. Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed date shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made, notified, and payable on the date fixed for payment, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and the like, shall apply as if such sums had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified. The Directors may on the issue of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the time of payment. Sums payable on allotment deemed a call.
39. The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him, and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced the Company may pay interest at such rate (if any) not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Board may decide provided that not until a call is made any payment in advance of a call shall not entitle the member to receive any dividend or to exercise any other rights or privileges as a member in respect of the shares or the due portion of the shares upon which payment has been advanced by such member before it is called up. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon sending or supplying to such member not less than one month's notice in writing of their intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced. Payment of calls in advance.

### **Transfer of Shares**

40. All transfers of shares may be effected by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or in such other form as prescribed by the Stock Exchange or in such form as the Board may accept and may be under hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a clearing house (within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong)) or its nominee(s), by hand or by machine imprinted signature or by such other manner of execution as the Board may approve from time to time. All instruments of transfer must be left at the registered office or in such manner as the Board may appoint. Form of transfer.
41. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee provided that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case which it thinks fit in its discretion to do so. The Board may also resolve, either generally or in any particular case, upon request by either the transferor or transferee, to accept mechanically executed transfers. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof. Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the Board from recognising a renunciation of the allotment or provisional allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person. Execution of transfer.

42. The Board may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom it does not approve, and it may also refuse to register any transfer of any share to more than four joint holders or any transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) on which the Company has a lien. The Board may refuse to register a transfer.
43. The Board may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:– Requirements as to transfer.
- (i) a fee of such amount of not more than the maximum amount as may from time to time be permitted under the Listing Rules or such lesser sum as the Board may from time to time require is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
  - (ii) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
  - (iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;
  - (iv) the shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company; and
  - (v) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped.
44. No transfer of share (not being a fully paid up share) shall be made to a minor or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability. No transfer to a minor etc.
45. If the Board shall refuse to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal provided that if any of the transferor or transferee should request for a statement of the reasons for the refusal, it must within twenty-eight days after receiving the request send the statement of the reasons or register the transfer. Notice of refusal.
46. Upon every transfer of shares the certificate held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly, and a new certificate shall be issued with a fee not exceeding such maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by the Listing Rules to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him, and if any of the shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor a new certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him with a fee not exceeding such maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by the Listing Rules. The Company shall also retain the transfer. Certificate to be given upon transfer.
47. The registration of transfers may be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as the Board may from time to time determine, provided always that such registration shall not be suspended or the register closed for more than thirty days in any year or, with the approval of the Company in general meeting, sixty days in any year. When transfer book and register may be closed.

### **Transmission of Shares**

48. In the case of the death of a member, the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint holder, and the legal personal representatives of the deceased where he was a sole or only surviving holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased holder (whether sole or joint) from any liability in respect of any share solely or jointly held by him. Death of holder or of joint holder of shares.
49. Subject to the Companies Ordinance, any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a member may, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may from time to time be required by the Board, and subject as hereinafter provided, elect either to be registered himself as holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof. Registration of personal representatives and trustees in bankruptcy.

50. If the person so becoming entitled shall elect to be registered himself, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him stating that he so elects. If he shall elect to have his nominee registered, he shall testify his election by executing a transfer of such share to his nominee. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of these Articles relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfers of shares shall be applicable to any such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death, bankruptcy or winding-up of the member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer executed by such member.

Notice of election to be registered. Registration of nominee.

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.

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

### Forfeiture of Shares

52. If a member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Board may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 36, send or supply a notice to him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment.

If call or instalment not paid, notice may be given.

53. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and it shall also state how that payment is to be made, and that if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

Form of notice.

54. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been sent or supplied 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 other moneys declared in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture. The Directors may accept the surrender of any shares liable to be forfeited hereunder and in such cases references in these Articles to forfeiture shall include surrender.

If notice not complied with, shares may be forfeited.

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

Forfeited shares to become property of the Company.

56. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of the forfeited shares, but shall, notwithstanding, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, together with (if the Board shall in its discretion so require) interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until payment at such rate not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Board may prescribe, and the Board may enforce the payment thereof if it thinks fit, and without any deduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the date of forfeiture, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company shall have received payment in full of all such moneys in respect of the shares. For the purposes of this Article any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, is payable thereon at a fixed time which is subsequent to the date of forfeiture shall notwithstanding that that time has not yet arrived be deemed to be payable at the date of forfeiture, and the same shall become due and payable immediately upon the forfeiture, but interest thereon shall only be payable in respect of any period between the said fixed time and the date of actual payment.

Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture.

57. A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or the Company Secretary, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale or disposition thereof and may execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share, and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share. Evidence of forfeiture and transfer of forfeited shares.
58. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the resolution shall be sent or supplied to the member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register, but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any omission or neglect to send or supply such notice or make any such entry. Notice after forfeiture.
59. Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid the Board may at any time, before any shares so forfeited shall have been sold, cancelled, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, cancel the forfeiture on such terms as the Board thinks fit or permit the shares so forfeited to be bought back or redeemed upon the terms of payment of all calls and interest due upon and expenses incurred in respect of the shares, and upon such further terms (if any) as it thinks fit. Power to redeem forfeited shares.
60. The forfeiture of a share shall not prejudice the right of the Company to any call already made or instalment payable thereon. Forfeiture not to prejudice the Company's right to call or instalment.
61. The provisions of these Articles as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by 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.

### **Alteration of Capital**

62. (A) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution:–
- (i) consolidate or divide all of its shares into smaller number or larger number of shares than its existing number; 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 each consolidated share, and if it shall happen that any person shall become entitled to fractions of a consolidated share or shares, such fractions may be sold by some person appointed by the Board for that purpose and the person so appointed may transfer the shares so sold to the purchaser thereof and the validity of such transfer shall not be questioned, and so that the net proceeds of such sale (after deduction of the expenses of such sale) may either be distributed among the persons who would otherwise be entitled to a fraction or fractions of a consolidated share or shares rateably in accordance with their rights and interests or may be paid to the Company for the Company's benefit; and
- (ii) cancel any shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, or have been forfeited in accordance with these Articles. Consolidation and division of capital and sub-division and cancellation of shares.
- (B) The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital in such manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by law. Reduction of capital.

## General Meetings

63. The Company shall hold annual general meetings within such period as required by the Companies Ordinance. The annual general meeting shall be convened by the Board to be held, subject to these Articles, at such date, time and Meeting Location(s) as it thinks fit. When annual general meeting to be held.
64. General meetings include other meetings of members which are not annual general meetings. The Board may, at its absolute discretion, determine whether a general meeting (including an annual general meeting, any adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting) is to be held as a physical meeting at one or more physical venue(s) in any part of the world as provided in Article 70(A), or as a virtual meeting or as a hybrid meeting. Other general meeting.  
Form of general meeting.
65. The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, convene a general meeting. The Board shall convene a general meeting on requisition from members, in accordance with the Companies Ordinance, or, in default, a meeting may be convened by the requisitionists in accordance with the Companies Ordinance. Convening of general meeting.
66. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, an annual general meeting and any meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by twenty-one days' notice in writing at the least (or such longer period as may be required by the Listing Rules), and a general meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting or any meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or any adjourned or rearranged meeting shall be called by at least fourteen days' notice in writing (or such longer period as may be required by the Listing Rules). The notice shall be exclusive of (i) the day on which it is served or deemed to be served, received or delivered and (ii) the date of the meeting, and shall specify the physical venue of the general meeting (save for a virtual meeting, and where there are two or more physical venues, the Principal Meeting Venue and the other meeting venue(s)). In the case of a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting, the notice shall include a statement to that effect and with details of the electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology for attendance and participation at the meeting (and such electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology may vary from meeting to meeting as the Board, in its sole discretion, may see fit) or where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting, the date and time of the meeting and shall be given, in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Articles, entitled to receive such notices from the Company, provided that subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Article be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:—
- (i) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
  - (ii) in the case of any other general meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent. of the total voting rights at the meeting of all members.
67. (A) The accidental omission to give any notice to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceeding at any such meeting. Omission to give notice.
- (B) In cases where instruments of proxy are sent out or supplied with notices calling a general meeting, the accidental omission to send or supply such instrument of proxy to, or the non-receipt of such instrument of proxy by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceeding at any such meeting.

## Proceedings at General Meetings

68. All business relating to the consideration and adoption of the reporting documents, the election of Directors and appointment of Auditors in the place of those retiring, the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors, and the voting of remuneration or extra remuneration to the Directors shall be transacted at the annual general meeting. Business of annual general meeting.
69. For all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be two members present in person (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy at the Principal Meeting Venue and/or other meeting venue(s) and/or participating in a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting by means of electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology. No business other than the appointment of a Chairman of a meeting shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the business. Quorum.
- 69A. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, and the provisions of Article 73B, all members (except the Company or its nominee in respect of any treasury share(s)) have the right to (i) attend and speak at a general meeting; and (ii) vote at a general meeting except where a member is required, by the Listing Rules, to abstain from voting to approve the matter under consideration. Right to speak.
70. (A) The Board may, at its absolute discretion, arrange for members to attend a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology at such physical venue or venues in any part of the world determined by the Board at its absolute discretion. Any member or any authorised representative or any proxy attending and participating in such way or in a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting by means of electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology specified in the notice of the meeting or made available by the Company prior to the meeting is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to vote at, the subject general meeting. General meetings at physical venue(s) or as hybrid meeting or virtual meeting.
- (B) All general meetings are subject to the following, and where appropriate, all references to a “member” or “members” in this paragraph shall include a duly authorised representative or duly authorised representatives or a proxy or proxies respectively, but exclude the Company or its nominee in respect of any treasury share(s):–
- (i) where a member is attending a meeting venue other than the Principal Meeting Venue 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 Venue; or in the case of virtual meeting, the meeting shall be treated as having commenced when the Chairman of the meeting announces that the requisite quorum is present and that the meeting shall commence;
  - (ii) members present in person at a meeting venue other than the Principal Meeting Venue and members participating in a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting by means of electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology shall be counted in the quorum for that meeting, and shall be entitled to speak and subject to Article 84(C) 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 or virtual meeting technology are available throughout the meeting to ensure that members at all physical venue(s) and members participating in a hybrid meeting or a virtual meeting by means of electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology are able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened and be able to listen, speak and vote at the meeting;

- (iii) the entitlement of any member or proxy to attend a general meeting shall be subject to any such arrangements, requirements or restrictions as stated in the notice of meeting to apply to the meeting or as required by the Board or the Chairman of the meeting pursuant to these Articles. Members or proxies must comply with all such arrangements, requirements or restrictions and any failure to comply may result in the person being refused entry or removed from the meeting;
- (iv) if there is a failure of the electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology or any other arrangements procured by or on behalf of the Company for attendance or participation in the meeting at one or more Meeting Location(s), the Chairman of the meeting may suspend or adjourn the meeting. Such suspension or adjournment or the failure of the electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology or arrangements will not affect the validity of the meeting, or any business conducted at the meeting up to the time of suspension or adjournment, or any action taken pursuant to the meeting, for so long as there is quorum present throughout the meeting;
- (v) a person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:–
  - (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to vote at the meeting; and
  - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not those resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting;
- (vi) a person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information and opinion which that person has on the business of the meeting;
- (vii) in determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more persons attending it are in the same Meeting Location as each other or how they are able to communicate with each other;
- (viii) a person is regarded as attending a general meeting by using electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology if:–
  - (a) the person uses the electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology specified in the notice of the meeting or as determined by the Board or the Chairman of the meeting pursuant to these Articles; and
  - (b) where the person has the rights to listen, speak and vote at the meeting, the person is able to exercise them as stipulated in Articles 70(B)(v) and 70(B)(vi);
- (ix) all persons seeking to attend and participate in a general meeting using electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology shall be responsible for ensuring that they have access to the facilities (including systems, equipment and connectivity) which are necessary to enable them to do so. Any failure of these facilities accessed or used by any attendee shall not affect the validity of the meeting or any business conducted at the meeting or any action taken pursuant to the meeting.

71. If within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for a general meeting (or a rearranged meeting) a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week and at such time and Meeting Location(s) as shall be decided by the Board, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the member or members present in person (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called. When if quorum not present general meeting to be dissolved and when to be adjourned.
72. The Chairman of the Board (if any) or, if he is absent or declines to take the chair at such meeting, the Deputy Chairman of the Board (if any) shall take the chair at every general meeting, or, if there be no Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Board, or, if at any general meeting neither of such Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Board is present within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for holding such meeting, or both such persons decline to take the chair at such meeting, the members present shall choose another Director as Chairman, and if no Director be present or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair or if the Chairman chosen shall retire from the chair, then the members present shall choose one of their own number to be Chairman. The Chairman of a general meeting shall, for the purpose of conducting the meeting in an orderly manner, have power to take all such steps and actions as he deems appropriate to maintain order during the meeting. Chairman of general meeting.
- 72A. Any Director (including, without limitation, the Chairman of the meeting) attending and participating at a general meeting by electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Relevant Regulations and these Articles. Attendance of Director by virtual meeting technology.
73. The Chairman of any general 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 to another date and/or time and/or Meeting Location(s) and/or change the electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology as the meeting shall determine. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice, specifying the details set out in Article 66 of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. Power to adjourn general meeting, business of adjourned meeting.
- 73A. Notwithstanding Article 73 and in addition to the power in Article 70(B)(iv), the Chairman of a general meeting may in his absolute discretion at any time without the consent of the meeting (irrespective of whether the meeting has commenced or a quorum is present) interrupt or adjourn the meeting (including adjournment for an indefinite period) if, in his opinion, it would facilitate the conduct of the business of the meeting to do so. All business conducted at the meeting up to the time of such interruption or adjournment shall be valid. Chairman's discretion to interrupt or adjourn general meeting.

- 73B. The Board and, at any general meeting, the Chairman of the meeting may, in its/his absolute discretion, make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction it or he 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 (including imposing any verification, security or encryption arrangements for access to the meeting via virtual meeting technology), the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into any physical venue, health and safety restrictions, and restrictions on the number and frequency of and the time allowed for and the manner in which questions may be raised at a meeting. Members shall also comply with all requirements or restrictions imposed by the owner of the premises at which the meeting is held. Any decision made under this Article shall be final and conclusive and a person who refuses to comply with any such arrangement, requirement or restriction may be refused entry to the meeting or removed from the meeting. Power to make arrangements for general meetings.
- 73C. If, after the giving 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 (or the Chairman of the Board), in its/his absolute discretion, considers that it is impracticable, unreasonable or undesirable for any reason to hold a general meeting on the date or at the time or at the Meeting Location(s) as specified in the notice calling the meeting or as previously directed by the Board (or the Chairman of the meeting) pursuant to these Articles, it/he may postpone the meeting to another date and/or time and/or change the Meeting Location(s) (a “rearrangement”), without approval from the members, except where the postponement and/or change of Meeting Location(s) would be contrary to the Relevant Regulations. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Board shall have the power to provide in every notice calling a general meeting the circumstances in which a rearrangement of the relevant general meeting may occur automatically without further notice, including without limitation, where a gale warning or black rainstorm warning or other similar event is (or is forecast to be) in force at any time on the date of the meeting (or the adjourned or rearranged meeting) (unless such relevant warning or event has been cancelled at a prescribed time prior to the meeting as the Board may specify in the relevant notice). This Article shall be subject to the following:– Rearrangement of general meeting.
- (i) subject to the Relevant Regulations, the Company shall endeavour to post notice of such rearrangement on the Company’s website as soon as practicable (provided that failure to post such a notice shall not affect the rearrangement);
  - (ii) without prejudice to Articles 70(B)(iv), 73 and 73A, unless already specified in the original notice of the meeting or included in the notice posted on the Company’s website pursuant to Article 73C(i), the Board (or the Chairman of the Board) shall (a) fix the date, time and Meeting Location(s) (as appropriate) of the meeting (the “rearranged meeting”), (b) specify the date and time by which proxies shall be submitted in order to be valid at such rearranged meeting provided that any proxy submitted for the original meeting shall continue to be valid for the rearranged meeting unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy, and (c) give members reasonable notice of the rearranged meeting setting out the aforesaid information on (a) and (b) above and any other details in such manner as the Board (or the Chairman of the Board) may determine;
  - (iii) notice of the business to be transacted at the rearranged meeting shall not be required, nor shall any accompanying documents be required to be given again, provided that the business to be transacted at such rearranged meeting is the same as that set out in the original notice of general meeting given to members; and
  - (iv) the Board (or the Chairman of the Board) may also postpone or change the Meeting Location(s) of a rearranged meeting under this Article 73C, provided that such postponement or change shall comply with the provisions of this Article 73C.

74. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is taken as may from time to time be required under the Relevant Regulations or unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) demanded:—
- When is to be evidence of the passing of resolution where poll not demanded.
- (i) by the Chairman of the meeting; or
  - (ii) by at least three members present in person (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
  - (iii) by any member or members present in person (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and representing not less than five per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.
- If the Chairman of the meeting, before or on the declaration of the result on a show of hands, knows from the proxies received by the Company that the result on a show of hands will be different from that on a poll, or a general meeting is held in more than one Meeting Location by means of any electronic facilities or virtual meeting technology or is a hybrid meeting where poll votes may be cast by such electronic means as the Directors, at their absolute discretion, deem appropriate for the purposes of the meeting, the Chairman must demand a poll.
- Chairman must demand a poll.
- Unless a poll is so taken as required under the Relevant Regulations or unless a poll be so demanded and not withdrawn, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.
75. If a poll is demanded as aforesaid, it shall (subject as provided in Article 76) be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets or electronic facilities) and at such time and place, not being more than thirty days from the date of the general meeting or adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting at which the poll was demanded, as the Chairman directs. No notice needs to be given of a poll not taken immediately. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn, with the consent of the Chairman, at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier. The result of the poll, whether or not declared by the Chairman at the meeting, or any adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting thereof, shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. The poll result, as recorded in the scrutineers' certificate and signed by the scrutineer, shall be the conclusive evidence of such resolution of the meeting without proof. The Company shall record in the minutes of the general meeting such result of the poll in accordance with the Companies Ordinance.
- Poll.
76. Any poll duly demanded on the election of a Chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without adjournment.
- In what case poll taken without adjournment.
77. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. In case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of any vote the Chairman of the meeting shall determine the same, and such determination shall be final and conclusive.
- Chairman to have casting vote.
78. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.
- Business may proceed notwithstanding demand for poll.

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

### Votes of Members

80. Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class of shares, at any general meeting on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a representative duly authorised under Section 606 of the Companies Ordinance shall have one vote. If a member appoints more than one proxy, the proxies so appointed are not entitled to vote on the resolution on a show of hands. On a poll every member present in person (or in case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder which is fully paid up or credited as fully paid up (but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid up on the share). On a poll a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way. Votes (whether on a show of hands or by way of poll) may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Board or the Chairman of the meeting may determine. Votes of members.
81. Any person entitled under Article 49 to be registered as the holder of any shares may vote at any general meeting in respect thereof in the same manner as if he were the registered holder of such shares, provided that at least 48 hours before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting (as the case may be) at which he proposes to vote, he shall satisfy the Board of his right to be registered as the holder of such shares or the Board shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof. Votes in respect of deceased and bankrupt members.
82. Where there are joint registered holders of any share, any one of such persons may vote at any meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of such share as if he were solely entitled thereto; but if more than one of such joint holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy, that one of the said persons so present whose name stands first on the register in respect of such share shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose name any share stands shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed joint holders thereof. Joint holders.
83. A member of unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, *curator bonis* or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or *curator bonis* appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, *curator bonis* or other person may on a poll vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be delivered to the registered office of the Company, or to such other place, or sent or transmitted electronically to such electronic address or electronic platform, in each case as is specified in accordance with these Articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than the last time at which a valid instrument of proxy could be so delivered. Votes of member of unsound mind.

84. (A) Save as expressly provided in these Articles, no person other than a member duly registered and who shall have paid everything for the time being due from him payable to the Company in respect of his shares shall be entitled to be present or to vote (save as proxy for another member) either personally (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy, or to be reckoned in a quorum, at any general meeting or adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting. Qualification for voting.
- (B) No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
- (C) Where any member is, under any Relevant Regulations, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted. Voting in contravention to Relevant Regulations.
85. Any member of the Company entitled to attend, speak and vote at a general meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend, speak and vote instead of him. On a poll votes may be given either personally (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. Proxies.
86. (A) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. Instrument appointing proxies in writing.
- (B) The Company may, at its absolute discretion, designate from time to time an electronic address or an electronic platform for the receipt of any document or information relating to proxies for a 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 and notice of termination of the authority of a proxy). 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 is not treated as validly delivered to or deposited with the Company if the same is not received by the Company at its designated electronic address or electronic platform in accordance with this Article or if no electronic address or electronic platform is so designated by the Company for the receipt of such document or information. Instrument appointing proxies electronically.
- (C) The Directors may require evidence of authority of such attorney or officer. In the absence of satisfactory evidence required by the Directors, the Company may treat an appointment of the relevant proxy as invalid.
87. (A) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall:– Delivery of proxies.
- (i) in the case of an appointment of proxy in hard copy form, be deposited at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as is specified in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting or poll (as the case may be) at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; or

- (ii) in the case of an appointment of proxy in electronic form, be received at the electronic address or electronic platform specified in the notice of meeting or in any appointment of proxy or any invitation to appoint a proxy sent out or made available by the Company in relation to the meeting, not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting (as the case may be) at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote; or
    - (iii) in the case of a poll taken more than forty-eight hours after it was demanded, be received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.
  - (B) An appointment of proxy not received or delivered in accordance with this Article shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after expiration of twelve months from the date named in it as the date of its execution or the date on which it is received by the Company, except at an adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person (or in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) at the meeting or poll concerned and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked. A vote cast or poll demanded by a proxy is valid despite the previous termination of the authority of a person to act as a proxy unless notice of such termination shall have been received by the Company as provided for in Section 604(3) of the Companies Ordinance.
  - (C) When two or more valid but differing proxy-related instructions have been received by the Company for the appointment of proxy in respect of the same share for the same meeting, the one which was last received (regardless of the date named in it as the date of execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the others as regards that share. If the Company is unable to determine which was last received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.
  - (D) Without limitation, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address or electronic platform may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses or electronic platforms 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 verification, security or encryption arrangements as may be specified by the Company.
88. The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a general meeting shall: (i) be deemed to confer authority upon the proxy to vote on any resolution (or amendment thereto) put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit provided that any form issued to a member for use by him for appointing a proxy to attend, speak and vote at any general meeting is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the member, according to his intention, to instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any such special business; and (ii) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment or rearrangement of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.
- Authority under instrument appointing proxy.

89. A vote given or poll demanded by a proxy, including the duly authorised representative of a corporation, in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy, invitation to appoint proxy or power of attorney shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or mental incapacity of the principal or the previous termination or revocation of the proxy or power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that no notice in writing of such death, mental incapacity, termination, revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting or rearranged meeting at which the vote is given or in the case of a poll taken more than forty-eight hours after it is demanded before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.

When vote by proxy valid though authority revoked.

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

Corporation acting by representatives at meetings.

(B) If a clearing house (or its nominee) is a member of the Company, it may, by resolution of its Directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any general meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. The person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the clearing house (or its nominee) which he represents as that clearing house (or its nominee) could exercise if it were an individual shareholder of the Company.

Representatives of a clearing house.

### **Registered Office**

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

Registered office.

### **Board of Directors**

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

Constitution of Board.

93. The Board shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board. Any Director so appointed shall hold office until the first annual general meeting of the Company after his appointment, and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

Board may fill vacancies.

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

Alternate Directors.

- (B) The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which, were he a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director.
- (C) An alternate Director shall (except when absent from Hong Kong) be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Board and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these 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 Hong Kong or otherwise not available or unable to act, his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. To such extent as the Board may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Board, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to any meeting of any such committee of which his appointor is a member. An alternate Director shall not, save as aforesaid, have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these Articles. Section 478(1) of the Companies Ordinance shall not apply to an alternate Director appointed pursuant to these Articles.
- (D) An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or agreements or transactions and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent *mutatis mutandis* as if he were a Director, but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company in respect of his appointment as alternate Director any remuneration except only such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.
- (E) An alternate Director shall be deemed to be the agent of the Director who appoints him. A Director who appoints an alternate Director shall be vicariously liable for any tort committed by the alternate Director while acting in the capacity of alternate Director. Vicarious liability.
95. A Director shall not be required to hold any qualification shares but shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at all general meetings of the Company and of any class of members of the Company. No qualification shares for Directors.
96. The Directors shall be entitled to receive by way of remuneration for their services such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is voted) to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as the Board may agree, or failing agreement, equally, except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the remuneration is paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company except in the case of sums paid in respect of Directors' fees. Directors' remuneration.
97. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling, hotel and other expenses reasonably incurred by them respectively in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including their expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise incurred whilst engaged on the business of the Company or in the discharge of their duties as Directors. Directors' expenses.

98. The Board may grant special remuneration to any Director who, being called upon, shall perform any special or extra services to or at the request of the Company. Such special remuneration may be made payable to such Director in addition to or in substitution for his ordinary remuneration as a Director, and may be made payable by way of salary, commission or participation in profits or otherwise as may be arranged. Special remuneration.
99. Notwithstanding Articles 96, 97 and 98, the remuneration of a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or other Executive Director or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the Board and may be by way of salary, commission, or participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Board may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to his remuneration as a Director. Remuneration of Managing Directors, etc.
100. (A) A Director shall vacate his office:– When office of Director to be vacated.
- (i) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors generally;
  - (ii) if he becomes a mentally incapacitated person;
  - (iii) if he absents himself from the meetings of the Board during a continuous period of six months, without special leave of absence from the Board, and his alternate Director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his stead, and the Board passes a resolution that he has by reason of such absence vacated his office;
  - (iv) if he becomes prohibited from being a Director by reason of any order made under any provision of the Companies Ordinance or the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong);
  - (v) if by notice in writing delivered to the Company at its registered office that he resigns his office;
  - (vi) if he shall be removed from office by notice in writing served upon him signed by all his co-Directors; or
  - (vii) if he shall be removed from office by an ordinary resolution of the Company under Article 108.
- (B) No person shall be required to vacate office or be ineligible for re-election or re-appointment as a Director, and no person shall be ineligible for appointment as a Director by reason only of his having attained any particular age.
101. (A) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and upon such terms as the Board may determine, and may be paid such extra remuneration therefor (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine, and such extra remuneration shall be in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Article. Directors may contract with the Company.

- (B) A Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as Auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director. Notwithstanding the provisions in this Article, the Company shall not, without the approval of members in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, enter into a service contract with a Director under which the guaranteed term of the employment of such Director exceeds or may exceed three years.
- (C) A Director of the Company may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the Company or any other company in which the Company may be interested, and shall not be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit received by him as a director or officer of or from his interest in such other company. The Board may also cause the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit, including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them to be directors or officers of such other company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors or officers of such other company.
- (D) A Director shall not vote or be counted in the quorum on any resolution of the Board concerning his own appointment as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).
- (E) Subject to the Listing Rules, where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment (or the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).
- (F) Subject to the Companies Ordinance and to the next paragraph of this Article, no Director or proposed or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner whatever, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefits realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.
- (G) A Director or any of his connected entities or associates who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a transaction, contract or arrangement (or a proposed transaction, contract or arrangement) with the Company that is significant in relation to the Company's business shall declare the nature and extent of his interest (or the connected entity's or associate's interest, as the case may be) at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the transaction, contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration, or in any other case by notice in writing and sent or supplied to other Directors, or by general notice sent or supplied to the Board or the Company, in each case in accordance with the Companies Ordinance. Subject to the Companies Ordinance, a general notice sent or supplied by a Director for this purpose is a notice to the effect that:—

- (i) the Director (or his connected entity or associate) has an interest as a member, officer, employee or otherwise in a body corporate or firm specified in the notice (including any connected entity or associate of the Director that is a body corporate or firm) and the Director is to be regarded as interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement which may after the effective date of the notice be entered into with that specified body corporate or firm; or
- (ii) the Director (or his connected entity or associate) is connected with a person specified in the notice (other than a body corporate or firm) (including any connected entity or associate of the Director who is not a body corporate or firm) and the Director is to be regarded as interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement which may after the effective date of the notice be entered into with that specified person,

which shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any such transaction, contract or arrangement; provided that:–

- (a) such notice must state the nature and extent of the interest of the Director (or his connected entity or associate) in the specified body corporate or firm; or the nature of the Director's (or his connected entity's or associate's) connection with the specified person; and
- (b) such notice must be given at a meeting of the Board (or the Director takes reasonable steps to ensure that it is brought up and read at the next Board meeting after it is given) in which case it shall take effect on the date of the meeting of the Board or the next Board meeting (as the case may be); or in writing and sent or supplied to the Company in which case it shall take effect on the twenty-first day after the day on which it is sent or supplied, and the Company must send or supply such general notice to the other Directors within fifteen days after the day it receives that notice.

A Director is not required to make a declaration of interest required by this Article 101(G) if he is not aware of the interest in the transaction, contract or arrangement in question or otherwise in accordance with the Companies Ordinance. For this purpose, a Director is treated as being aware of matters of which he ought reasonably to be aware.

- (H) Subject to the Listing Rules and save as otherwise provided by these Articles, a Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the Board approving any transaction, contract or arrangement or any other proposal in which he or any of his close associate(s) (and if so required by the Listing Rules, his other associates) is/are materially interested, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters namely:–
  - (i) any transaction, contract or arrangement for the giving by the Company of any security or indemnity to the Director or his close associate(s) (and if so required by the Listing Rules, his other associates) 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;
  - (ii) any transaction, contract or arrangement for the giving by the Company of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his close associate(s) (and if so required by the Listing Rules, his other associates) 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;

- (iii) any transaction, contract or arrangement by a Director or his close associate(s) (and if required by the Listing Rules, his other associate(s)) to subscribe for shares, debentures or other securities of the Company issued or to be issued pursuant to any offer or invitation to members or debenture holders of the Company or any class thereof or to the public or any section thereof and does not provide in respect of any Director or his close associate(s) (and other associate(s), as the case may be) as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to any other members or debenture holders of the Company or any class thereof or to the public or any section thereof;
  - (iv) any transaction, contract, arrangement or proposal concerning an offer of the 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) (and if so required by the Listing Rules, his other associates) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;
  - (v) any transaction, contract or arrangement in which the Director or his close associate(s) (and if so required by the Listing Rules, his other associates) 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;
  - (vi) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries including the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to the Directors, his close associates (and if required by the Listing Rules, his other associate(s)) and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or its associated companies and does not provide in respect of the Director, or his close associate(s) (and if required by the Listing Rules, his other associate(s)), as such any privilege not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; and
  - (vii) any proposal or arrangement concerning the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or any other share incentive or share option scheme of the Company or its subsidiaries under which the Director or his close associate(s) (and if required by the Listing Rules, his other associate(s)) may benefit.
- (I) If any question shall arise at any meeting of the Board as to the materiality of the interest of a Director (other than the Chairman of the meeting) or his close associate(s) (and if required by the Listing Rules, his other associate(s)) or as to the entitlement of any Director (other than such Chairman) to vote or be counted in the quorum and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or not to be counted in the quorum, such question shall be referred to the Chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to such other Director shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director and/or his close associate(s) (and other associates, as the case may be) concerned as known to such Director has not been fairly disclosed to the Board. If any question as aforesaid shall arise in respect of the Chairman of the meeting such question shall be decided by a resolution of the Board (for which purpose such Chairman shall be counted in the quorum but shall not vote thereon) and such resolution shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of such Chairman and his close associate(s) (and other associates, as the case may be) as known to such Chairman has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

- (J) The Company may by ordinary resolution ratify any transaction, contract or arrangement not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Article provided that no member who (i) is a Director in respect of whose conduct the ratification is sought, (ii) is an entity connected with that Director or a close associate (and if required by the Listing Rules, his other associates) of that Director; or (iii) holds any shares in the Company in trust for that Director or entity or close associate (or other associates, as the case may be) shall vote upon such ordinary resolution.

### **Rotation of Directors**

102. (A) At each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one-third, shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director, including those appointed for a specific term, shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree between themselves) be determined by lot. The retiring Directors shall be eligible for re-election. Rotation and retirement of Directors.
- (B) The Company at any general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors. Meeting to fill up vacancies.
103. 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:—
- (i) it shall be determined at such meeting to reduce the number of Directors; or
- (ii) it is expressly resolved at such meeting not to fill up such vacated offices; or
- (iii) in any such case the resolution for re-election of a Director is put to the Meeting and lost. Retiring Directors to remain in office till successors appointed.
104. The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution fix, increase or reduce the maximum and minimum number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall never be less than two. Power of general meeting to increase or reduce number of Directors.
105. The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution elect any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board. Any Director so elected shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting. Appointment of Directors.
106. Subject to the Relevant Regulations, no person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Board for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless a notice signed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend, speak and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also a notice signed by the person to be proposed for his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the registered office provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such notice(s) are given, shall be at least seven days and that the period for lodgment of such notice(s) shall 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 appointed for such general meeting. Notice to be given when person proposed for election.

107. The Company shall keep in accordance with the Companies Ordinance a register containing the names and addresses, occupations and details of identity card or passport of its Directors and shall from time to time notify to the Registrar of Companies any change that takes place in such Directors and in the place at which such register is kept as required by the Companies Ordinance. Register of Directors and notification of changes to Registrar.
108. The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for any breach of any contract of service between him and the Company) and may elect another person in his stead. Any person so elected shall hold office for such time only as the Director in whose place he is elected would have held the same if he had not been removed. Power to remove Director by ordinary resolution.

### **Borrowing Powers**

109. The Board may from time to time at their 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.
110. 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 they think fit and, in particular by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities of the Company, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party. Conditions on which money may be borrowed.
111. Debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued. Assignment.
112. Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities may be issued with any special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawings, allotment of shares, attending and voting at general meetings of the Company, appointment of Directors and otherwise. Special privileges.
113. (A) The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Companies Ordinance in regard to the registration of mortgages and charges therein specified and shall from time to time and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance notify the Registrar of Companies of any change of the place at which such register is kept. Register of charges to be kept.
- (B) The Company must register an allotment of debenture or debenture stock in accordance with the Companies Ordinance. 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 and shall notify the Registrar of Companies any change of the place at which such register is kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance. Register of debentures or debenture stock.
114. Where any uncalled capital of the Company is charged, all persons taking any subsequent charge thereon shall take the same subject to such prior charge, and shall not be entitled, by notice to the members or otherwise, to obtain priority over such prior charge. Mortgage of uncalled capital.

### Managing Directors, etc.

115. The Board may from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to the office of Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or other Executive Director and/or such other office in the management of the business of the Company as it may decide for such period and upon such terms as it thinks fit and upon such terms as to remuneration as it may decide in accordance with Article 99. Power to appoint Managing Directors, etc.
116. Every Director appointed to an office under Article 115 hereof shall, but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between himself and the Company be liable to be dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board. Removal of Managing Director, etc.
117. A Director appointed to an office under Article 115 shall be subject to the same provisions as to rotation, resignation and removal as the other Directors of the Company, and he shall *ipso facto* and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause. Cessation of appointment.
118. The Board may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or Executive Director all or any of the powers of the Board that it may think fit provided that the exercise of all powers by such Director shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Board may from time to time make and impose, and the said powers may at any time be withdrawn, revoked or varied, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such withdrawal, revocation or variation shall be affected thereby. Powers may be delegated.

### Management

119. (A) Subject to any exercise by the Board of the powers conferred by Articles 118, 120, 121, 122, 128, 140 and 141, the management of the business of the Company shall be vested in 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 Ordinance expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and of these Articles and to any regulations from time to time made by the Company in general meeting not being inconsistent with such provisions or these Articles, provided that no regulation so made shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made. General powers of Company vested in Board.
- (B) Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by these Articles, it is hereby expressly declared that the Board shall have the following powers:—
- (i) to give to any person the right or option of requiring at a future date that an allotment shall be made to him of any share at such agreed value; and
  - (ii) to give to any Directors, officers or servants of the Company an interest in any particular business or transaction or participation in the profits thereof or in the general profits of the Company either in addition to or in substitution for a salary or other remuneration.

## **Managers**

120. 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.
121. The appointment of such general manager, manager or managers may be for such period as the Board may decide and the Board may confer upon him or them all or any of the powers of the Board and such title or titles as they may think fit. Tenure of office and powers.
122. The Board may enter into such agreement or agreements with any such general manager, manager or managers upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Board may in their absolute discretion think fit, including a power for such general manager, manager or managers to appoint an assistant manager or managers or other employees whatsoever under them for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company. Terms and conditions of appointment.

## **Chairman of the Board**

123. The Board may from time to time elect or otherwise appoint a Director to be Chairman of the Board or Deputy Chairman of the Board and determine the period for which each of them is to hold office. The Chairman of the Board or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman of the Board shall preside at meetings of the Board, but if no such Chairman of the Board or Deputy Chairman of the Board be elected or appointed, or if at any meeting the Chairman of the Board or Deputy Chairman of the Board is not present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting. Chairman of the Board.

## **Proceedings of the Directors**

124. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they think fit and may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined two Directors shall be a quorum. For the purpose of this Article an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum but, notwithstanding that an alternate Director is also a Director or is an alternate for more than one Director, he shall for quorum purposes count as only one Director. The Board or any committee of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by means of a conference telephone, electronic or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting are capable of hearing and speaking to each other throughout the meeting. A person participating in this way is deemed to be present in person at the meeting and is counted in a quorum and entitled to vote. All business transacted at a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board is for the purposes of these Articles deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the Board or a committee of the Board although fewer than two Directors or alternate Directors are physically present at the same place. The meeting is deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the Chairman of the meeting then is. Meeting of the Board, quorum, etc.

125. A Director may, and on the request of a Director the Company Secretary shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director and alternate Director either in writing or by telephone or (if the recipient consents to it being given to him in electronic form) by electronic means to an electronic address from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or (if the recipient consents to it being made available on a website) by making it available on a website or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine, provided that notice need not be given to any Director or alternate Director for the time being absent from Hong Kong. A Director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be prospective or retrospective. Convening of Board meeting.
126. Questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. How questions to be decided.
127. A meeting of the Board for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions by or under these Articles for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board generally. Powers of meeting.
128. The Board may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body and such other persons, as the Directors think fit, and they may from time to time revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committees either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes, but every committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Board. Power to appoint committee and to delegate.
129. All acts done by any such committee in conformity with such regulations and in fulfilment of the purposes for which it is appointed, but not otherwise, shall have the like force and effect as if done by the Board, and the Board shall have power, with the consent of the Company in general meeting, to remunerate the members of any special committee, and charge such remuneration to the current expenses of the Company. Acts of committee to be of same effect as acts of Board.
130. 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 128. Proceedings of committee.
131. 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 Board or committee to be valid notwithstanding defects.
132. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these Articles as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing Director or Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of summoning a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose. Directors' powers when vacancies exist.
133. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors except such as are absent from Hong Kong or temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability (or their alternate Directors) shall (so long as they constitute a quorum as provided in Article 124) be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held. Any such resolution in writing may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors. Directors' resolutions.

## Minutes

134. (A) The Board shall cause minutes to be made of:– Minutes of Board meeting and general meeting.
- (i) all appointments of officers made by the Board;
  - (ii) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of committees appointed pursuant to Article 128; 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.

## Company Secretary

135. The Company Secretary shall be appointed by the Board for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as it may think fit, and any Company Secretary so appointed may be removed by the Board. Anything by the Companies Ordinance or these Articles required or authorised to be done by or to the Company Secretary, if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no Company Secretary capable of acting, may be done by or to any assistant or deputy company secretary, or if there is no assistant or deputy company secretary capable of acting, by or to any officer of the Company authorised generally or specially in that behalf by the Board. If the Company Secretary appointed is a corporation or other body, it may act and sign by the hand of any one or more of its directors or officers duly authorised. Appointment of Company Secretary.
136. The Company Secretary shall, if an individual, ordinarily reside in Hong Kong and, if a body corporate, have its registered office or a place of business in Hong Kong. Residence.
137. A provision of the Companies Ordinance or of these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Company 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 Company Secretary. Same person not to act in two capacities at once.

## General Management and Use of the Seal

138. (A) The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the seal which shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf, and every instrument to which the seal shall be affixed shall be signed by any two members of the Board or any two persons appointed by the Board for the purpose, provided that the Board may either generally or in any particular case or cases resolve (subject to such restrictions as to the manner in which the seal may be affixed as the Board may determine) that such signatures or any of them may be affixed to certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security by some mechanical means or in printed form other than autographic to be specified in such resolution or that such certificates need not be signed by any person. Every instrument executed in manner provided by this Article shall be deemed to be sealed and executed with the authority of the Directors previously given. Custody of seal.
- (B) A document signed by any two members of the Board or any of the Directors and the Company Secretary and expressed, in whatever words, to be executed by the Company as a deed, has the same effect as if executed under the seal. Execution as if under the seal.

- (C) The Company may have an official seal for use for sealing certificates for shares or other securities issued by the Company as permitted by Section 126(1) and (2) of the Companies Ordinance (and no signature of any Director, officer or other person and no mechanical reproduction thereof shall be required on any such certificates or other document and any such certificates or other document to which such official seal is affixed shall be valid and deemed to have been sealed and executed with the authority of the Board notwithstanding the absence of any such signature or mechanical reproduction as aforesaid) and an official seal for use abroad under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance where and as the Board shall determine, and the Company may by writing under the seal appoint any agents or agent, committees or committee abroad to be the duly authorised agents of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such official seal and they may impose such restrictions on the use thereof as may be thought fit. Wherever in these Articles reference is made to the seal, the reference shall, when and so far as may be applicable, be deemed to include any such official seal as aforesaid. Official seal.
139. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, indorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Board shall from time to time by resolution determine. The Company's banking accounts shall be kept with such banker or bankers as the Board shall from time to time determine. Cheques and banking arrangement.
140. (A) The Board may from time to time and at any time, by power of attorney or other instrument executed as a deed, 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 an instrument executed as a deed, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matter, as its attorney to execute deeds in Hong Kong or elsewhere and instruments on its behalf and to enter into contracts and sign the same on its behalf and every deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal shall bind the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the seal of the Company. Execution of deeds by attorney.
141. The Board may establish any committees, local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in Hong Kong or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such committees, local boards or agencies and may fix their remuneration, and may delegate to any committee, local board or agency any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Board (other than its powers to make calls and forfeit shares), with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any such committee, local board or agency or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may remove any person so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby. Local boards.

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

### **Capitalisation of Reserves**

143. (A) Subject to Companies Ordinance, the Company in general meeting may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve to capitalise any part of the Company's reserves or undivided profits not required for the payment or provision of the dividend on any shares with a preferential right to dividend, and accordingly that such part be sub-divided amongst the members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively or paying up in full shares or debentures or other securities of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid, or partly in one way and partly in the other.
- Power to capitalise.
- (B) For the purposes of Article 143(A):—
- (i) if the Board decides to apply any capitalised sum in paying up new shares (or subject to any special or preferential rights previously conferred on any shares or class of shares, new shares of any other class); and
  - (ii) unless the resolution passed in accordance with Article 143(A) provides otherwise, if the Company or its nominee holds treasury shares on the relevant date when entitlement is determined,

then all shares held by the Company or its nominee as treasury shares shall be included in determining the proportions in which the capitalised sum is set aside for the allotment of the new shares or shares of any other class.

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

### **Dividends and Reserves**

144. The Company in general meeting may declare dividends in any currency but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.
- Power to declare dividends.
145. (A) The Board may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the position of the Company and, in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing), if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay such interim dividends in respect of those shares in the capital of the Company which confer on the holder thereof deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of those shares which confer on the holders thereof preferential rights with regard to dividend and provided that the Board acts bona fide the Board shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring any preference for any damage that they may suffer by reason of the payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights.
- Board's power to pay interim dividends.
- (B) The Board may also pay half-yearly or at other suitable intervals to be settled by them any dividend which may be payable at a fixed rate if the Board is of the opinion that the profits justify the payment.
146. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company. No dividend shall carry interest.
- Dividends not to be paid out of capital.
147. Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Board may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, with or without offering any rights to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient, and in particular may disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may determine that fractional entitlements shall be aggregated and sold and the benefit shall accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. The Board may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective.
- Dividend in specie.

148. (A) Wherever 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:– Scrip dividends.

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

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
- (b) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send or supply with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the manner in which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
- (c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded; and
- (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised ("the non-elected shares") and in lieu and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company's reserve accounts, including any special account (if there be any such reserve) as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate value 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 shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Directors may think fit on the basis that the shares so allotted shall be of the same class or classes as the class or classes of shares already held by the allottee. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:–

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
- (b) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send or supply with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the manner in 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 up to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company’s reserve accounts, including any special account (if there be any such reserve) as the Board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate value 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 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 their 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 their announcement of the distribution, bonus or rights in question, the Board shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this 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 they think fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are aggregated and sold and the net proceeds distributed to those entitled, or are disregarded or rounded up or down or whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The Board may authorise any person to enter into on behalf of all members interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made pursuant to such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.
- (D) The Company may upon the recommendation of the Board resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Article a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up without offering any right to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.
- (E) The Board may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (A) of this Article shall not be made available or made to any shareholders with registered addresses in any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities the circulation of an offer of such rights of election or the allotment of shares would or might be unlawful, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

Record date for rights of election.

149. The Board may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for meeting claims on or liabilities of the Company or contingencies or for paying off any loan capital or for equalising dividends or for any other purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the Company) as the Board may from time to time think fit, and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any investments constituting the reserve or reserves separate or distinct from any other investments of the Company. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute by way of dividend. Reserves.
150. Subject to the rights of persons, if any, entitled to shares with special rights as to dividend, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid or credited as paid up on the shares in respect whereof the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid up on the share. Dividends to be paid in proportion to paid up capital.
151. (A) The Board may retain any dividends or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share upon which the Company has a lien, and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or engagements in respect of which the lien exists. Retention of dividends etc.
- (B) The Board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of any shares held by a member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise. Deduction of debts.
152. Any general meeting sanctioning a dividend may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes, but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend payable to him, and so that the call shall be made payable at the same time as the dividend, and the dividend may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. Dividend and call together.
153. A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend or other moneys declared thereon before the registration of the transfer. Effect of transfer.
154. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividends, interim dividends or bonuses and other moneys payable in respect of such shares. Receipt for dividends by joint holders of share.
155. (A) Subject to compliance with the Statutes, any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share will be paid to:– Manner of payment of dividends.
- (i) the holder of that share;
  - (ii) if the share is held by more than one person, whichever the joint holders' names appear first in the register;
  - (iii) if the member is no longer entitled to the share, the person or persons entitled to it; or
  - (iv) such other person or persons as the member (or in the case of joint holders of a share, all of them) may direct,
- who will be the “payee” for the purpose of this Article 155.

- (B) Any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of any share may be paid by cheque or warrant or funds transfer system or electronic means or other method or a combination of methods as the Board, in its absolute discretion, may decide. Different methods of payment may apply to different holders or groups of holders of the shares.
- (C) The Company shall not be responsible for any loss in transmission, and payment by cheque or funds transfer system or electronic means or any other means by which the Board has decided in accordance with these Articles shall be a good discharge to the Company.
156. (A) All dividends or other moneys unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends or other moneys unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Board and shall revert to the Company. Unclaimed/uncashed dividends.
- (B) Any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of any shares will be treated as unclaimed for the purposes of these Articles if:–
- (i) a payee (as defined in Article 155) does not specify an address or a bank account or other details necessary in order for the Company to make payment of such dividend or other moneys by the means which the Board has decided in accordance with these Articles and the Relevant Regulations, or which the payee has elected to receive the payment; or
- (ii) payment of such dividend or other moneys cannot be made by the Company using the relevant address, bank account or other details provided by a payee.
- (C) The Company may cease to send any cheque by post, or make any payment by other means, for dividends or other moneys payable on and in respect of any share which is normally paid in that manner, if these cheques or payments have been returned undelivered or remained uncashed by a holder on at least two consecutive occasions or following one such occasion, reasonable enquiries have failed to establish the member's new address or details. Subject to these Articles, the Company shall recommence sending cheques or making payments by other means in respect of dividends or other moneys payable on and in respect of those shares if such holder or person entitled by transmission to them claims the arrears of dividends or other moneys and does not instruct the Company to pay future dividends or other moneys in some other way.
- (D) If the Company sells shares in accordance with Article 158, any dividend or other moneys that have not been cashed or claimed by a member (or person entitled by virtue of transmission on death or bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law) shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company when such shares are sold. The Company will be entitled to use such uncashed or unclaimed dividends or other moneys in any manner that the Board may from time to time think fit.
157. Any resolution declaring a dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in general meeting or a resolution of the Board, may specify that the same shall be payable or distributable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares on a particular date or at a point of time on a particular date, notwithstanding that it may be a date prior to that on which the resolution is passed, and thereupon the dividend shall be payable or distributable to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered, but without prejudice to the rights inter se in respect of such dividend of transferors and transferees of any such shares. The provisions of this Article shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to bonuses, capitalisation issue, distributions of realised capital profits or offers or grants made by the Company to the members. Record dates.

## Untraceable Members

158. Without prejudice to the rights of the Company, the Company may sell in such manner as the Board shall think fit, the shares of a member if:– Untraceable members.
- (i) during a period of twelve years at least three cash dividends or other distributions have become payable in respect of the shares to be sold and have been sent by the Company in accordance with Article 155;
  - (ii) during that period of twelve years no cash dividend or other distribution payable in respect of the shares has been claimed, no cheque, warrant, order or other payment for a dividend or other distribution has been cashed, no dividend or other distribution sent by means of a funds transfer system or electronic means or other means has been paid and no communication has been received by the Company from the member;
  - (iii) on or after the expiry of that period of twelve years the Company has published advertisements in at least one leading English language newspaper circulating generally in Hong Kong and one leading Chinese language newspaper circulating generally in Hong Kong giving notice of its intention to sell the shares;
  - (iv) during the period of three months following the publication of those advertisements or of the first of the advertisements if they are published on different dates, the Company has not received any communication from the member; and
  - (v) the Company has given notice to the Stock Exchange of its intention to sell the shares.

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

A statutory declaration by a Director or the Company Secretary in relation to any member to the effect that the conditions contained in this Article have been satisfied shall be conclusive and binding on the Company and the member concerned and all persons claiming through or under him.

## Distribution of Realised Capital Profits

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

## Annual Returns

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

## Accounting Records

161. The Board shall ensure that accounting records shall be kept as provided for in Section 373(2) and (3) of the Companies Ordinance. Accounts to be kept.
162. The accounting records shall be kept at the registered office or at such other place or places as the Board thinks fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors. Where accounts to be kept.
163. The Board shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent, at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations, the accounting records of the Company, or any of them, shall be open to the inspection of the members not being Directors, and no member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any accounting records of the Company except as conferred by the Companies Ordinance or authorised by the Board or by the Company in general meeting. Inspection by members.
164. (A) The Board shall from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of the Relevant Regulations, cause to be prepared and laid before the Company at its annual general meeting the reporting documents. Reporting documents.
- (B) The Company shall in accordance with the Relevant Regulations, send or supply to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and to every Entitled Person the relevant financial documents of the Company or a summary financial report in place of the relevant financial documents from which the report is derived, not less than twenty-one days before the date of the general meeting of the Company concerned (or such other time as is permitted under the Relevant Regulations). No accidental non-compliance with the provisions of this Article shall invalidate the proceedings at the meeting. Reporting documents to be sent to members.
- (C) The Board may also cause to be prepared a summary financial report if it thinks fit, which may be provided to members instead of the financial statements subject to and in accordance with the Relevant Regulations. Summary financial reports.

## Audit

165. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance. Auditors.
166. Subject as otherwise provided by the Companies Ordinance, the remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting provided always that in respect of any particular year the Company in general meeting may delegate the fixing of such remunerations to the Board. Remuneration of Auditors.
167. Every set of financial statements audited by the Company's Auditors and presented by the Board at a general meeting shall after approval at such meeting be conclusive except as regards any error discovered therein within three months of the approval thereof. Whenever any such error is discovered within that period, it shall forthwith be corrected, and the set of financial statements amended in respect of the error shall be conclusive. When financial statements to be deemed finally settled.

## Communication

168. Subject to compliance with the Relevant Regulations and in accordance with these Articles, any Corporate Communications to be sent or supplied by the Company shall be in writing, in any one or more languages, and may be sent or supplied:– Form of Corporate Communications.
- (i) in hard copy form;
  - (ii) in electronic form;
  - (iii) by electronic means; or
  - (iv) by making it available on a website.
- 168A. (A) Subject to the Relevant Regulations, Corporate Communications may be sent or supplied by the Company to a member:– Corporate Communications to members.
- (i) by hand or by sending it by pre-paid post, addressed to such member at his registered address as appearing in the register or by delivering or leaving it at such registered address as aforesaid;
  - (ii) by sending it in electronic form to such address as provided by the member to the Company in writing for such purpose;
  - (iii) by advertisement in English in at least one leading English language newspaper circulating generally in Hong Kong and in Chinese in at least one leading Chinese language newspaper circulating generally in Hong Kong, being in each case a newspaper specified in the list of newspapers issued and published in The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Gazette;
  - (iv) by making it available on a website;
  - (v) by any other means agreed in writing with the member; or
  - (vi) in such other manner as permitted under the Relevant Regulations.
- (B) A member may revoke his agreement (including an implied consent or a deemed consent) that Corporate Communications may be sent or supplied to such member in electronic form or by making it available on a website pursuant to Article 168A(A) by sending a notice of revocation to the Company as prescribed in the Relevant Regulations and in the manner as specified by the Company from time to time.
- (C) A member may request the Company to send or supply any Corporate Communications in hard copy form or in electronic form by sending a notice in writing to the Company as prescribed in the Relevant Regulations and in the manner as specified by the Company from time to time.
- 168B. (A) Subject to the Relevant Regulations, each member shall, from time to time as requested by the Company, notify the Company in writing an address for the purpose of receiving Corporate Communications in hard copy form or in electronic form. Address of member and failure to notify address.
- (B) The Company shall not be required to send or supply Corporate Communications in hard copy form or in electronic form to a member who has not notified the Company in writing an address for receiving Corporate Communications in hard copy form or in electronic form, as applicable.

- 168C. Subject to the Relevant Regulations, all Corporate Communications to be sent or supplied to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be sent or supplied to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the share to the exclusion of the other joint holder(s) and to the address notified by that first joint holder for the purpose of receiving Corporate Communications, and such Corporate Communications so sent or supplied shall be deemed to have been sent or supplied to all the holders of such share. Corporate Communications to joint holders.
169. (A) Save as otherwise expressly permitted in these Articles or the Statutes, any summons, notice, order or other document or information 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 by pre-paid post and properly addressed to the Company or to such officer at the registered office of the Company. Notices, documents and other information to the Company.
- (B) The Directors may from time to time specify the form and manner in which a notice, document or information may be sent to the Company by electronic means, including designating one or more electronic address(es) or electronic platform(s) for the receipt of the notice, document or information. A notice, document or information may be sent to the Company by electronic means only if it is sent in accordance with the requirements specified by the Directors.
- (C) Where the Directors permit a notice, document or information to be sent to the Company by electronic means and these Articles require such notice, document or information to be signed or authenticated by a member or other person, the Directors may prescribe such requirements or procedures as they think fit for verifying the authenticity or integrity of the notice, document or information. Any such notice, document or information must be signed or sufficiently authenticated in accordance with the prescribed requirements or procedures, failing which it shall be deemed not to have been received by the Company.
170. Subject to the Relevant Regulations, a Corporate Communication sent or supplied by or on behalf of the Company to a member:- Delivery of Corporate Communications.
- (A) if sent by pre-paid post and properly addressed, shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the second business day after the day on which the relevant Corporate Communication is posted. In providing such receipt, it shall be sufficient to prove that the relevant Corporate Communication was properly prepaid, addressed and posted;
- (B) if left at the registered address of the member and properly addressed, shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the day it was left. In proving such receipt, it shall be sufficient to prove that the relevant Corporate Communication was properly addressed;
- (C) if published by way of advertisement, shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the day it was published;
- (D) if sent by electronic means, other than by making it available on a website, shall be deemed to have been received by the member forty-eight hours after it was sent. In proving such receipt, it shall be sufficient to prove that the relevant Corporate Communication was properly addressed;
- (E) if made available by means of a website, shall be deemed to have been received by the member at the same time when it was first made available on a website; and
- (F) if sent by any other means agreed in writing by the member concerned, shall be deemed to have been received by the member when the Company has carried out the action as agreed with the member for that purpose.

171. Subject to compliance with the Relevant Regulations, a Corporate Communication may be sent or supplied by the Company to the person(s) entitled to a share in consequence of death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of a member in pursuance of these Articles in which the same might have been sent or supplied if the death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy had not occurred. Corporate Communications to persons entitled on death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of a member.
172. Any person who by operation of law, transfer or other means whatsoever shall become entitled to any share shall be bound by every Corporate Communication in respect of such share which prior to his name and address being entered on the register shall have been duly sent or supplied to the person from whom he derives his title to such share. Transferee to be bound by prior Corporate Communications.
173. Subject to compliance with the Relevant Regulations, Corporate Communications sent or supplied to any member in such manner in pursuance of these Articles shall, notwithstanding that such member be then deceased or bankrupt and whether or not the Company has notice of his death or bankruptcy, be deemed to have been duly sent or supplied in respect of any registered shares whether held solely or jointly with other persons by such member until some other person be registered in his stead as the holder or joint holder thereof, and such Corporate Communication so sent or supplied shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed sufficiently sent or supplied to his personal representatives and all persons (if any) jointly interested with him in any such shares. Corporate Communications valid though member deceased or bankrupt.
174. The signature to any Corporate Communications to be sent or supplied by the Company may be written, printed or made electronically and includes (without limitation) a digital signature. How Corporate Communications to be signed.

### Information

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

### Documents

176. Any Director or the Company Secretary or any person appointed by the Board for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Board or any committee of the Board and books, records, documents and accounts, relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts; and, where any books, records, documents and accounts are elsewhere than at the registered office, the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Board as aforesaid. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the Board or any committee of the Board which is certified as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such minutes or extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting. Authentication of documents.
177. The Company may destroy:— Destruction of documents.
- (a) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of such cancellation;
  - (b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of two years from the date such mandate, variation, cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;

- (c) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of six years from the date of registration; and
- (d) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the register is made at any time after the expiry of six years from the date any entry in the register was first made in respect of it;

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

### **Winding Up**

178. If the Company shall be wound up, the surplus assets remaining after payment to all creditors shall be divided among the members in proportion to the capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively, and if such surplus assets shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital, they shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively, but all subject to the rights of any shares which may be issued on special terms or conditions. Distribution of assets in winding up.
179. If the Company shall be wound up, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, not less than seventy-five per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting shall be required to approve a voluntary winding up of the Company. Winding up of the Company.
180. If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the law, divide among the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds and the liquidator may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members of different classes of members and the members within each class. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other assets upon which there is a liability. Assets may be distributed in specie.

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

### **Indemnity**

182. (A) Every Director or other officer or Auditors of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto, and no Director or other officer or Auditors shall be liable for any loss, damages or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, provided that this Article shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not avoided by the Companies Ordinance (including Sections 468 and 469 of the Companies Ordinance). Indemnity.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Companies Ordinance, if any Director or other person shall become personally liable for the payment of any sum primarily due from the Company, the Directors may execute or cause to be executed any mortgage, charge, or security over or affecting the whole or any part of the assets of the Company by way of indemnity to secure the Director or person so becoming liable as aforesaid from any loss in respect of such liability.
183. The Company shall have power to purchase and maintain for any Director, or other officer or Auditors of the Company:— Liability insurance.
- (a) insurance against any liability to the Company, a related company or any other party in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (save for fraud) of which he may be guilty in relation to the Company or a related company; and
- (b) insurance against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, taken against him for any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (including fraud) of which he may be guilty in relation to the Company or a related company.

For the purpose of this Article, "related company" means any company which is the Company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the Company's holding company.

### **Amendments to these Articles**

184. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, no Article shall be altered or amended and no new Article shall be made until the same has been approved by a special resolution of the members in general meeting.

