

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by a Special Resolution passed on 17th May, 2021)

OF

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited

中國銀行(香港)有限公司

(Formerly known as Po Sang Bank Limited 寶生銀行有限公司)

(Name changed on 3rd October, 2001)

Incorporated the 16th day of October, 1964

HONG KONG

No.: 10745
編號

(copy)

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
ON CHANGE OF NAME**

公司更改名稱
註冊證書

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I hereby certify that
本人謹此證明

PO SANG BANK LIMITED
(寶生銀行有限公司)

having by virtue of Section 4(1) of the Bank of China (Hong Kong)
已根據《中國銀行(香港)有限公司(合併)

Limited (Merger) Ordinance changed its name, is now incorporated
條例》第4(1)條將其名稱更改，該公司的註

under the name of
冊名稱現為

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
中國銀行(香港)有限公司

Issued by the undersigned on 3 October 2001.
本證書於二〇〇一年十月三日簽發。

(Sd.) Miss R. Cheung

MISS R. CHEUNG
for Registrar of Companies
Hong Kong
香港公司註冊處處長
(公司註冊主任張潔心代行)

No.: 10745

(COPY)

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY that

PO SANG BANK LIMITED

(寶生銀行有限公司)

is this day incorporated in Hong Kong under the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the Revised Edition, 1950, of the Laws of Hong Kong), and that this company is limited.

GIVEN under my hand this Sixteenth day of October One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-four.

(*Sd.*) J. A. H. Tilley
for Registrar of Companies,
Hong Kong.

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, CHAPTER 622

Company Limited by Shares

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by a Special Resolution passed on 17th May, 2021)

OF

Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited

中國銀行(香港)有限公司

(Name changed on 3rd October, 2001)

INTERPRETATION

1. (a) In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**Articles**” means these Articles of Association as amended from time to time;

“**Auditors**” means the auditors of the Company for the time being and from time to time;

“**black rainstorm warning**” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, Chapter 1 of the Laws of Hong Kong (as modified from time to time);

“**Board**” means the board of directors of the Company or the Directors present at a meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present;

“**business day**” means any day on which a recognised stock market in Hong Kong is open for the business of dealing in securities;

“**Company**” means Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited
中國銀行(香港)有限公司;

“**Director**” means a director of the Company for the time being and from time to time;

“**electronic communication**” means a communication sent, transmitted, conveyed and received by electronic transmission in any form through any medium;

“**gale warning**” has the meaning ascribed to it in the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance, Chapter 1 of the Laws of Hong Kong (as modified from time to time);

“**HK\$**” means Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong;

“**holder**”, in relation to any shares, means the Member whose name is entered in the Register as the holder of such shares;

“**Hong Kong**” means the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China;

“**hybrid meeting**” means a general meeting convened, held and conducted by (i) physical attendance and participation by Members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations and (ii) virtual attendance and participation by Members and/or proxies by means of electronic facilities;

“**Meeting Location**” has the meaning ascribed to it in Article 62A;

“**Member**” means a member of the Company;

“**Office**” means the registered office of the Company for the time being and from time to time;

“**Ordinance**” means the Companies Ordinance, Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong, as from time to time amended, replaced or re-enacted, and includes every other statute (including any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made pursuant thereto) incorporated therewith or substituted therefor, and in the case of any such substitution the references in these Articles to the provisions of the Ordinance shall be read as references to the provisions substituted therefor in the new ordinance and where the context requires, including its predecessor ordinance, namely the Companies Ordinance, Chapter 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong;

“**physical meeting**” means a general meeting convened, held and conducted by physical attendance and participation by Members and/or proxies at the Principal Meeting Place and/or where applicable, one or more Meeting Locations;

“**Principal Meeting Place**” has the meaning ascribed to it in Article 54;

“**Register**” means the register of Members;

“**Seal**” means the common seal of the Company or any official seal that the Company may be permitted to have under the Ordinance;

“**Secretary**” includes a temporary or assistant or deputy Secretary and any person appointed by the Board to perform any of the duties of the Secretary from time to time;

“**share**” means a share in the capital of the Company;

“**summary financial report**” has the meaning ascribed to it in section 357(1) of the Ordinance; and

“**in writing**” and “**written**” shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including references to electronic communication, an electronic record (within the meaning of the Electronic Transactions Ordinance, Chapter 553 of the Laws of Hong Kong (as modified from time to time)) and any mode of reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form.

- (b) In these Articles, if not inconsistent with the subject or context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and *vice versa* and words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter genders, respectively.
- (c) Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these Articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Ordinance or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these Articles becomes binding on the Company.
- (d) A reference herein to a “company” shall be deemed to include, where the context so admits, any partnership, association or other body of persons, whether or not incorporated, and, if incorporated, whether or not a company within the meaning of the Ordinance.
- (e) References herein to a meeting shall mean a meeting convened, held and conducted in any manner permitted by these Articles, and any Member or Director (including, without limitation, the chairman of such meeting) attending and participating at a meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Ordinance and other applicable laws and regulations and these Articles, and attend, participate, attending, participating, attendance and participation shall be construed accordingly.

- (f) References herein to a person’s participation in the business of a general meeting include without limitation and as relevant the right (including, in the case of such person being a corporation, through its duly authorised representative) to speak or communicate, vote (whether by electronic facilities or not), be represented by a proxy and have access in hard copy or electronic form to all documents which are required by the Ordinance and other applicable laws and regulations or these Articles to be made available at the meeting, and participate and participating in the business of a general meeting shall be construed accordingly.
- (g) References herein to electronic facilities include, without limitation, online platforms, website addresses, webinars, webcast, video or any form of conference call systems (telephone, video, web or otherwise).
- (h) References herein 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 applicable laws and regulations, by electronic signature or by any other method.
- (i) References herein to a document or notice, to the extent permitted by and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, include references to any information in visible form whether having physical substance or not.
- (j) The headings are inserted for convenience only and shall not affect the construction of these Articles.

BASIC INFORMATION OF THE COMPANY

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Company name | 2. The name of the Company is “Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited 中國銀行(香港)有限公司”. |
| Registered office | 3. The Office shall be at such place in Hong Kong as the Directors shall from time to time determine. |
| Company's objects | <p>4. The objects for which the Company is established are:-</p> <p>(1) To carry on in Hong Kong and in other places or countries and in all its branches and departments the business of banking of all kinds and to transact and do all matters and things incidental thereto, or which may at any time hereafter, at any place where the Company shall carry on business, be usually carried on as part of or in connection with, or which may be conducive to or be calculated to facilitate or render profitable the transaction of, the business of banking or dealing in money or securities of any kind; and, in addition to, and without prejudice to the generality of, the foregoing:</p> |

- (a) subject to applicable Hong Kong Ordinances and laws from time to time and for the time being in force (including the Legal Tender Notes Issue Ordinance, Chapter 65 of the Laws of Hong Kong (as modified from time to time)) in Hong Kong, producing, storing, distributing, issuing, re-issuing and/or circulating legal tender notes issued or deemed to be issued in the name of the Company payable to bearer on demand and carrying out any other business in connection with the issue of legal tender notes;
- (b) exchange and banking business;
- (c) issuing notes, borrowing, raising or taking up money;
- (d) lending or advancing, with or without security, money, securities and property;
- (e) granting or contracting for open general credits with or without security;
- (f) receiving money on deposit whether demand, time, savings or otherwise or current account at interest or otherwise;
- (g) making, drawing, accepting, endorsing, executing, issuing, discounting, buying, selling, exchanging, remitting and otherwise dealing with bills of exchange, promissory notes, coupons, compradore orders, native bank orders, drafts, bills of lading, warrants, bonds, debentures, certificates, scrips and other instruments and securities, whether transferable or negotiable or not;
- (h) granting, advising, confirming, negotiating, transferring, honouring, retiring, paying, dividing and issuing of all kinds of letters of credit and circular notes;
- (i) buying, selling and dealing in foreign exchange, bullion, platinum and other precious metals, diamonds and precious stones, jewellery plates and ornaments, specie and coin;
- (j) acquiring, holding, issuing on commission, underwriting and dealing with stocks, funds, shares, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, derivatives, futures, obligations, securities and investments of all kinds;
- (k) negotiating loans and advances;
- (l) collecting and transmitting money and securities and acting as agent for the receipt of money or of documents and for the delivery of documents;

- (m) receiving money, securities, documents, bullion, jewellery and any other valuables, goods, chattels, movable effects and personal property of every kind on deposit or for safe custody or otherwise;
- (n) carrying on all kinds of business of a savings bank;
- (o) letting safe deposit boxes;
- (p) buying and selling bank notes of all kinds;
- (q) issuing and transacting business in respect of all types of bankers cards and credit cards, whether issued by the Company or by any other person or company;
- (r) guaranteeing or otherwise accepting responsibility for the genuineness and validity of obligations, instruments, deeds and documents of all kinds;
- (s) guaranteeing or otherwise becoming responsible for the performance of obligations of contracts of every kind by any company or person;
- (t) granting indemnities against loss and risks of all kinds;
- (u) promoting, effecting, insuring, guaranteeing, underwriting, securing the subscription or placing of, subscribing or tendering for or procuring the subscription of, participating in, managing or carrying out any issue, public or private, of state, municipal or other loans, or of shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, derivatives, futures of any company, firm or person and lending money for the purposes of any such issue;
- (v) taking, accepting, enforcing, releasing, selling, realising, disposing of and converting into money or otherwise dealing with any real or personal property of whatever description, mortgaged, charged, pledged or hypothecated to the Company or taken by it in satisfaction, liquidation or payment of any debt or liability;
- (w) establishing branches, agencies or offices in any part of the world;
- (x) carrying on financial business and financial operations of all kinds including, without limitation, financing or assisting in the financing of the acquisition, hiring or sale of goods, articles or commodities of all and every kind, and the provision of services in connection therewith, whether by way of personal loan, hire purchase, instalment finance, deferred payment or otherwise, engaging in the business of commercial leasing, acquiring by assignment or otherwise, debts due and owing to any person or company and collecting such debts;

- (y) acting as managers of mutual funds, pension funds, unit trusts and investment trusts;
 - (z) maintaining accounts with and for customers of every kind, character or description whatsoever and doing anything incidental to the maintenance of such accounts;
 - (aa) carrying on the business of securitisation of mortgage, credit card or other receivables, and transacting and doing all matters and things incidental or conducive thereto;
 - (bb) managing movable and immovable property of all kinds; and
 - (cc) acting as agents, advisers or consultants in relation to the investment of money, and all insurance, pension and taxation matters, and generally transacting all agency, advisory and consultancy business of all kinds.
- (2) To carry on business as capitalists, financiers, concessionaires and general merchants and to undertake and carry on and execute all kinds of financial, commercial, trading and other operations.
 - (3) To carry on business as tourist agents and contractors, and to facilitate travelling, and to provide for tourists and travellers, and promote the provision of conveniences of all kinds in the way of tickets, through tickets, circular tickets, sleeping cars or berths, reserved places, hotel and lodging accommodation, guides, safe deposits, inquiry bureaus, libraries, lavatories, reading rooms, baggage, transport and otherwise.
 - (4) To carry on the business as transport agents, insurance agents, forwarding agents, warehousemen and other businesses which can conveniently be carried on in connection with the above.
 - (5) To carry on the business of a House and Estate Agent and a Broker of land and hereditaments, messuages and tenements, and any estates or interest therein respectively, in all or any of their respective branches, and especially to negotiate and arrange loans on land and hereditaments, messuages and tenements, and any estate or interest therein respectively, to manage estates and properties, improve and develop any such land by reclaiming, draining, planting, clearing and otherwise dealing with the same, and to construct, or procure the construction thereon, or on some part thereof, of all kinds of buildings, and to alter, pull down, rebuild, repair, maintain, decorate and furnish any buildings or erections situate on any such land.

- (6) To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, lands, buildings and hereditaments of any tenure or description situated in Hong Kong and elsewhere, and any estate and interest therein, and any rights, over or connected with lands, so situate, and to turn the same to account as may seem expedient, and in particular by preparing building sites, and by constructing and reconstructing, altering, improving, decorating, furnishing and maintaining offices, flats, houses, factories, warehouses, ships, wharves, buildings, works and conveniences of all kinds, and by consolidating, or connecting, or sub-dividing properties, and by leasing and disposing of the same.
- (7) To apply to and appear before any court, tribunal or other proper authority for any recommendation or order concerning lands and buildings; to pay compensation or other consideration to tenants and occupiers of such lands and buildings and generally to carry out or comply with any recommendation or order which may be made by any court, tribunal or other proper authority.
- (8) To manage land, buildings and other property situate as aforesaid, whether belonging to the Company or not, and to collect rents and income, and to supply tenants and occupiers and others with such conveniences and advantages as may seem expedient and generally to undertake the business of and act as land and estate agents.
- (9) To purchase for investment or resale, and to traffic in land, house and other property of any tenure and any interest therein, and to create, sell and deal in leasehold property of land or house or other property, or any interest therein, and generally to deal in, traffic by way of sale, exchange, or otherwise with land and house property and any other property whether real or personal.
- (10) To undertake and execute either alone or jointly with others and either in its own name or through or by means of a syndic or officer of or appointed by the Company or the office of Receiver or Manager for Debenture Holders or other Mortgagees, Custodian, Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Committee, Liquidator, Treasurer, Comptroller, Registrar, Accountant or Auditor, or any other office of trust or confidence, and to perform and discharge the duties incident to any such office, and to transact all kinds of business arising in connection therewith, and to keep for any company, corporation, government, state, principality, authority or body, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, any register relating to any real or personal property or to any stocks, funds, shares or securities, and to undertake any duties in relation thereto, or to the registration of transfers, assignments, mortgages, charges, cautions, deeds, documents or things, or the issue of certificates or otherwise.

- (11) To make deposits, enter into recognizances and bonds and otherwise give security for the due execution and performance whether by the Company or by any Syndic or Officer of the Company or by any other person, of the duties of Executors, Administrators, Trustees, Receivers, Managers, Committees or Liquidators, or any other duties, or any contracts, agreements, or obligations and generally to carry on, guarantee, fidelity or indemnity business of all kinds, and to effect counter guarantees.
- (12) To contract for public or private loans and to negotiate loans of every description.
- (13) To act as agents for any government or other authority and for public or private bodies or persons and to make such deposits with any Government, State or local authorities.
- (14) To act as agents for the sale and purchase of any stocks, shares or securities or for any other monetary or mercantile transaction.
- (15) To tender for and to farm revenues, taxes, privileges, dues, customs and duties of any state, municipality or person.
- (16) To guarantee or become liable for the payment of money or for the performance of any obligations and to furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment.
- (17) To carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable or more profitable any of the Company's property or rights.
- (18) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company in such manner as may from time to time be determined, and to hold any securities for investments so made to collect dividend and bonus or to realise the same and to re-invest the proceeds either by purchase of or loan upon real and personal property (including chattels real) and stocks, shares or securities or in such manner as may from time to time be determined.
- (19) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and to hold, sell, exchange, let, lease, turn to account, dispose of and deal in movable and immovable property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments and easements, shipping, shipbuilding, shipbreaking, salvage, aeronautic, aviation, agricultural, manufacturing, mining, industrial, and other business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, trade marks, copyrights, licences, or any secret or other process or information as to

any invention or otherwise, stocks, funds, shares, debentures, securities, tolls, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, books, debts and claims, and any interest in movable or immovable property, and claims against such property or against any persons or company, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired.

- (20) To accept payment of any property or rights sold, or otherwise disposed of or dealt with by the Company either in cash, by instalments, or otherwise, or in shares credited as fully or partly paid up in any company or companies, with or without deferred or preferential rights in respect of dividends or repayments of capital or otherwise, or by means of mortgages or by debentures, debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, or obligations or securities of any company or companies or partly in one mode and partly in another, and generally on such terms as the Company may determine.
- (21) To pay for any property or rights to be acquired by the Company either in cash or shares with or without preferred or deferred rights or by any securities which the Company has power to issue, and generally on such terms as the Company may determine.
- (22) To hold, maintain, improve and deal as may be expedient with any property which the Company may become entitled to by foreclosure or otherwise and for the purpose of better realising any security, to purchase the equity of redemption of or any share or other interest in any property upon which or upon any interest in which the Company may have a charge.
- (23) To borrow or raise money with or without security and to secure the payment of money or the performance of obligations for the purposes of the Company in such manner, and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular by the issue of bonds, mortgage or other debentures or debenture stock, or other securities, perpetual or otherwise, or by mortgages, scrips, certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purposes to charge all or any part of the undertaking and property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital, and either with or without participation in profits or voting power.
- (24) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any company and in particular in any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company.

- (25) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person, partnership or company carrying on any business which the Company is authorised to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company.
- (26) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property, rights, and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company.
- (27) To amalgamate with any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company. And to lend money to guarantee the contracts and to take or otherwise acquire shares or securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same.
- (28) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit and in particular for shares credited as fully or partly paid up, or debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.
- (29) To distribute, whether upon the winding-up of the Company or otherwise, all or any of the assets and property of the Company among the Members in specie or kind or otherwise. Distribution in specie or in kind
- (30) To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining any ordinance, enactment or any legislative authority, for enabling this or any other modification of this or any other company's constitution, or for any other purpose, and to oppose any legislation, proposals, proceedings, schemes or applications whether indicated in this paragraph or not which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice this or any other company, and to procure this or any other company to be legalised, registered, or incorporated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to, carry on operations.
- (31) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

- (32) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts, and conveniences to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Company or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful objects.
- (33) To pay all or any part of the expenses of, and preliminary and incidental to the promotion, formation, establishment and registration of the Company or of any other company promoted, formed, established or registered by or on behalf of the Company, and all commission, brokerage, discount, underwriting and other expenses lawfully payable which may be deemed expedient for taking, placing or underwriting all or any of the shares or debentures or other obligations of the Company, or of any company so promoted, formed, established or registered by the Company.
- (34) To take or concur in taking all such steps and proceedings as may seem best calculated to uphold and support the credit of the Company and to obtain and justify public confidence, and to avert or minimise financial disturbances which might affect the Company.
- (35) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.
- (36) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Limited liability

5. The liability of the Members of the Company is limited.

SHARE CAPITAL AND VARIATION OF RIGHTS

Maximum number of Shares

6. The maximum number of shares that the Company may issue is 100,000,000,000 shares.

Initial shareholding

7. The Company has issued one ordinary share to Chou Shih-Hua and one ordinary share to Wu Yu-Sum upon its formation as founder Members. The capital of such ordinary shares have been fully paid up.

Shares may be issued with special rights

8. Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, any share may be issued 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.

9. Subject to Sections 234 to 235 of the Ordinance, the Company may issue shares on the terms that they are, or at the option of the Company or the holder of the shares are liable, to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by these Articles. Shares may be redeemable
10. If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. To any such separate general meeting, all the provisions of these Articles as to general meetings of the Company shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the quorum thereof shall be not less than two persons holding or representing by proxy one-third of the issued shares of the class, and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll. Rights of Members may be modified
11. The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu therewith. Rights not varied by creation of further shares
12. The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by Section 148 of the Ordinance, provided that the percentage rate or the amount of the commission paid or agreed to be paid shall be disclosed in the manner required by the said Section and the commission shall not exceed the rate of 10% of the price at which the shares in respect whereof the same is paid are issued or an amount equal to 10% of such price (as the case may be). Such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other. The Company may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful. Commissions
13. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company shall not be bound by or be compelled in any way to recognise (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, further or partial interest in any share or (except only as by these Articles or by law otherwise provided) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder. Trust not recognized
14. Every person whose name is entered as a Member in the Register shall be entitled without payment to receive within two months after allotment or within ten business days after lodgment of transfer (or within such other period as the conditions of issue may provide) one certificate for all his shares or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment of HK\$5.00 for every certificate after the first or such lesser sum as the Directors may from time to time determine, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate, Issue of share certificate

and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders. Every certificate shall be under the Seal and shall specify the shares to which it relates and the amount paid up thereon.

Replacement
of share
certificate

15. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on payment of a fee of HK\$5.00 or such lesser sum and on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and the payment of out-of-pocket expenses of the Company in investigating evidence as the Directors think fit.

Financial
assistance

16. To the extent that the same is permitted by law, the Company may give financial assistance (including, but not limited to, financial assistance within the meaning of Section 274 of the Ordinance) for the purpose of the acquisition of shares in the Company or shares in the Company's holding company for the time being and such assistance may be given by any means howsoever permitted by law.

LIEN

Company to
have a
paramount
lien

17. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share, and the Company shall also have a first and paramount lien on all shares (other than fully paid shares) standing registered in the name of a single person for all moneys presently payable by him or his estate to the Company, but the Directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Article 17. The Company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends payable thereon.

Notice to pay
amount due

18. The Company may sell, in such manner as the Directors think fit, any shares on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until the expiration of 14 days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, has been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share or the person entitled thereto by reason of his death or bankruptcy.

Power to sale

19. To give effect to any such sale, the Directors may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares comprised in any such transfer, and he 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 sale
proceeds

20. The proceeds of the sale shall be received by the Company and applied in payment of such part of the amount in respect of which the lien exists as is presently payable, and the residue, if any, shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>21. The Directors may from time to time make calls upon the Members in respect of any moneys unpaid on issue price of the shares and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed times and each Member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment) pay to the Company at the time or times and place so specified the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Directors may determine.</p> | <p>Making a call</p> |
| <p>22. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call was passed and may be required to be paid by instalments.</p> | <p>When call deemed to have been made</p> |
| <p>23. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.</p> | <p>Joint holders of a call</p> |
| <p>24. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the sum from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at such rate not exceeding 10% per annum as the Directors may determine, but the Directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.</p> | <p>Interest on call payable</p> |
| <p>25. Any sum which by the terms of issue of a share becomes payable on allotment or at any fixed date shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which by the terms of issue the same becomes payable, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.</p> | <p>Other amount payable as if a call</p> |
| <p>26. The Directors may, on the issue of shares, differentiate between the holders as the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.</p> | <p>Differentiate call holders</p> |
| <p>27. The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any Member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him, and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become payable) pay interest at such rate not exceeding (unless the Company in general meeting otherwise directs) 8% per annum as may be agreed between the Directors and the Member paying such sum in advance.</p> | <p>Payment in advance of a call</p> |

TRANSFER OF SHARES

- Form of transfer 28. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain a holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect thereof.
- Form of transfer 29. Subject to such of the restrictions of these Articles as may be applicable, any Member may transfer all or any of his shares by instrument in writing in any usual or common form or any other form which the Directors may approve.
- Refusal to register 30. The Directors may, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, at any time in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor decline to register any transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share).
- Grounds for refusal to register 31. The Directors may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:
- (a) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer; and
 - (b) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share.
- Refusal to register 32. If the Directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within ten business days after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to the transferor and transferee notice of the refusal.
- Closing of transfer books 33. The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine, provided that such registration shall not be suspended in any year for more than 30 days or, where the period for closing the Register is extended in respect of that year under the Ordinance, for more than that extended period.
- Evidence of grant of probate 34. The Company shall be entitled to charge a fee not exceeding HK\$5.00 on the registration of every probate, letters of administration, certificate of death or marriage, power of attorney or other instrument.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- Transmission on death 35. In case of the death of a Member, the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint holder, and the legal personal representatives of the deceased where he was a sole holder, 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 joint holder from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him with other persons.

36. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member may, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time properly be required by the Directors 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, but the Directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by that Member before his death or bankruptcy, as the case may be. Notice of election
37. If the person so becoming entitled elects to be registered himself, he shall deliver or send to the Company a notice in writing signed by him stating that he so elects. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall testify his election by executing to that person a transfer of the share. 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 or bankruptcy of the Member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer signed by that Member. Rights of electee
38. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled as if he were the registered holder of the share, except that he shall not before being registered as a Member in respect of the share be entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company, provided that the Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share, and if the notice is not complied with within 90 days, the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other moneys payable in respect of the shares until the requirements of the notice have been complied with. Rights of unregistered executors and trustees
39. Any person to whom the right to any shares in the Company has been transmitted by operation of law shall, if the Directors refuse to register the transmission, be entitled to call on the Directors to furnish within 28 days a statement of the reasons for the refusal. Refusal to register

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

40. If a Member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued. Directors may require payment of call with interest and expenses

- Notice requiring payment to contain certain particulars
41. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of 14 days from the date of service of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time appointed the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- Consequences of non-compliance with notice requiring payment
42. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.
- Disposal of forfeited shares
43. A forfeited share may be cancelled or be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the Directors think fit, and at any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit.
- Holders of forfeited shares remain liable for moneys due
44. 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, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company has received payment in full of all such moneys in respect of the shares.
- Evidence of forfeiture
45. A statutory declaration that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale or disposition thereof and 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.
- Non-payment equals forfeiture
46. The provisions of these Articles as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

- Company may increase its capital
47. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase the maximum number of shares that the Company may issue to a number as the resolution shall prescribe.

48. The Company may by ordinary resolution:
- (a) increase its share capital by allotting and issuing new shares in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance;
 - (b) increase its share capital without allotting and issuing new shares, if the funds or other assets for the increase are provided by the Members of the Company;
 - (c) capitalize its profits, with or without allotting and issuing new shares;
 - (d) allot and issue bonus shares with or without increasing its share capital;
 - (e) convert all or any of its shares into a larger or smaller number of shares; or
 - (f) 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 that have been forfeited.
49. The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital or any other undistributable reserve in any manner and with, and subject to, any incident authorised, and consent required, by the Ordinance.

Alteration of share capital

Reduction of share capital

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

50. At any time while the Company is an unlisted company within the meaning of the Ordinance, it may, subject to sections 244 to 256 of the Ordinance, purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares).

Purchase of own shares (unlisted companies)

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

51. Subject to Section 140 of the Ordinance, all shares from time to time unissued shall be at the disposal of the Directors who may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons at such times and on such terms as they think fit.

Allotment and issue of shares

GENERAL MEETINGS

52. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, the Company shall, in respect of each financial year, hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other general meetings in that year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it, and not more than six months shall elapse after the end of its accounting reference period by reference to which the financial year is to be determined. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint.

Annual general meetings

Directors may convene a general meeting

53. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, convene a general meeting, and general meetings shall also be convened on such requisition, or in default may be convened by such requisitionists, as provided by Section 565 of the Ordinance. If at any time there are not within Hong Kong sufficient Directors capable of acting to form a quorum, any Director or any two Members may convene a general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings be convened by the Directors.

53A. All general meetings (including an annual general meeting, any adjourned meeting or postponed meeting) may be held as a physical meeting in any part of the world (except that the Principal Meeting Place shall be a location in Hong Kong) and at one or more locations as provided in Article 62A, or as a hybrid meeting as may be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Length and contents of notice

54. An annual general meeting and a meeting convened for the passing of a special resolution shall be convened by 21 days' notice in writing at the least, and a meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting shall be called by 14 days' notice in writing at the least. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which notice is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given and shall specify (a) the place of the meeting (and if there is more than one meeting location as determined by the Board pursuant to Article 62A, the principal place of the meeting (which shall be a location in Hong Kong (the "Principal Meeting Place")) and the other place or places of the meeting); (b) the day and the hour of meeting; and (c) the resolutions to be considered and the general nature of that business, and shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are under these Articles entitled to receive such notices from the Company. If the general meeting is to be a hybrid meeting, the notice shall include a statement to that effect and with details of the electronic facilities for attendance and participation by electronic means at the meeting or where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting.

Notice of special resolution

55. The notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such, and the notice convening a meeting to pass a special resolution shall include the text of the resolution and specify the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution. There shall appear on every such notice with reasonable prominence a statement that a Member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint one or more proxy or proxies to attend and vote instead of him and that a proxy need not be a Member.

56. A meeting of the Company shall, notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in these Articles, be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:
- (a) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the Members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the Members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95% of the total voting rights of all the Members of the meeting.

Consent to shorter notice

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

Notice to be given to all Members and auditor, and effect of omission

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

58. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of Members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business and continues to be present until the conclusion of the meeting. Save as herein otherwise provided, two Members present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.
59. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of Members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place(s) and in the same form and manner, or to such other day and at such other time and place(s) and in such form and manner as the Directors may determine, and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the Members or Member 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.
60. The chairman, if any, of the Board shall preside as chairperson at every general meeting of the Company, or if there is no such chairman, or if he is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act or is absent from Hong Kong or has given notice to the Company of his intention not to attend the meeting, the Directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

Quorum of general meeting

If quorum not present what shall be done

Chairperson of general meeting

Member to be chairperson

61. If at any meeting no Director is willing to act as chairperson or if no Director is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Members present shall choose one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

Adjournment of meeting

62. Subject to Article 62C, the chairperson may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time (or indefinitely) and/or from place to place(s) and/or from one form to another (a physical meeting or a hybrid meeting) as the meeting shall determine, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting specifying the details as set out in Article 54 shall be given 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, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

62A. (a) The Board may, in its absolute discretion, arrange for persons entitled to attend a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of electronic facilities at such location or locations (the “**Meeting Location(s)**”) determined by the Board in its absolute discretion. Any Member or any proxy attending and participating in such way or any Member or any proxy participating in a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting.

(b) All general meetings are subject to the following:

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

(ii) Members present in person (or in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy at a Meeting Location and/or Members participating in a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be counted in the quorum for and entitled to vote at the meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid provided that the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate electronic facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that Members at all Meeting Locations and Members participating in a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities are able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;

- (iii) where Members attend a meeting by being present in person (or in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy at one of the Meeting Locations and/or where Members participate in a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities, a failure (for any reason) of the electronic facilities or communication equipment, or any other failure in the arrangements for enabling those in a Meeting Location other than the Principal Meeting Place to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened or in the case of a hybrid meeting, the inability of one or more Members (in the case of Members being corporations, their duly authorised representatives) or proxies to access, or continue to access, the electronic facilities despite adequate electronic facilities having been made available, shall not affect the validity of the meeting or the resolutions passed, or any business conducted there or any action taken pursuant to such business provided that there is a quorum present throughout the meeting; and
- (iv) if any of the Meeting Locations is outside Hong Kong and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, the provisions of these Articles concerning the service and giving of notice for the meeting, and the time for lodging proxies, shall apply by reference to the Principal Meeting Place.

62B. The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may from time to time make arrangements for managing attendance and/or participation and/or voting at the Principal Meeting Place and/or any Meeting Location(s) and/or participation and/or voting in a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities (whether involving the issue of tickets or some other means of identification, passcode, seat reservation, electronic voting or otherwise) as it/he shall in its/his absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time change any such arrangements, provided that a Member who, pursuant to such arrangements, is not permitted to attend, in person (or in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy, at any Meeting Location shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other Meeting Locations, and the entitlement of any Member so to attend the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at such Meeting Location or Meeting Locations shall be subject to any such arrangement as may be for the time being in force and by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting stated to apply to the meeting.

62C. If it appears to the chairman of the general meeting that:

- (a) the electronic facilities at the Principal Meeting Place or at such other Meeting Location(s) at which the meeting may be attended have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Article 62A(a) or are otherwise not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the notice of the meeting; or
- (b) in the case of a hybrid meeting, electronic facilities being made available by the Company have become inadequate; or
- (c) it is not possible to ascertain the view of those present or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity to communicate and/or vote at the meeting; or
- (d) there is violence or threat of violence, unruly behaviour or other disruption occurring at the meeting or it is not possible to secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;

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

62D. The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction the Board or the chairman of the meeting, as the case may be, considers appropriate to ensure the security and orderly conduct of a meeting (including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be produced by those attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into the meeting place, determining the number and frequency of and the time allowed for questions that may be raised at a meeting). Members shall also comply with all requirements or restrictions imposed by the owner of the premises at which the meeting is held. Any decision made under this Article shall be final and conclusive and a person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements, requirements or restrictions may be refused entry to the meeting or ejected (physically or electronically) from the meeting.

62E. If, after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Board, in its absolute discretion, considers that it is inappropriate, impracticable, unreasonable or undesirable for any reason to hold the general meeting on the date or at the time or place or by means of electronic facilities specified in the notice calling the meeting, it may (a) postpone the meeting to another date

and/or time, and/or (b) change the place and/or electronic facilities and/or form of the meeting (including, without limitation, a physical meeting or a hybrid meeting), without approval from Members. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Board shall have the power to provide in every notice calling a general meeting the circumstances in which such a change or postponement 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 in force at any time on the day of the meeting. This Article shall be subject to the following:

- (a) when either (i) a meeting is postponed, or (ii) there is a change in the place and/or electronic facilities and/or form of the meeting, subject to and without prejudice to Article 62, unless already specified in the original notice of the meeting, the Board shall fix the date, time, place (if applicable) and electronic facilities (if applicable) for the changed or postponed meeting, specify the date and time by which proxies shall be submitted in order to be valid at such changed or postponed meeting (provided that any proxy submitted for the original meeting shall continue to be valid for the changed or postponed meeting unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy), and shall give Members reasonable notice (given the circumstances) of such details in such manner as the Board may determine; and
- (b) notice of the business to be transacted at the changed or postponed meeting shall not be required, nor shall any accompanying documents be required to be recirculated, provided that the business to be transacted at the changed or postponed meeting is the same as that set out in the original notice of general meeting circulated to Members.

62F. All persons seeking to attend and participate in a hybrid meeting shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable them to do so. Subject to Article 62C, any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting by way of electronic facilities shall not invalidate the proceedings of and/or resolutions passed at that meeting.

62G. Without prejudice to other provisions in Articles 62A to 62F, a physical meeting may also be held by means of telephone, electronic or such other communication facilities as shall permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

- How questions decided and how poll demanded
63. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is demanded either by the chairperson of the meeting or 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 having the right to vote at the meeting.
- Declaration of chairperson final and conclusive
64. Unless a poll is so demanded, a declaration by the chairperson 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 of or against such resolution.
- Withdraw poll demand
65. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
- Deemed resolution by poll
66. Except as provided in Article 68, if a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner (including, without limitation, through electronic voting) as the chairperson directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
- Chairperson to have casting vote
67. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairperson 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.
- Proceeding at poll
68. A poll demanded on the election of a chairperson or on a question of adjournment or postponement shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the chairperson of the meeting directs, and any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with pending the taking of the poll.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

- Voting rights of members
69. Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, on a show of hands every Member present in person (or in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) shall have one vote, and on a poll every Member shall have one vote for each 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). Votes (whether on a show of hands or a poll) may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Directors or the chairman of the meeting may determine.

70. In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register. Joint holder votes
71. 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. Voting rights of lunatic or minor Members
72. No Member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid. Not entitled to vote until all call paid
73. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairperson of the meeting, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. Qualification Member
74. If at any general meeting any error is made in the counting of votes whether by failure to count any vote which ought to have been counted or by counting votes which ought not to have been counted, the error shall not vitiate the result of the voting unless it is pointed out at the same meeting and is, in the opinion of the chairperson of the meeting, of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the result of the voting. Voting error
75. On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy. 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. Voting by proxy
76. The instrument appointing a proxy may be in any usual or common form or in any other form which the Directors may approve and shall be in writing and if the Board in its absolute discretion so determines, may be contained in an electronic communication, and: (a) if in writing but not contained in an electronic communication, under the hand of the appointor or of his duly appointed attorney or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or duly authorised attorney or representative; or (b) in the case of an appointment in writing and contained in an electronic communication, submitted by or on behalf of the appointor, subject to applicable laws and regulations, and such terms and conditions and authenticated in such manner as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine. A proxy may be in the form of a facsimile or other form of electronic communication sent by the appointor or, if the appointor is a corporation, an officer or duly authorised attorney or representative of the Form of instrument of proxy

appointor and no objection shall be taken to a proxy unless raised at the meeting. A proxy shall have the same powers to vote and speak at a meeting of the Company as a Member present in person (or in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative). A proxy need not be a Member.

Designation
of electronic
address or
electronic
means of
submission

76A. The Company may, in its absolute discretion, designate from time to time an electronic address or an electronic means of submission for the receipt of any document or information relating to proxies for a general meeting (including any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, an appointment of proxy (whether or not required under these Articles) and the notice of termination of the authority of a proxy). If such electronic address or electronic means of submission is provided, the Company shall be deemed to have agreed that any such document or information (relating to proxies as aforesaid) may be sent by electronic means to that address or by such electronic means of submission, subject as hereafter provided and subject to any other limitations or conditions or requirements specified by the Company when providing the electronic address or electronic means of submission. Without limitation, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address or electronic means of submission may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses or electronic means of submission for different purposes. 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 via its designated electronic means of submission provided in accordance with this Article or if no electronic address or electronic means of submission is so designated by the Company for the receipt of such document or information.

Appointment
of proxy

77. The instrument appointing a proxy and, if the Directors so required, the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, does not take effect unless the notice is received by the Company (whether it is deposited at the Office or at such other place within Hong Kong stated in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company, or sent via an electronic address or electronic means of submission specifically designated for the purpose of receiving such instrument, power of attorney or authority and notarially certified copy of such power of attorney or authority in accordance with Article 76A as stated in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company subject to applicable laws and regulations, and such terms and conditions and authenticated in such manner as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine):

- (a) for a general meeting or adjourned general meeting or postponed general meeting, at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting (or such later time as the Directors shall determine); and
 - (b) for a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at least 24 hours before the time appointed for taking the poll (or such later time as the Directors shall determine).
78. (a) An instrument of proxy may be revoked by forwarding to the Company a notice in writing signed by or on behalf of the person who issued or authorised the issue of the instrument of proxy. A notice revoking the appointment only takes effect if it is received by the Company (whether it is deposited at the Office or at such other place within Hong Kong stated in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company, or sent via an electronic address or electronic means of submission specifically designated for the purpose of receiving such notice of revocation in accordance with Article 76A as stated in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company subject to applicable laws and regulations, and such terms and conditions and authenticated in such manner as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine):
- (i) for a general meeting or adjourned general meeting or postponed general meeting, at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting (or such later time as the Director shall determine) ; and
 - (ii) for a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at least 24 hours before the time appointed for taking the poll (or such later time as the Director shall determine).
- (b) A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the appointment of the proxy is executed, or transfer of the shares in respect of which the proxy is given, provided no intimation in writing of the revocation or transfer shall have been received by the Company (whether it is deposited at the Office or at such other place within Hong Kong stated in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company, or sent via an electronic address or electronic means of submission specifically designated for the purpose of receiving such intimation in writing in accordance with Article 76A as stated in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company subject to applicable laws and regulations, and such terms and conditions and authenticated in such manner as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine):

Proxy may be
revoked

Vote still valid
despite
revocation of
authority

- (i) for a general meeting or adjourned general meeting or postponed general meeting, at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting (or such later time as the Directors shall determine); and
- (ii) for a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at least 24 hours before the time appointed for taking the poll (or such later time as the Directors shall determine).

Deemed authority

79. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

Written resolution of Members

80. A resolution in writing signed by all the Members for the time being entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings shall be as valid and effectual as if it 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 purpose of this Article. Any such resolution may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more Members. A resolution which is signed and sent by facsimile message or other electronic communication which is sent by a Member will for the purpose of this Article 80 be treated as being signed by the Member sending it.

REPRESENTATIVES OF CORPORATION

Corporate Member may appoint representative

81. Any corporation which is a Member may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative in connection with the affairs of the Company at any meeting of the Company or of any class of Members, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member.

DIRECTORS

Minimum number of Directors
Number of Directors

82. The number of the Directors shall not be less than two.

83. The Company may at any time by ordinary resolution establish a maximum number of Directors and may from time to time and at any time by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the maximum and minimum numbers of Directors, but there shall always be at least two Directors.

Company may appoint Director by ordinary resolution

84. The Company may by ordinary resolution at any time and from time to time appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors.

85. The Directors shall have power at any time and from time to time to appoint any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors, provided that as a result the total number of Directors shall not at any time be more than the maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these Articles and any Director appointed to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board shall respectively hold office only until the next following general meeting of the Company or 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 each annual general meeting.

Director may appoint Directors

86. The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between him and the Company (but without prejudice to any right to damages for termination of such agreement not in accordance with the terms thereof), and may, if thought fit, by ordinary resolution, appoint another person in his stead.

Resolution to remove director

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

87. Subject to the other provisions of these Articles, any Director elected or re-elected by the Company shall be elected for a term which is no longer than the period expiring at the conclusion of the annual general meeting of the Company held in the third year following the year of his election or re-election and, for the avoidance of doubt, on expiry of his term, he shall be deemed a retiring Director. The retiring Directors shall be eligible for re-election. The Company at any general meeting at which any Directors retire may fill the vacated offices.

Rotation and retirement of Directors

88. No person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless (a) there shall have been lodged at the Office or at the head office of the Company a notice in writing signed by a Member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also a notice signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected; and (b) there is deposited or tendered with the aforesaid notices a sum reasonably sufficient to meet the Company's expenses in giving effect thereto. The period during which the aforesaid notices may be given will be at least seven days. Such period will commence on the day after the despatch of the notice of the meeting for which such notices are given and end no later than seven days prior to the date of such meeting.

Member may propose person for election as Director

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

89. In addition to any remuneration payable to a Director for his services to the Company as an executive of the Company, each Director shall be entitled to such fees for his services as a Director as may be determined by the Company by ordinary resolution and such remuneration shall be divided among the

Remuneration of Directors

Directors as they may agree or, in default of agreement, equally. Such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day. The Directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any Committee of the Directors or general meetings of the Company or in connection with the business of the Company.

DIRECTORS' SHARE QUALIFICATION

Directors' share qualification

90. The share holding qualification for Directors may be fixed by the Company by ordinary resolution, and unless and until so fixed no qualification shall be required.

BORROWING POWERS

Directors borrowing powers

91. The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock, and, subject to Section 140 of the Ordinance and Article 8, convertible debentures and convertible debenture stock, and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

Power of directors

92. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the Ordinance or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the Company by resolution or in general meeting, subject, nevertheless, to any of these Articles, to the provisions of the Ordinance and to such directions (being not inconsistent with these Articles or the aforesaid provisions) as may be given by the Company in general meeting, but no direction given by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that direction had not been given.

Power to appoint attorneys

93. The Directors may from time to time and at any time by power of attorney appoint any company, firm, person or body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, 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 Directors under these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and any such powers of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of person dealing with any such attorney as the Directors may think fit and may also authorise any such attorney to delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.

94. The Company may exercise the powers conferred upon the Company by Sections 313 and 636 of the Ordinance with regard to the keeping of a branch register, and the Directors may (subject to the provisions of those Sections) make and vary such regulations as they may think fit respecting the keeping of any such register. Power to keep register
95. A Director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a transaction, arrangement or contract or a proposed transaction, arrangement or contract with the Company that is significant in relation to the Company's business and the Director's interest is material shall declare the nature and extent of his interest at a meeting of the Directors in accordance with Sections 536 to 538 of the Ordinance. Declaration or disclosure of Director's interest
96. Notwithstanding his interest, a Director shall be entitled to vote in respect of any transaction, arrangement or contract in which he is directly or indirectly interested, including in particular the appointment of himself or any other Director to any office or place of profit under the Company and the terms of any such appointment, and to be counted in reckoning whether a quorum is present at any meeting whereat any such matter is considered or decided. Director shall not vote in case of material interest except for the following matters
97. A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of Auditors) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and on such terms (as to remuneration and otherwise) as the Directors may determine and no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either with regard to his tenure of any such other office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such transaction, arrangement or contract entered into by or on behalf of the Company 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 for any profit realised by any such transaction, arrangement or contract, by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relation thereby established. Director may hold other office under the Company and may contract with the Company subject to disclosure of interest
98. A Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company, and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director, provided that nothing herein contained shall authorise a Director or his firm to act as Auditors. Director may not act as auditor
99. A Director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as shareholder or otherwise, and, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, no such Director shall be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by him as a director or officer of, or from his interest in, such other company unless the Company in general meeting otherwise directs. Director of another company

Director's duty to provide benefits to the company

100. The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company of establishing, supporting or aiding in the establishment and support of any association, institution, fund, trust or convenience and of granting or paying gratuities, pensions, allowances or bonuses and of paying premiums or other payments towards insurance for the purchase or provision of any such gratuity, pension, allowance or bonus. A Director shall be entitled to retain any benefit recovered by him by reason of the exercise of any such powers and may vote in favour of the exercise of any of such powers, and be counted in reckoning whether a quorum is present at any meeting whereat any such matter is considered or decided, notwithstanding that he is or may become interested therein.

Director's duty in handling money

101. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Directors shall from time to time by resolution determine.

Minutes

102. The Directors shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose of:

- (a) all appointments of officers made by the Directors;
- (b) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any Committee of the Directors; and
- (c) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company, and of the Directors, and of Committees of the Directors.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

How Directors disqualified

103. The office of any Director shall be vacated if the Director:

- (a) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
- (b) becomes prohibited from being a Director under law or by reason of any court order;
- (c) becomes of unsound mind and the Directors have resolved that he is incapable of properly exercising his functions as Director;
- (d) resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company sent by post to or left at the Office; or
- (e) is removed by an ordinary resolution of the Company.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

104. Each Director shall have the power to appoint any person to be his alternate Director and may at his discretion remove such alternate Director. If such alternate Director is not another Director, such appointment, unless previously approved by the Board, shall have effect only upon and subject to it being so approved. Appointment of alternate directors
105. An alternate Director shall, if his appointor so requests, be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Board or of committees of the Board to the same extent as, but in lieu of, the Director appointing him and shall be entitled to such extent to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these Articles shall apply as if he were a Director. Alternate to act as director
106. The signature of an alternate Director to any resolution in writing of the Board or a committee of the Board shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as the signature of his appointor. A written notification of confirmation of such resolution in writing signed by the alternate Director shall be deemed to be his signature to such resolution in writing for the purpose of this Article. Voting and signing of resolution by alternate Director
107. Every person acting as an alternate Director shall have one vote for each Director for whom he acts as alternate (in addition to his own vote if he is also a Director). Additional vote for director
108. Every person acting as an alternate Director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate Director and remuneration) be subject in all respects to the provisions of these Articles relating to Directors and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the Director appointing him. The Director appointing him shall not be vicariously liable for any tort committed by the alternate Director while acting in the capacity of the alternate Director. Alternate Director not agent of Director appointing him
109. An alternate Director may be paid reasonable expenses and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a Director but shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any fee in his capacity as an alternate Director. Reasonable expenses and indemnity
110. An alternate Director shall ipso facto cease to be an alternate Director if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a Director provided that, if at any meeting any Director retires but is re-elected at the same time, any appointment made by him pursuant to Article 104 which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force as though he had not retired. Cessation or retirement of Director appointing him

Appointments and revocations of alternates to be in writing

111. All appointment or removal of an alternate Director shall be effected by notice in writing signed by the appointor and delivered to the Office or tendered at a meeting of the Board, or in any manner approved by the Board.

Rights of an alternate

112. An alternate Director shall not require any share qualification but a general alternate by virtue of his office shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares of the Company whether or not he is entitled to attend by virtue of a holding of shares.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

How matters decided and how meetings held

113. The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes, the chairperson shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Directors.

Notice of Board meetings

114. Notice of a meeting of Directors shall be deemed to be duly given to a Director if it is given to him personally, in writing or by word of mouth, or sent to him at his last known address or any other address (including an electronic address) given by him to the Company for this purpose. A Director absent or intending to be absent from Hong Kong may request the Board that notices of Board meetings shall during his absence be sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address (including an electronic address) given by him to the Company for this purpose, but such notices need not be given any earlier than notices given to Directors not so absent and in the absence of any such request, it shall not be necessary to give notice of a Board meeting to any Director who is for the time being absent from Hong Kong. A Director may waive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively.

Meetings may take place in more than one location

115. A meeting of the Directors or of a Committee of the Directors may take place without the Directors being physically present together if a quorum for such a meeting communicates by means of conference telephone or other communication equipment whereby all persons participating in the meeting can hear and speak to one another.

Quorum at meetings

116. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Directors may be fixed by the Directors, and unless so fixed shall be two.

Vacancy in the board

117. The 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, the Directors or Director may and shall act, notwithstanding that there shall not be a quorum, 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.

118. The Directors may elect a chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office, but if no such chairman is elected, or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting. Chairman of Board meetings
119. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to Committees consisting of one or more persons as they think fit; any Committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors. All references in these Articles to a Committee or a Committee of the Directors shall mean a Committee formed under this Article 119. Power to appoint committees and to delegate
120. A Committee may elect a chairperson of its meetings; if no such chairperson is elected, or if at any meeting the chairperson is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting. Chairperson of a committee
121. A Committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in the case of an equality of votes the chairperson shall have a second or casting vote. Proceedings of committee
122. All acts done by any meeting of the Directors or of a Committee of Directors or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Director or person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, or was not entitled to vote on the matter in question, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director and was entitled to vote on the matter in question. Acts of Directors or committee member valid notwithstanding defective appointment etc.
123. A resolution in writing signed by a majority of all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Directors or signed by a majority of all the members of a Committee of the Directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors or of that Committee, as the case may be, duly convened and held. A written resolution of confirmation of such resolution in writing signed by a Director or his alternate Director or, as the case may be, a member of such committee shall be deemed to be his signature to such resolution in writing for the purpose of this Article. Any such resolution may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more Directors and the signature of a general alternate shall be as effectual as that of his appointor. A resolution which is signed and sent by facsimile message or other electronic communication which is sent by a Director will for the purpose of this Article 123 be treated as being signed by the Director sending it. Written resolution of Directors or members of committee

Resolution
over
telephone

124. A resolution in writing agreed to over the telephone by each Director or each member of a Committee of the Directors or his alternate for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of Directors or of the Committee (or by such of those Directors or members of the Committee or their alternates as have not signed such resolution in writing) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors or of the Committee duly convened and held. A memorandum of agreement naming each Director, member of the Committee or alternate who agreed to such resolution over the telephone shall be prepared and signed by any Director, member of the Committee or alternate, or by the Secretary, and entered in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Directors or the Committee, and when so entered shall be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Directors may
appoint chief
executive

125. The Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of chief executive, executive director or to any other office or employment under the Company (except that of Auditors) for such period and on such terms as they think fit, and may also allow any person appointed to be a Director to continue in any other office or employment held by him before he was so appointed, and, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into in any particular case, may revoke such appointment.

Directors to
decide a
director's
remuneration

126. Subject to outstanding agreements, the remuneration of any chief executive, executive director or person holding such office or employment for his services as such shall be determined by the Directors and may be of any description and (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) may include his admission to or retention of membership of any schemes, funds or policies instituted, financed or contributed to by the Company or any subsidiary thereof for the provision of pensions, life assurance or other benefits for Directors or their dependants, or for the payment of pension or other benefits to him or his dependants on or after retirement or death, irrespective of membership of any such scheme or fund.

Directors may
confer power
on chief
executive, etc.

127. The Directors may entrust to and confer upon a chief executive, executive director or other office holder any of the powers exercisable by them upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they may think fit, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers, and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

SECRETARY

Appointment
of secretary

128. The Directors may from time to time and at any time remove any person from the office of Secretary and appoint another to that office. The remuneration and other terms of service of the Secretary shall be determined by the Directors.

129. A provision of the Ordinance or these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as, or in place of, the Secretary. Avoidance of acts done by person in dual capacity as director and secretary

OFFICE

130. The Directors may from time to time change the location of the Office. Registered office

SEAL

131. The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal, which shall only be used by the authority of the Directors or of a Committee of the Directors authorised by the Directors in that behalf, and every instrument to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed by a Director and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by a second Director or by some other person appointed by the Directors for the purpose. Authority to use Seal
132. The Directors may exercise the powers conferred on the Company by the Ordinance with regard to the adoption of an official seal for use abroad. Official seal for use abroad

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVES

133. The Company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors. Company may declare dividends
134. The Directors may from time to time pay to the Members such interim dividends as appear to the Directors to be justified by the profits of the Company.
135. No dividend shall be paid otherwise than out of profits available for distribution. Prohibition of certain distributions
136. The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Directors, be applicable for any 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 Directors may from time to time think fit. The Directors may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which they think it prudent not to divide. Apportionment of dividends

Dividend in proportion to amount paid up

137. 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 on the shares in respect whereof the dividend is paid, but no amount paid or credited as paid on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Article 137 as paid on the share. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid, but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividends as from a particular date such share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

Deduction from dividend on any call outstanding

138. The Directors may deduct from any dividend payable to any Member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to the shares of the Company.

Permitted forms of distribution

139. Any general meeting declaring a dividend or bonus may direct payment of such dividend or bonus wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or debenture stock of any other company or in any one or more of such ways, and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution, and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates and 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 vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Directors.

Payment of dividend by cheque or warrant

140. Any dividends, bonus, interest or other moneys payable in cash in respect of shares shall be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post directed to the registered address of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of that one of the joint holders who is first named in the Register or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends, bonuses, interest or other moneys payable in respect of the shares held by them as joint holders.

No interest on dividend

141. No dividend shall bear interest against the Company.

ACCOUNTS

Proper books of account to be kept

142. The Directors shall cause proper books of account to be kept and such other books and registers as are necessary to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance.

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| 143. The books of account shall be kept at the Office or, subject to Section 374 of the Ordinance, at such other place or places as the Directors think fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors. | Location of books |
| 144. The Directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them will be open to the inspection of Members not being Directors, and no Member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account, book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting. | Right to inspect books |
| 145. The Directors shall from time to time, in accordance with Sections 357 and 429 of the Ordinance, cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in general meeting such reporting documents for a financial year including, the financial statements, the directors' report, the auditor's report and reports as are referred to in those Sections. | Profit and loss accounts and balance sheets |
| 146. A copy of either (i) every reporting document as described in Article 146 (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting, together with a copy of the reporting documents or (ii) the summary financial report, shall not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting be sent to every Member, and every holder of debentures, of the Company and to all persons other than Members or holders of debentures of the Company, being persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company, provided that this Article 146 shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures. | Delivery of relevant financial documents or summary financial report |

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

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| 147. The Company in general meeting may upon the recommendation of the Directors resolve that it is desirable to capitalise any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts or to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution, and accordingly that such sum is to be set free for distribution 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 is not to be paid in cash but is to 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 unissued shares or debentures of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst such Members in the proportions aforesaid, or partly in the one way and partly in the other. | Company may resolve to approve capitalisation issue |
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Directors to give effect to such resolution

148. Whenever such a resolution as aforesaid has been passed, the Directors shall make all appropriations and applications of the undivided profits resolved to be capitalised thereby, and all allotments and issues of fully paid shares or debentures, if any, and generally shall do all acts and things required to give effect thereto, with full power to the Directors to make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they think fit for the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions, and also to authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the Members entitled thereto into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, of any further shares or debentures to which they may be entitled upon such capitalization, or (as the case may require) for the payment up by the Company on their behalf, by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised, of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares, and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all such Members.

AUDIT

Appointment of Auditors

149. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in the manner provided by the Ordinance.

NOTICES

Register of service address

150. Every Member and Director shall register with the Company an address either in Hong Kong or elsewhere to which notices or other documents can be sent; and if any Member or Directors shall fail so to do, notice or other document may be given to such Member or Director by sending the same in any of the manners hereinafter mentioned to his last known place of business or residence or, if there be none, a notice or other document posted up in the Office shall be deemed to be duly served at the expiration of 24 hours after it is so posted.

Manner of service of document on Members

151. A notice or other document to be given under these Articles to or by the Company may be given by personal delivery, prepaid letter (airmail in the case of a registered address outside Hong Kong), or by transmitting it as an electronic communication to a Member at any facsimile transmission number or electronic address supplied by such Member to the Company for the giving of notice or document from the Company to him to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with the Ordinance and other applicable laws and regulations.

Time of service

152. (1) Any notice or other document given or issued by or on behalf of the Company to Members:
- (a) if served to a Member in person, shall be deemed to have been served at the time of personal service, and in proving such service, a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary (or other officer of the Company or such other person appointed by the Board) that the

notice or document was so served shall be conclusive evidence thereof;

(b) if sent by mail, shall be deemed to have been served on the second business day following that on which the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document is posted, and in proving such service, a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary (or other officer of the Company or such other person appointed by the Board) that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was so prepaid, addressed and put into the post office shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and

(c) if transmitted as an electronic communication, shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the notice or document is transmitted electronically provided that no notification that the electronic communication has not reached its recipient has been received by the sender, except that any failure in transmission beyond the sender's control shall not invalidate the effectiveness of the notice or document being served.

(2) Any corporate communication which is made available by the Company using electronic means shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time when the corporate communication is transmitted by electronic means provided that no notification that the transmission by electronic means has not reached its recipient has been received by the sender, except that any failure in transmission beyond the sender's control shall not invalidate the effectiveness of the corporate communication being served or delivered.

153. A notice or other document may be given by the Company to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice or the document to the joint holder first named in the Register in respect of the share.

Service on joint holders

154. Any person who by operation of law, transfer or other means whatsoever becomes entitled to any shares shall be bound by every notice or other document in respect of such shares which, before his name and address has been entered on the Register, shall be duly given to the person from whom he derives his title to such share.

Service on person not registered with the Company

155. Any notice or document delivered or sent by post to the registered address of any Member pursuant to these Articles shall, notwithstanding that such Member be then deceased and whether or not the Company has notice of his decease, be deemed to have been duly served (in respect of any registered shares, whether held solely or jointly with other persons) on such Member until some other person be registered in his stead as the holder or joint holder thereof and such service shall for all purposes of these presents be deemed a sufficient service of

Service on deceased or bankrupt Members

such notice or document on his executors or administrators and all persons (if any) jointly interested with him in any such share.

Persons entitled to notice of general meetings

156. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner hereinbefore authorised to:

- (a) every Member;
- (b) every Director;
- (c) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member who, but for his death or bankruptcy, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting; and
- (d) the Auditors.

No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.

WINDING UP

Distribution in specie or in kind

157. If the Company is wound up the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company or otherwise as provided under the Ordinance or the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance, Chapter 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong (as modified from time to time), divide amongst the Members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company (whether they consist of property of the same kind or not), and may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid, and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the Members or different classes of Members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories as the liquidator, with the like sanction, may think fit, but so that no Member is compelled to accept any shares or other securities whereon there is any liability.

INDEMNITY

Company's indemnity to officers etc.

158. Every Director, Chief Executive, Executive Director, Secretary, Auditor or other officer or agent for the time being of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any liability incurred by him in relation to the Company in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under Section 903 of the Ordinance in which relief is granted to him by the court or otherwise to the extent permitted by the Ordinance.