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**APPENDIX VI — SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR  
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**Summary of the Constitution of the Company**

1 Memorandum Of Association

The Memorandum of Association states, inter alia, that the liability of members of the Company is limited, that the objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Companies Act or any other law of the BVI.

1.1 Classes of Shares

The Company is authorised to issue ordinary shares. Pursuant to the Memorandum of Association, the maximum number of Shares that the Company is authorised to issue is 4,000,000,000 Shares with no par value.

The Memorandum of Association is available for inspection at the address specified in Appendix VIII in the section headed “Documents Available for Inspection”.

2 Articles Of Association

The Articles of Association include provisions to the following effect:

2.1 Directors

(a) Power to allot and issue Shares

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act and the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the unissued shares in the Company (whether forming part of its original or any increased number of shares the Company is authorised to issue) 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 for such consideration, and upon such terms, as the Directors shall determine.

Subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association and to any direction that may be given by the Company in general meeting and without prejudice to any special rights conferred on the holders of any existing shares or attaching to any class of shares, any share may be issued with or have attached thereto such preferred, deferred, qualified or other special rights or restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return applicable to shares or otherwise, and to such persons at such time and for such consideration as the Directors may determine. Subject to the Companies Act and to any special rights conferred on any members or attaching to any class of shares, any share may, with the sanction of a special resolution of members, be issued on terms that it is, or at the option of the Company or the holder thereof, liable to be redeemed.

(b) Power to dispose of the assets of the Company or any subsidiary

The management of the business of the Company shall be vested in the Directors who, in addition to the powers and authorities by the Articles of Association expressly conferred upon them, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done or approved by the Company and are not by the Articles of Association or the Business Companies Act expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting.

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(c) Compensation or payment for loss of office

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

(d) Loans to Directors

There are provisions in the Articles of Association prohibiting the making of loans to Directors and associates which are equivalent to the restrictions imposed by the Companies Ordinance.

(e) Financial assistance to purchase Shares

Subject to all applicable laws, the Company may give financial assistance to Directors and employees of the Company, its subsidiaries or any holding company or any subsidiary of such holding company in order that they may buy shares in the Company or any such subsidiary or holding company. Further, subject to all applicable laws, the Company may give financial assistance to a trustee for the acquisition of shares in the Company or shares in any such subsidiary or holding company to be held for the benefit of employees of the Company, its subsidiaries, any holding company of the Company or any subsidiary of any such holding company (including salaried Directors).

(f) Disclosure of interest in contracts with the Company or any of its subsidiaries

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

A Director shall not be entitled to vote on (nor shall he be counted in the quorum in relation to) any resolution of the Directors in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal in which the Director or any of his associates has any material interest, and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted (nor is he to be counted in the quorum for the resolution), but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters, namely:

- (i) the giving to such Director or any of his associates of any security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him or any of them at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;

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- (ii) the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or any of his associates has himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
  - (iii) any proposal concerning an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase where the Director or any of his associates is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;
  - (iv) any proposal concerning any other company in which the Director or any of his associates is/are interested only, whether directly or indirectly, as an officer, executive or shareholder or in which the Director or any of his associates is/are beneficially interested in shares of that company, provided that the Director and any of his associates, are not in aggregate beneficially interested in five per cent. or more of the issued shares of any class of such company (or of any third company through which his interest or that of any of his associates is derived) or of the voting rights;
  - (v) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries including:
    - (A) the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or any share incentive scheme or share option scheme under which the Director or any of his associates may benefit;
    - (B) the adoption, modification or operation of a pension or provident fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to Directors, their associates and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director or any of his associates as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; and
  - (vi) any contract or arrangement in which the Director or any of his associates is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company by virtue only of his/their interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company.
- (g) Remuneration

The Directors shall be entitled to receive by way of remuneration for their services such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Directors, or the Company in general meeting or by the Directors, as the case may be, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is determined) to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as they may agree, or failing agreement, equally, except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the remuneration is paid shall only

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rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office. Such remuneration shall be in addition to any other remuneration to which a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company may be entitled by reason of such employment or office.

The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all expenses, including travel expenses, reasonably incurred by them in or in connection with the performance of their duties as Directors including their expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise incurred whilst engaged on the business of the Company or in the discharge of their duties as Directors.

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

The remuneration of an executive Director or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors and may be by way of salary, commission, or participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits (including share option and/or pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Directors may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to such remuneration as the recipient may be entitled to receive as a Director.

(h) Retirement, appointment and removal

The Directors shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting.

The Company may by resolution of members remove any Director (including a Managing Director or other executive Director) before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in the Articles of Association or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim for compensation or damages payable to him in respect of the termination of his appointment as Director or of any other appointment or office as a result of the termination of his appointment as Director). The Company may by resolution of members appoint another person in his place. Any Director so appointed shall hold office during such time only as the Director in whose place he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed. The Company may also by resolution of members elect any person to be a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election. No person shall, unless recommended by the Directors, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting unless, during the period, which shall be at least seven days, commencing no earlier than the day after the despatch of the notice of the meeting appointed for such election and ending no

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later than seven days prior to the date of such meeting, there has been given to the Secretary of the Company notice in writing by a member of the Company (not being the person to be proposed) entitled to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also notice in writing signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected.

There is no shareholding qualification for Directors nor is there any specified age limit for Directors.

The office of a Director shall be vacated:

- (i) if he resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company at its registered office or its principal office in Hong Kong;
- (ii) if an order is made by any competent court or official on the grounds that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated;
- (iii) if, without leave, he is absent from meetings of the Directors (unless an alternate Director appointed by him attends) for 12 consecutive months, and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated;
- (iv) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors generally;
- (v) if he ceases to be or is prohibited from being a Director by law or by virtue of any provision in the Articles of Association;
- (vi) if he is removed from office by notice in writing served upon him signed by not less than three-fourths in number (or, if that is not a round number, the nearest lower round number) of the Directors (including himself) for the time being then in office; or
- (vii) if he shall be removed from office by a resolution of members of the Company under the Articles of Association.

At every annual general meeting of the Company one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to, but not less than, one-third, shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director (including those appointed for a specific term) shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. A retiring Director shall retain office until the close of the meeting at which he retires and shall be eligible for re-election thereat. The Company at any annual general meeting at which any Directors retire may fill the vacated office by electing a like number of persons to be Directors.

- (i) Borrowing powers

The Directors may from time to time at their discretion exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow or to secure the payment of any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled amounts owing on the shares in the Company or any part thereof.

The rights of the Directors to exercise these powers may only be varied by a special resolution of members of the Company.

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(j) Proceedings of the Board

The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they think fit in any part of the world and may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined, three Directors, of whom at least one must be an independent non-executive Director, shall be a quorum. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

2.2 Alteration to constitutional documents

No alteration or amendment to the Memorandum or Articles may be made except by special resolution of members of the Company.

2.3 Variation of rights of existing shares or classes of shares

If at any time the authorised shares of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights attached to any class of shares for the time being issued (unless otherwise provided for in the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act be varied or abrogated either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution of members of the Company passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. To every such separate meeting all the provisions of the Articles of Association relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the quorum for the purposes of any such separate meeting and of any adjournment thereof shall be a person or persons together holding (or representing by proxy or duly authorised representative) at the date of the relevant meeting not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class.

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

2.4 Alteration to the number of shares the Company is authorised to issue

The members of the Company may from time to time by resolution of members increase the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorised to issue.

The Company may from time to time by resolution of members cancel any shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution of members of the Company have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person, and diminish the maximum number of shares the Company is authorised to issue by the number of the shares so cancelled subject to the provisions of the Companies Act.

2.5 Special resolution — majority required

A “special resolution of members” is defined in the Articles to mean a resolution passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes of such members of the Company as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, in the case of corporations, by their duly authorised representatives or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which not less than 21 days’ notice specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution has been duly given and includes a special resolution approved in writing by all of the members of the Company entitled to vote at a general meeting of the Company in one or more



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instruments each signed by one or more of such members, and the effective date of the special resolution so adopted shall be the date on which the instrument or the last of such instruments (if more than one) is executed.

In contrast, a “resolution of members” is defined in the Articles to mean a resolution passed by a simple majority of the votes of such members of the Company as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or, in the case of corporations, by their duly authorised representatives or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting held in accordance with the Articles and includes a resolution approved in writing by all the members of the Company aforesaid.

### 2.6 Voting rights

Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at any general meeting on a poll every member present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy shall have one vote for each share registered in his name in the register of members of the Company.

Where any member of the Company is, under the Listing Rules, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or is restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.

In the case of joint registered holders of any share, any one of such persons may vote at any meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of such share as if he were solely entitled thereto; but if more than one of such joint holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy, that one of the said persons so present being the most or, as the case may be, the more senior shall alone be entitled to vote in respect of the relevant joint holding and, for this purpose, seniority shall be determined by reference to the order in which the names of the joint holders stand on the register in respect of the relevant joint holding.

A member of the Company in respect of whom an order has been made by any competent court or official on the grounds that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs may vote by any person authorised in such circumstances to do so and such person may vote by proxy.

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

At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting is to be decided by way of a poll.

If a recognised clearing house (or its nominee) is a member of the Company it may authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its proxy(ies) or representative(s) at any general meeting of the Company or at any general meeting of any class of members of the Company provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. A person authorised pursuant to this provision shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of the recognised clearing house (or its nominee) which he represents as that recognised

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clearing house (or its nominee) could exercise as if it were an individual member of the Company holding the number and class of shares specified in such authorisation.

2.7 Annual general meetings

The Company shall in each year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other general meeting in that year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice calling it; and not more than 15 months (or such longer period as the Hong Kong Stock Exchange may authorise) shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the Company and that of the next.

2.8 Accounts and audit

The Directors shall cause to be kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to show and explain its transactions and otherwise in accordance with the Companies Act.

The Directors shall from time to time determine whether, and to what extent, and at what times and places and under what conditions, the accounts and books of the Company, or any of them, shall be open to the inspection of members of the Company (other than a Director) and no such member (not being a Director) shall have any right to inspect any accounts or books or documents of the Company except as conferred by the Companies Act or as authorised by a resolution of the Directors.

The Directors shall, commencing with the first annual general meeting, cause to be prepared and to be laid before the members of the Company at every annual general meeting a profit and loss account for the period, in the case of the first account, since the incorporation of the Company and, in any other case, since the preceding account, together with a balance sheet as at the date at which the profit and loss account is made up and a Director's report with respect to the profit or loss of the Company for the period covered by the profit and loss account and the state of the Company's affairs as at the end of such period, an auditor's report on such accounts and such other reports and accounts as may be required by law. Copies of those documents to be laid before the members of the Company at an annual general meeting shall not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting, be sent in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company as provided in the Articles of Association to every member of the Company and every holder of debentures of the Company provided that the Company shall not be required to send copies of those documents 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.

The Company shall at any annual general meeting appoint an auditor or auditors of the Company who shall hold office until the next annual general meeting. The remuneration of the auditors shall be fixed by the Company at the annual general meeting at which they are appointed provided that in respect of any particular year the Company in general meeting may delegate the fixing of such remuneration to the Directors.

2.9 Notice of meetings and business to be conducted thereat

An annual general meeting and any extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution of members shall be called by notice of not less than 21 days and any other extraordinary general meeting shall be called by not less than 14 days. The notice shall be inclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is



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given, and shall specify the time, place and agenda of the meeting, particulars of the resolutions to be considered at the meeting and, in the case of special business, the general nature of that business. The notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such, and the notice convening a meeting to pass a special resolution of members shall specify the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution of members. Notice of every general meeting shall be given to the auditors and all members of the Company (other than those who, under the provisions of the Articles of Association or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notice from the Company).

Notwithstanding that a meeting of the Company is called by shorter notice than that mentioned above, it shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:

- (a) in the case of a meeting called as an annual general meeting, by all members of the Company entitled to attend and vote thereat or their proxies; 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 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

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

- (a) the declaration and sanctioning of dividends;
- (b) the consideration and adoption of the accounts and balance sheets and the reports of the Directors and the auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet;
- (c) the election of Directors in place of those retiring;
- (d) the appointment of auditors;
- (e) the fixing of, or the determining of the method of fixing of, the remuneration of the Directors and of the auditors;
- (f) the granting of any mandate or authority to the Directors to offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of the unissued shares of the Company representing not more than 20 per cent. (or such other percentage as may from time to time be specified in the Listing Rules) in nominal value of its then existing shares and the number of any securities repurchased pursuant to sub-paragraph (g) below; and
- (g) the granting of any mandate or authority to the Directors to repurchase securities of the Company.

#### 2.10 Transfer of Shares

Transfers of shares may be effected by an instrument of transfer in the usual common form or in such other form as the Directors may approve which is consistent with the standard form of transfer as prescribed by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

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The instrument of transfer shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the Directors otherwise determine, the transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members of the Company in respect thereof. All instruments of transfer shall be retained by the Company.

The Directors may refuse to register any transfer of any share which is not fully paid up or on which the Company has a lien. The Directors may also decline to register any transfer of any shares unless:

- (a) the instrument of transfer is lodged with the Company accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates (which shall upon the registration of the transfer be cancelled) and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (b) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares;
- (c) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped (in circumstances where stamping is required);
- (d) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed four;
- (e) the shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company; and
- (f) a fee of such maximum as the Hong Kong Stock Exchange may from time to time determine to be payable (or such lesser sum as the Directors may from time to time require) is paid to the Company in respect thereof.

If the Directors refuse to register a transfer of any share they shall, within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal.

The registration of transfers may, on 14 days' notice being given by advertisement published on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's website or, subject to the Listing Rules, by electronic communication in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company by electronic means as provided in the Articles of Association or by advertisement published in the newspapers, be suspended and the register of members of the Company closed at such times for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine, provided always that the registration of transfers shall not be suspended or the register closed for more than 30 days in any year (or such longer period as the members of the Company may by resolution of members determine provided that such period shall not be extended beyond 60 days in any year).

#### 2.11 Power of the Company to purchase its own Shares

The Company is empowered by the Companies Act and the Articles of Association to purchase its own shares subject to certain restrictions and the Directors may only exercise this power on behalf of the Company subject to the authority of its members in general meeting as to the manner in which they do so and to any applicable requirements imposed from time to time by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and the SFC.

The Directors shall not, unless permitted pursuant to the Companies Act, purchase any of the shares in the Company unless immediately after such purchase the value of the Company's assets exceeds its liabilities and the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due.

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2.12 Power of any subsidiary of the Company to own Shares

There are no provisions in the Articles of Association relating to the ownership of shares by a subsidiary.

2.13 Dividends and other methods of distributions

Subject to the Companies Act and Articles of Association, the Directors may, by resolution of directors, declare a dividend in any currency if they are satisfied, on reasonable grounds that, immediately after the payment of the dividend, the value of the Company's assets exceeds its liabilities and the Company is able to pay its debts as they fall due.

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

The Directors may from time to time pay to the members of the Company such interim dividends as appear to the Directors to be justified by the profits of the Company. The Directors may also pay half-yearly or at other intervals to be selected by them at a fixed rate if they are of the opinion that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

The Directors may retain any dividends or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share upon which the Company has a lien, and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the debts, liabilities or engagements in respect of which the lien exists. The Directors may also deduct from any dividend or other monies payable to any member of the Company all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.

No dividend shall carry interest against the Company.

Whenever the Directors or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on the shares in the Company, the Directors may further resolve: (a) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up on the basis that the shares so allotted are to be of the same class as the class already held by the allottee, provided that the members of the Company entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof) in cash in lieu of such allotment; or (b) that the members of the Company entitled to such dividend will be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Directors may think fit on the basis that the shares so allotted are to be of the same class as the class already held by the allottee. The Company may upon the recommendation of the Directors by resolution of members resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the foregoing a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid without offering any right to members of the Company to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.

Unless otherwise directed by the Directors, any dividend, interest or other sum payable in cash to a holder of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post addressed to the registered address of the member of the Company entitled, or in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of the person whose name stands first in the register of members of the

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Company in respect of the joint holding or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant so sent shall be made payable to the order of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the order of the holder whose name stands first on the register of members of the Company in respect of such shares, and shall be sent at his or their risk and the payment of any such cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the dividend and/or bonus represented thereby, notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged. The Company may cease sending such cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants by post if such cheques or warrants have been left uncashed on two consecutive occasions. However, the Company may exercise its power to cease sending cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants after the first occasion on which such a cheque or warrant is returned undelivered. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable or property distributable in respect of the shares held by such joint holders.

Any dividend unclaimed for six years from the date of declaration of such dividend may be forfeited by the Directors and shall revert to the Company.

The Directors may, with the sanction of the resolution of members of the Company, direct that any dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind, and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of any other company, and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution the Directors may settle it as they think expedient, and in particular may disregard fractional entitlements, round the same up or down or provide that the same shall accrue to the benefit of the Company, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members of the Company 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.

### 2.14 Proxies

Any member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person who must be an individual as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him and a proxy so appointed shall have the same right as the member to speak at the meeting. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Instruments of proxy shall be in common form or in such other form that complies with the Listing Rules as the Directors may from time to time approve provided that it shall enable a member of the Company to instruct his proxy to vote in favour of or against (or in default of instructions or in the event of conflicting instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution to be proposed at the meeting to which the form of proxy relates. The instrument of proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The instrument of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates provided that the meeting was originally held within 12 months from such date.

The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or his attorney authorised in writing, or if the appointor is a corporation either under its seal or under the hand of an officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign the same.

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The instrument appointing a proxy and (if required by the Directors) the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power or authority, shall be delivered at the registered office of the Company (or at such other place as may be specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjournment or, in either case, in any document sent therewith) not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll taken subsequently to the date of a meeting or adjourned meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of 12 months from the date named in it as the date of its execution. Delivery of any instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member of the Company from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

2.15 Calls on Shares and forfeiture of Shares

The Directors may from time to time make calls upon the members of the Company in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or by way of premium or otherwise) and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed times and each member of the Company shall (subject to the Company serving upon him at least 14 days' notice specifying the time and place of payment and to whom such payment shall be made) pay to the person at the time and place so specified the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Directors may determine. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable on such call notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.

A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments and shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising the call was passed. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof.

If a sum called in respect of a share shall not be 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 15 per cent. per annum, as the Directors may determine, but the Directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

If any call or instalment of a call remains unpaid on any share after the day appointed for payment thereof, the Directors may at any time during such time as any part thereof remains unpaid serve a notice on the holder of such shares requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid together with any interest which may be accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment.

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, and the place where, 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 and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made or instalment is unpaid will be liable to be forfeited.

If the requirements of such notice are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls or instalments and interest due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to

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that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture. A forfeited share shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of.

A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member of the Company in respect of the forfeited shares but shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, remain liable to pay to the Company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, together with (if the Directors shall in their discretion so require) interest thereon at such rate not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum as the Directors may prescribe from the date of forfeiture until payment, and the Directors may enforce payment thereof without being under any obligation to make any allowance for the value of the shares forfeited, at the date of forfeiture.

2.16 Inspection of register of members

The register of members of the Company shall be kept in such manner as to show at all times the members of the Company for the time being and the shares respectively held by them. The register may, on 14 days' notice being given by advertisement published on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange's website, or subject to the Listing Rules, by electronic communication in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company by electronic means as provided in the Articles of Association or by advertisement published in the newspapers be closed at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine either generally or in respect of any class of shares, provided that the register shall not be closed for more than 30 days in any year (or such longer period as the members of the Company may by resolution of members determine provided that such period shall not be extended beyond 60 days in any year).

Any register of members held in Hong Kong shall during normal business hours (subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Directors may impose) be open to inspection by any member of the Company without charge and by any other person on payment of such fee not exceeding HK\$2.50 (or such higher amount as may from time to time be permitted under the Listing Rules) as the Directors may determine for each inspection.

2.17 Quorum for meetings and separate class meetings

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business, but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the appointment, choice or election of a chairman which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting.

Two members of the Company present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum provided always that if the Company has only one member of record the quorum shall be that one member present in person or by proxy.

A corporation being a member of the Company shall be deemed for the purpose of the Articles of Association to be present in person if represented by its duly authorised representative being the person appointed by resolution of the directors or other governing body of such corporation or by power of attorney, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at the relevant general meeting of the Company or at any relevant general meeting of any class of members of the Company.

The quorum for a separate general meeting of the holders of a separate class of shares of the Company is described in sub-paragraph 2.3 above.



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2.18 Rights of minorities in relation to fraud or oppression

There are no provisions in the Articles of Association concerning the rights of minority shareholders in relation to fraud or oppression.

2.19 Procedure on liquidation

If the Company shall be wound up, and the assets available for distribution amongst the members of the Company as such shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the amounts paid up on the shares in the Company, such assets shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the members of the Company in proportion to the nominal value of such shares, or which ought to have been paid up, at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them respectively. And if in a winding up the assets available for distribution amongst the members of the Company shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the amounts paid up on the issued shares in the Company at the commencement of the winding up, the excess shall be distributed amongst the members of the Company in proportion to the nominal value of such shares at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them respectively. The foregoing is without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

If the Company shall be wound up, the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution of members of the Company and any other sanction required by the Companies Act, divide amongst the members of the Company in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company (whether they shall 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 of the Company. The liquidator may, with the like authority or sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members of the Company as the liquidator, with the like authority or sanction and subject to the Companies Act, shall think fit, but so that no member of the Company shall be compelled to accept any assets, shares or other securities in respect of which there is a liability.

2.20 Untraceable members

The Company shall be entitled to sell any shares of a member of the Company or the shares to which a person is entitled by virtue of transmission on death or bankruptcy or operation of law if: (i) all cheques or warrants, not being less than three in number, for any sums payable in cash to the holder of such shares have remained uncashed for a period of 12 years; (ii) the Company has not during that time or before the expiry of the three month period referred to in (iv) below received any indication of the whereabouts or existence of the member or person entitled to such shares by death, bankruptcy or operation of law; (iii) during the 12 year period, at least three dividends in respect of the shares in question have become payable and no dividend during that period has been claimed by the member; and (iv) upon expiry of the 12 year period, the Company has caused an advertisement to be published in the newspapers or subject to the Listing Rules, by electronic communication in the manner in which notices may be served by the Company by electronic means as provided in the Articles of Association, giving notice of its intention to sell such shares and a period of three months has elapsed since such advertisement and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange has been notified of such intention. The net proceeds of any such sale shall belong to the Company and upon receipt by the Company of such net proceeds it shall become indebted to the former member for an amount equal to such net proceeds.

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**SUMMARY OF THE BVI COMPANY LAW AND TAXATION**

1 Introduction

The Companies Act is derived, to a large extent, from English corporate legislation, although there are significant differences between the Companies Act and English corporate legislation. Set out below is a summary of certain provisions of the Companies Act, although this summary does not purport to be a complete review of all matters of corporate law and taxation which may differ from equivalent provisions in jurisdictions with which interested parties may be more familiar.

2 Incorporation

The Company was incorporated in the BVI as a BVI Business Company on 17 September 2007 under the Companies Act. The Company is required to pay an annual fee to the Registrar of Corporate Affairs in the BVI which is based on the number of shares the Company is authorised to issue.

3 Shares

One of the major features of the Companies Act is that the concept of share capital has been abolished.

Instead, a company limited by, or otherwise authorised to issue shares, can now simply state in its memorandum of association the maximum number and classes of shares that the company is authorised to issue. Companies may also divide their shares (including those shares already in issue) into a larger number of shares or combine them into a smaller number of shares in the same class or series, provided that the maximum number of shares the company is permitted to issue is not exceeded. On any such division or combination of shares the aggregate par value (if any) of the new shares must be equal to the aggregate par value of the original shares.

The directors of a company can, at their discretion, issue shares in registered or bearer form (although in order to issue bearer shares there must be an express authorisation in the memorandum of association and such bearer shares must be held by an approved custodian) for such consideration and on such terms as they may determine.

Shares can be issued for consideration in any form, provided such consideration is not less than par value where the share is a par value share.

If so authorised by its memorandum of association, a company can issue more than one class of shares and, if so, the memorandum of association must also specify the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions which attach to each class.

The Companies Act provides that companies may issue redeemable shares, shares with no rights, limited rights or preferential rights to share in distributions, or shares with no or special or limited or conditional voting rights. They may also, subject to their memorandum of association and articles of association, issue bonus shares, partly or nil paid shares, and fractional shares.

The Companies Act provides that a company may purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire its own shares, either in accordance with the procedure set out in the Companies Act, or any other procedure as provided for in the memorandum of association and articles of association of the company.

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Under the provisions in the Companies Act, the directors may make an offer for the company to purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire shares in the company provided that the offer is either (a) to all shareholders and would, if successful, leave the relative voting and distribution rights unaffected, or (b) to one or more shareholders and consented to in writing by all shareholders, or is otherwise permitted by the memorandum of association or articles of association. Where the offer is to one or more shareholders, the directors must pass a resolution to the effect that in their opinion the purchase, redemption or other acquisition would benefit the remaining shareholders, and the proposed offer is fair and reasonable to the company and the remaining shareholders.

Where an acquisition by a company of its own shares would be treated as a distribution, the conditions imposed on distributions (detailed in paragraph 5 below) must be met. The purchase, redemption or other acquisition by a company of its own shares is not deemed to be a distribution where it is effected pursuant to, inter alia, a right of a shareholder to have his shares redeemed or exchanged for money or other property of the company or where the share is redeemable at the option of the company.

### 4 Financial Assistance

There is no statutory restriction in the BVI on the provision of financial assistance by a company for the purchase of, or subscription for, its own or its holding company's shares. Accordingly, a company may provide financial assistance if the directors of the company consider, in discharging their duties of due care, skill and diligence that they are acting in good faith, for a proper purpose and in the interests of the company, that such assistance can be given.

### 5 Dividends and distributions

The directors of a company may only declare a distribution by the company if they are satisfied, on reasonable grounds, that the company will, immediately after the distribution, satisfy the solvency test set out in section 57(1) of the Companies Act. A company satisfies the solvency test if the value of its assets exceeds its liabilities and it is able to pay its debts as they fall due.

### 6 Shareholders' Remedies

The Companies Act has introduced a series of remedies available to shareholders. Where a company engages in activity which breaches the Companies Act or the company's memorandum of association and articles of association, the court can issue a restraining or compliance order. Shareholders can also bring derivative, personal and representative actions under certain circumstances. The traditional English basis for shareholders' remedies has also been incorporated into the Companies Act—where a shareholder of a company considers that the affairs of the company have been, are being or are likely to be conducted in a manner likely to be oppressive, unfairly discriminating or unfairly prejudicial to him, he may apply to the court for an order on such conduct.

### 7 Mergers and Consolidations

Under the Companies Act two or more companies, each a "constituent company", may merge or consolidate.

A merger involves merging two or more companies into one of the constituent companies that will remain as the surviving company and a consolidation involves two or more companies consolidating into a new company. Subject to the memorandum of association and articles of association of the company a merger or consolidation must be authorised by a resolution of shareholders of every class of shares entitled to vote on the merger.

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There are differing procedures depending on the type of merger that is taking place. Under the Companies Act a merger may occur between any of the following:

- (a) Two or more companies incorporated under the Companies Act;
- (b) One or more companies incorporated under the Companies Act and one or more companies incorporated under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the BVI where the BVI company is the surviving entity;
- (c) One or more companies incorporated under the Companies Act and one or more companies incorporated under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the BVI where the foreign company is the surviving entity;
- (d) A parent company and one or more of its subsidiaries where the companies are incorporated under the Companies Act;
- (e) A parent company and one or more of its subsidiaries where one or more of the companies are incorporated under the Companies Act, one or more are incorporated under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the BVI and where the BVI company is the surviving company; or
- (f) A parent company and one or more of its subsidiaries where one or more of the companies are incorporated under the Companies Act, one or more are incorporated under the laws of a jurisdiction outside the BVI and where the foreign company is the surviving entity.

Under the Companies Act, a shareholder of a company is entitled to payment of the fair value of his shares upon dissenting from:

- (a) A merger, if the company is a constituent company, unless the company is the surviving company and the shareholder continues to hold the same or similar shares;
- (b) A consolidation, if the company is a constituent company.

The Companies Act sets out the procedure that must be followed in effecting dissenters' rights. Ultimately, if the company and the dissenter fail to agree on the price to be paid for the shares owned by the dissenter, then the statutory procedure provides that the fair value of the shares owned by the dissenter is fixed by three appraisers.

#### 8 Redemption of minority shares

Under the Companies Act and subject to the memorandum of association or articles of association of a company, shareholders of a company holding 90 per cent of the votes of the outstanding shares entitled to vote; and shareholders of a company holding 90 per cent of the votes of the outstanding shares of each class of shares entitled to vote as a class, may give a written instruction to the company directing it to redeem the shares held by the remaining shareholders. Upon receiving this direction, the company must redeem the shares it has been directed to redeem and must give written notice to each shareholder stating the redemption price and the manner by which the redemption will be effected.

The shareholders having their shares compulsorily redeemed are entitled to receive fair value for their shares and may dissent from the compulsory redemption. The Companies Act sets out the procedure that must be followed in effecting dissenters' rights. Ultimately, if the company and the dissenter fail to agree on the price to be paid for the shares owned by the dissenter, then the statutory procedure provides that the fair value of the shares owned by the dissenter is fixed by three appraisers.

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9 Disposal of assets

Under the Companies Act and subject to the memorandum of association or articles of association of a company, any sale, transfer, lease, exchange or other disposition, other than a mortgage, charge or other encumbrance or the enforcement thereof, of more than 50 per cent in value of the assets of the company, if not made in the usual or regular course of the business carried on by the company, requires the approval of the shareholders.

The Companies Act sets out the procedure that must be followed in relation to effecting such a disposal.

10 Accounting and auditing requirements

The Companies Act requires that a company shall cause to be kept proper books of account that (a) are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions; and (b) will, at any time, enable the financial position of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy.

11 Register of shareholders

A BVI Business Company may, subject to the provisions of its articles of association, maintain its principal register of members and any branch registers at such locations, whether within or outside of the BVI, as its directors may, from time to time, think fit. However either the register of members or a copy of the register of members of the BVI Business Company has to be kept at the office of its registered agent in the BVI.

There is no mandatory requirement under the Companies Act for a company to make any filings of shareholder information to the Registrar of Corporate Affairs in the BVI. The names and addresses of the shareholders are, accordingly, not a matter of public record and are not available for public inspection.

12 Inspection of books and records

Subject to the Companies Act, a shareholder of a company will have general right under the Companies Act to inspect or obtain copies of the register of members, the register of directors and minutes of meetings and resolutions of members and of those classes of members of which he is a member. However, subject to the company's memorandum of association and articles of association, the directors may, if they are satisfied that it would be contrary to the company's interests to allow a shareholder to inspect any document (or part of a document) refuse to permit the shareholder to inspect the document or limit the inspection of the document, including limiting the making of copies or the taking of extracts from the records.

13 Special resolutions

The Companies Act does not define "special resolution". However a company's memorandum of association and articles of association may make provisions for varying threshold levels of votes required to pass a resolution and require that certain matters may only be approved if passed by a certain percentage of votes.

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14      Subsidiary owning shares in parent

The Companies Act does not prohibit a BVI company acquiring and holding shares in its parent company. The directors of any subsidiary making such acquisition must discharge their duties of care and to act honestly and in good faith and in what the director believes to be in the best interests of the company.

Under the Companies Act:-

- (a) a director of a company that is a wholly-owned subsidiary may, when exercising powers or performing duties as a director, if expressly permitted to do so by the memorandum of association and articles of association of the company, act in a manner which he believes is in the best interests of that company's holding company even though it may not be in the best interests of the company.
- (b) a director of a company that is a subsidiary, but not a wholly-owned subsidiary, may, when exercising powers or performing duties as a director, if expressly permitted to do so by the memorandum of association or articles of association of the company and with the prior agreement of the shareholders, other than its holding company, act in a manner which he believes is in the best interests of that company's holding company even though it may not be in the best interests of the company.
- (c) a director of a company that is carrying out a joint venture between the shareholders may, when exercising powers or performing duties as a director in connection with the carrying out of the joint venture, if expressly permitted to do so by the memorandum of association or articles of association of the company, act in a manner which he believes is in the best interests of a shareholder or shareholders, even though it may not be in the best interests of the company.

15      Indemnification

BVI law in general does not limit the extent to which a company's articles of association may provide for indemnification of officers and directors, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act (e.g. the officer or director has acted honestly and in good faith and in what he believed to be in the best interests of the company and, in the case of criminal proceedings, that officer or director had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful).

16      Liquidation

A company is placed in liquidation either by an order of the court or by a resolution of directors or shareholders. A liquidator is appointed whose duties are to collect the assets of the company (including the amount (if any) due from the contributories (shareholders)), settle the list of creditors and discharge the company's liability to them, rateably if insufficient assets exist to discharge the liabilities in full, and to settle the list of contributories and divide the surplus assets (if any) amongst them in accordance with the rights attaching to the shares.

17      Stamp duty on transfers

No stamp duty is payable in the BVI on transfers of shares of companies incorporated or registered under the Companies Act.



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18      Taxation

Companies incorporated or registered under the Companies Act are currently exempt from income and corporate tax. In addition, the BVI currently does not levy capital gains tax on companies incorporated or registered under the Companies Act.

19      Exchange control

There are no exchange control regulations or currency restrictions in the BVI.

20      General

Maples and Calder the Company's legal advisers on the BVI law, have sent to the Company a letter of advice summarising aspects of the BVI company law. This letter, together with a copy of the Companies Act, is available for inspection as referred to in the section headed "Documents available for inspection" in Appendix VIII. Any person wishing to have a detailed summary of the BVI company law or advice on the differences between it and the laws of any jurisdiction with which he/she is more familiar is recommended to seek independent legal advice.