

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by Special Resolution passed on 25th May, 2016)

OF

DAN FORM HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED

丹 楓 控 股 有 限 公 司

Incorporated the 2nd day of February, 1973

REPRINTED IN MAY 2016

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE

(CHAPTER 622)

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

OF

DAN FORM HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED

丹楓控股有限公司

Passed on the 25 day of May 2016

At the Annual General Meeting of the Company duly convened and held at 33/F., Tower A, Billion Centre, 1 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay, Hong Kong on Wednesday, 25 May 2016 at 10:00 a.m., the following resolution was duly passed as a Special Resolution:-

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

“**THAT** the new articles of association (the “New Articles”) of the Company, a copy of which has been produced to this meeting marked “A” and for identification purpose signed by the Chairman of the meeting, be and is hereby approved and adopted in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing articles of association of the Company with immediate effect after the close of this meeting and that the directors of the Company be and are hereby authorized to do all things necessary to implement the adoption of the New Articles.”

(Sd.) Dai Xiaoming
Chairman of the meeting

No. 31806

編號

(COPY)

**COMPANIES ORDINANCE
(CHAPTER 32)**

香港法例第32章
公司條例

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
ON CHANGE OF NAME**

公司更改名稱
註冊證書

I hereby certify that

本人謹此證明

ASIA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(亞洲證券國際有限公司)

having by special resolution changed its name, is now incorporated under
經通過特別決議，已將其名稱更改，該公司的註冊名
the name of
稱現為

DAN FORM HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED
丹楓控股有限公司

Issued by the undersigned on 6 July 1998.

本證書於一九九八年七月六日簽發。

(Sd.) MISS A. BUTT

**for Registrar of Companies
Hong Kong**

香港公司註冊處處長
(公司註冊主任畢依莎代行)

(COPY)

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

ON CHANGE OF NAME

WHEREAS UNION V-TEX REALTY LIMITED (伊人置業有限公司) was incorporated as a limited company under the Companies Ordinance on the Second day of February, 1973;

AND WHEREAS by special resolution of the Company and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies, it changed its name to ASIA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED on the Third day of April, 1987;

AND WHEREAS by a further special resolution of the Company and with the approval of the Registrar of Companies, it has changed its name to ASIA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (亞洲證券國際有限公司);

NOW THEREFORE I hereby certify that the Company is a limited company incorporated under the name of ASIA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (亞洲證券國際有限公司).

GIVEN under my hand this Eighteenth day of September One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-seven.

(Sd.) J. Almeida

.....
p. Registrar General
(Registrar of Companies)
Hong Kong

No. 31806
編號

(COPY)

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

公司更改名稱 ON CHANGE OF NAME 註冊證書

Whereas UNION V-TEX REALTY LIMITED (伊人置業有限公司) was incorporated in Hong Kong as a
查 已在香港依據公司條例
limited company under the Companies Ordinance on the Second day of February, 1973;
註冊成為有限公司，其註冊日期為一九七三年二月二日；

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

Now therefore I hereby certify that the Company is a limited company incorporated under the name
本人茲證明該公司現為一有限公司，其註冊名稱為
of ASIA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

Given under my hand this Third day of April One Thousand Nine Hundred and
簽署於一九八七年四月三日。
Eighty-seven.

(Sd.) J. Almeida

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

(COPY)

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY that

UNION V-TEX REALTY LIMITED
(伊人置業有限公司)

is this day incorporated in Hong Kong under the Companies Ordinance, and
that this Company is limited.

Given under my hand this Second day of February, One Thousand Nine
Hundred and Seventy-three.

(Sd.) SHAM FAI
For Registrar of Companies
Hong Kong.

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (Chapter 622)

Company Limited by Shares

NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by Special Resolution passed on 25 May 2016)

OF

DAN FORM HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED

丹 楓 控 股 有 限 公 司

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Interpretation

1. Interpretation

In these Articles–

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

“*associate*” shall have the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules and “*associates*” shall be construed accordingly;

“*Auditor(s)*” shall mean the person(s) for the time being performing the duties of that office;

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

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

“*close associate(s)*” shall have the meaning as ascribed to under the Listing Rules;

“*the Companies Ordinance*” or “*the Ordinance*” shall mean the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and any amendments thereto or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force and includes every other ordinance incorporated therewith or substituted therefor;

“*the Company*” or “*this Company*” shall mean **DAN FORM HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED 丹楓控股有限公司**;

“*connected entity*” shall have the meaning given by Section 486 of the Companies Ordinance and “*connected entities*” shall be construed accordingly;

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

“*dividend*” shall include bonus;

“*dollars*” shall mean dollars legally current in Hong Kong;

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

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

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

“*month*” shall mean a calendar month;

“*newspaper*” shall mean a newspaper published and circulating generally in Hong Kong;

“*recognized clearing house*” shall mean a recognized clearing house within the meaning of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws

of Hong Kong) as amended from time to time;

“*the register*” shall mean the register of members to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance;

“*reporting documents*” shall have the meaning given by Section 357(2) of the Companies Ordinance;

“*seal*” shall mean the common seal from time to time of the Company;

“*Secretary*” shall mean the person or corporation for the time being performing the duties of that office;

“*share(s)*” shall mean share(s) of the Company;

“*shareholder(s)*” or “*member(s)*” shall mean the duly registered holders from time to time of the share(s);

“*summary financial report*” shall mean the “*summary financial report*” as defined under the Companies Ordinance;

“*writing*” or “*printing*” shall mean written or printed or printed by lithography or printed by photography or typewritten or produced by any other modes of representing words or figures in a visible form or, to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with the Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, any visible substitute for writing (including an electronic communication), or partly in one visible form and partly in another visible form;

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

words importing any gender shall include every gender; and

words importing persons shall include companies and corporations.

Subject as aforesaid, any words defined in the Ordinance shall, if not inconsistent with the subject and/or context, bear the same meaning in these Articles.

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

Part 1

General

2A. Purpose of the Articles

These Articles have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules in order to safeguard the legal rights of Dan Form Holdings Company Limited, its shareholders and creditors and to govern the organisation and actions of the Company. The model articles set out in Schedule 1 to the Companies (Model Articles) Notice (Chapter 622H of the Laws of Hong Kong) shall not apply to the Company.

2B. Coming into effect of the Articles

The Company's Articles of Association will be a constitutionally binding document and will be used to govern the organisation and actions of the Company and the rights and obligations of the Company and its shareholders and the rights and obligations between its shareholders from its effective date.

2C. Shares issued upon the incorporation of the Company

The Company was incorporated on 12 February 1973 with 2 issued shares.

2D. Name

The name of the Company is "DAN FORM HOLDINGS COMPANY LIMITED 丹枫控股有限公司".

2E. Capacity of a natural person

The Company has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person of full age and, in addition and without limit, the Company may do any act that it is permitted or required to do by these Articles or any ordinance or rule of law, and has power to acquire, hold and dispose of land.

2F. Liability of members limited

The liability of the members is limited.

2G. Purpose

The purpose of the Company is to derive from the society and serve the society.

Part 2

Shares and Distributions

Division 1 – Issue of Shares

3. Powers to issue different classes of shares

- (A) Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing 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 share capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination, as the Directors may determine) and any preference share may, with the sanction of a special resolution, be issued on the terms that it is, or at the option of the Company is liable, to be redeemed. Provided That (i) where the capital includes shares with different voting rights, the designation of each class of shares, other than those with the most favourable voting rights, shall include the words "restricted voting" or "limited voting", and (ii) where the capital includes shares with no voting rights, the words "non-voting" must appear in the designation of such shares.
- (B) The Directors may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or securities of the Company on such terms as they may from time to time determine.
- (C) Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance the Company may issue preference shares which are, or which at the option of the Company are liable, to be

redeemed, on such terms and in such manner as the Company before the issue thereof may by special resolution determine, Provided That (i) purchases for redemption not made through the market or by tender shall be limited to a maximum price of 110 per cent. of the price at which such shares were last traded on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, and (ii) if purchases for redemption are made by tender, such tender shall be available to all shareholders alike.

4. On what conditions new shares may be issued

Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred upon the holders of existing shares, any new shares shall be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such rights and privileges annexed thereto as the general meeting resolving upon the creation thereof shall direct, and if no direction be given, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and of these Articles, as the Directors shall determine; and in particular such shares may be issued with a preferential or qualified right to dividends and in the distribution of assets of the Company and with a special or without any right of voting.

5. When to be offered to existing members

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

Division 2 – Interests in Shares

6. How rights of shares may be modified

If at any time the capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders representing at least seventy five per cent. of the total voting rights of holders of the 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 every such separate general meeting the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy at least one-third of the total voting rights of holders of shares of that class, and at an adjourned meeting one person holding shares of that class or his proxy, and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll.

7. Company not to recognise trusts in respect of shares

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

8. Company may pay commission

The Company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission conferred or permitted by the Companies Ordinance.

9. Power to charge interest to capital

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

Division 3 – Register of Members and Share Certificates

10. Share register

- (A) The Directors shall cause to be kept a register of the members and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Companies Ordinance.
- (B) Subject to the provision of the Companies Ordinance, if the Directors consider it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a branch register of member at such location outside Hong Kong as the Directors think fit.

11. Share certificates

Every person except a stock exchange nominee in respect of which the Company is not by law required to complete and have ready for delivery a certificate whose name is entered in the register as a holder of any shares shall be entitled to receive within such period of time as prescribed by the Companies Ordinance or the Listing Rules after allotment or lodgement of a transfer to him of those shares (or within such other period as the terms of issue shall provide) one certificate for all those shares of any one class or several certificates each for one or more of the shares of the class in question upon payment, (i) in the case of an allotment, of a fee not exceeding the maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for every certificate after the first or (ii) in the case of a transfer, of a fee not exceeding the maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited for every certificate. In the case of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate therefor and delivery of a certificate to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all. A member (except such a nominee) who transfers some but not all of the shares comprised in a certificate shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance with a fee not exceeding the maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

12. Share Certificates to be sealed

Every certificate for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security of the Company must be issued under the seal of the Company (which shall only be affixed by authority of the Directors), which for this purpose may be any official seal as permitted by Section 126 of the Ordinance, or be executed under signature of appropriate official with statutory authority.

13. Every certificate to specify number of shares

Every share certificate hereafter issued shall specify the number of shares in respect of which it is issued and may otherwise be in such form as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.

14. Joint holders

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

15. Replacement of share certificates

If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding the maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and on such terms and conditions, if any, as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity, as the Directors think fit. As regards the loss of share certificate(s), compliance shall be made in accordance with Sections 162 to 169 of the Companies Ordinance with respect to replacement of share certificate(s).

Division 4 – Partly Paid Shares

16. Company's lien

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

17. Sale of shares subject to lien

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 some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged, nor until the expiration of fourteen days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default, shall have been given to the registered holder for the time being of the shares or the person entitled by reason of such holder's death or bankruptcy to the shares.

18. Application of proceeds of such sale

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

19. Calls on Shares

The Directors may from time to time make such calls as they may think fit upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on the shares held by them respectively and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed times. A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments.

20. Notice of call

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

21. Copy of notice to be sent to members

A copy of the notice referred to in Article 20 shall be sent to members in the manner in which notices may be sent to members by the Company as herein provided.

22. Notice of call may be advertised

In addition to the giving of notice in accordance with Article 21, notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the times and places appointed for payment may, if required by any applicable laws, rules or regulations, or determined by the Board to be appropriate, be given to the members by notice to be inserted in newspaper or by any means and in such manner as may be accepted by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

23. Every member liable to pay call at appointed time and place

Every member upon whom a call is made shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person and at the time or times and place or places as the Directors shall appoint.

24. When call deemed to have been made

A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising such call was passed.

25. Liability of joint holders

The joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof.

26. Board may extend time fixed for call

The Directors may from time to time at their discretion extend the time fixed for any call, and may extend such time as regards all or any of the members, whom from residence outside Hong Kong or other cause the Directors may deem entitled to any such extension but no member shall be entitled to any such extension except as a matter of grace and favour.

27. Interest on unpaid calls

If the sum payable in respect of any call or instalment be not paid on or before the day appointed for payment thereof, the person or persons from whom the sum is due shall pay interest for the same at such rate not exceeding twenty per cent. per annum as the Board shall fix from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment, but the Board may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

28. Suspension of privileges while call unpaid

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

29. Evidence in action for call

On the trial or hearing of any action or other proceedings for the recovery of any money due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member sued is entered in the register as the holder, or one of the holders, of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued; that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book; and that notice of such call was duly given to the member sued, in pursuance of these Articles; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, nor any other matters whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.

30. Sums payable on allotment deemed a call

Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed date shall for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date fixed for payment, and in case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and the like, shall apply as if such sums had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

31. Payment of calls in advance

The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the money uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him, and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced the Company may pay interest at such rate (if any) as the Directors may decide provided that not until a call is made any payment in advance of a call shall not entitle the member to receive any dividend or to exercise any other rights or privileges as a member in respect of the shares or the due portion of the shares upon which payment has been advanced by such member before it is called up. The Directors may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such member not less than one month's notice in writing of their intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

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

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, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 28, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment.

33. Form of notice

The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen 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.

34. If notice not complied with, shares may be forfeited

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. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited share and not actually paid before the forfeiture.

35. Forfeited shares to become property of Company

Any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be sold or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the 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.

36. Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture

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

37. Evidence of forfeiture

A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary of the Company, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited 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.

38. Notice after forfeiture

When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the resolution shall be given to the member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register.

39. Power to redeem forfeited shares

Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid the Directors may at any time, before any shares so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, permit

the share forfeited to be redeemed upon the terms of payment of all calls and interest due upon and expenses incurred in respect of the share, and upon such further terms (if any) as they think fit.

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

The forfeiture of a share shall not prejudice the right of the Company to any call already made or instalment payable thereon.

41. Forfeiture for non-payment of any sum due on shares

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.

Division 5 – Transfer and Transmission of Shares

42. Form of transfer

All transfers of shares may be effected by an instrument of transfer in the usual or common form or in such other form as prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or in such form as the Board may accept and may be under hand or, if the transferor or transferee is a recognized clearing house or its nominee(s), by hand or by machine imprinted signature or by such other manner of execution as the Board may approve from time to time. All instruments of transfer must be left at the registered office or at such other place as the Board may appoint.

43. Execution of transfer

The instrument of transfer of any shares shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee provided that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case which it thinks fit in its discretion to do so. The Board may also resolve, either generally or in any particular case, upon request by either the transferor or transferee, to accept mechanically executed transfers. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof. Nothing in these Articles shall preclude the Board from recognising a renunciation of the allotment or provisional allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

44. Directors may refuse to register a transfer

The Board may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom it does not approve, and it may also refuse to register any transfer of any share to more than four joint holders or any transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) on which the Company has a lien.

45. Notice of refusal

If the Board shall refuse to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal, as required by Section 151 of the Ordinance. If the Board declines to register a transfer, the transferee or transferor may request a statement of the reasons for the refusal. If such request is made, the Board shall, within 28 days after receiving the request,

- (i) send the person who made the request a statement of the reasons; or
- (ii) register the transfer.

46. Requirements as to transfer

The Directors may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:–

- (i) a fee not exceeding the maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
- (ii) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share; and
- (iv) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped.

47. No transfer to an infant etc.

No transfer of share (not being a fully paid up share) shall be made to an infant or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability.

48. Certificate to be given up on transfer

Upon every transfer of shares the certificate held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly, and a new certificate shall be issued with a fee not exceeding the maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him, and if any of the shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor a new certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him with a fee not exceeding the maximum amount as may from time to time be prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

49. When transfer books and register may be closed

The registration of transfers may, on giving notice in accordance with the Listing Rules or by advertisement in a newspaper, be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine, provided always that such registration shall not be suspended or the register closed for more than thirty days in any year or, with the approval of the Company in general meeting, sixty days in any year.

50. Death of registered holder or of joint holder of shares

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

51. Registration of personal representatives and trustees in bankruptcy

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

52. Notice of election to be registered and registration of nominee

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

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

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 if he were the registered holder of the share. However, the Directors may, if they think fit, withhold the payment of any dividend payable or other advantages in respect of such share until such person shall become the registered holder of the share or shall have effectually transferred such share, but, subject to the requirements of Article 99 being met, such a person may vote at meetings.

54. Company may sell shares of untraceable members

- (A) The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any shares of a member who is untraceable, but no such sale shall be made unless:
 - (i) all cheques or warrants, being not less than three in total number, for any sum payable in cash to the holder of such shares in respect of them sent during the relevant period in the manner authorised by the Articles of the Company have remained uncashed;
 - (ii) so far as it is aware at the end of the relevant period, the Company has not at any time during the relevant period received any indication of the existence of the member who is the holder of such shares or of a person entitled to such shares by death, bankruptcy or operation of law; and
 - (iii) the Company has caused an advertisement to be inserted in English in an English language newspaper and in Chinese in a Chinese language newspaper giving notice of its intention to sell such shares and has notified The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited of such intention and a period of three months has elapsed since the date of such advertisement.

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

- (B) To give effect to any such sale the Board may authorise any person to transfer the said shares and instrument of transfer signed or otherwise executed by or on behalf of such person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the registered holder or the person entitled by transmission to such shares, and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale. The net proceeds of the sale will belong to the Company and upon receipt by the Company of such net proceeds it shall become indebted to the former member for an amount equal to such net proceeds. No trust shall be created in respect of such debt and no interest shall be payable in respect

of it and the Company shall not be required to account for any money earned from the net proceeds which may be employed in the business of the Company or as it thinks fit. Any sale under this Article shall be valid and effective notwithstanding that the member holding the shares sold is dead, bankrupt or otherwise under any legal disability or incapacity.

Division 6 – Alteration and Reduction of Share Capital, Share Buy-backs and Allotment of Shares

55. Alteration and reduction of capital

- (A) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company may from time to time alter its share capital in any one or more of the ways set out below:–
- (i) increase its share capital by allotting and issuing new shares;
 - (ii) increase its share capital without allotting and issuing new shares, if the funds or other assets for the increase are provided by the members;
 - (iii) capitalise its profits, with or without allotting and issuing new shares;
 - (iv) allot and issue bonus shares with or without increasing its share capital;
 - (v) convert all or any of its shares into a larger or smaller number of shares;
 - (vi) cancel shares that:
 - (a) at the date the resolution for cancellation is passed, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person; or
 - (b) have been forfeited.
- (B) On any consolidation of fully paid shares, the Board may settle any difficulty which may arise as it thinks expedient and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) may as between the holders of shares to be consolidated determine which particular shares are to be consolidated into each consolidated share, and if it shall happen that any person shall become entitled to fractions of a consolidated share or shares, such fractions may be sold by some person appointed by the Board for that purpose and the person so appointed may transfer the shares so sold to the purchaser thereof and the validity of such transfer shall not be questioned, and so that the net proceeds of such sale (after deduction of the expenses of such sale) may either be distributed among the persons who would otherwise be entitled to a fraction or fractions of a consolidated share or shares rateably in accordance with their rights and interests or may be paid to the Company for the Company's benefit.
- (C) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital.

56. Company to buy back its own shares

The Company may, upon and by the authority of such resolution as required by the Ordinance, buy back its own shares for any purpose and directly or indirectly, by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, give financial assistance for the purpose of the acquisition by any person of shares in the Company, in each case in the manner and to the extent permitted by the Ordinance and subject to compliance with the applicable provisions thereof and any relevant rules or regulations prescribed by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong or any other relevant regulatory authorities from time to time.

57. New shares to form part of original capital

Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by these Articles, any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be treated as if it formed part of the original capital of the Company and such shares shall be subject to the provisions contained in these Articles with reference to the payment of calls and instalments, transfer and transmission, forfeiture, lien, cancellation, surrender, voting and otherwise.

58. Shares at the disposal of the Board

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and of these Articles relating to new shares, all unissued shares in the Company shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and on such terms as the Board shall in its absolute discretion think fit.

Division 7 – Distributions

59. Power to declare dividends

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

60. Board's power to pay interim dividends

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

61. Dividends not to be paid out of capital

- (A) The Company may only make a distribution out of profits available for distribution. No dividend shall carry interest.
- (B) For the purpose of this Article, the Company's profits available for distribution are its accumulated, realized profits, so far as not previously utilized by distribution or capitalization, less its accumulated, realized losses, so far as not previously written off in a reduction or reorganization of capital.

62. Dividend in specie

Whenever the Directors or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Directors may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, and where any

difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates, disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Directors and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

63. Scrip dividends

(A) Wherever the Directors or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on the share capital of the Company, the Directors may further resolve:–

either (i) that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid, provided that the shareholders entitled thereto will be entitled to elect to receive such dividend (or part thereof) in cash in lieu of such allotment. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:–

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Directors;
- (b) the Directors, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
- (c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded; and
- (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised ("the non-elected shares") and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the shareholders of the non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Directors shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any special account) as the Directors may determine, such sum as may be required in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the non-elected shares on such basis.

or (ii) that shareholders entitled to such dividend shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Directors may think fit. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:–

- (a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Directors;
- (b) the Directors, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right

of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;

- (c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded; and
- (d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised (“the elected shares”) and in lieu thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Directors shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company’s reserve accounts (including any special account) as the Directors may determine, such sum as may be required in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected shares on such basis.

(B) The shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Article shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the shares then in issue save only as regards participation:–

- (i) in the relevant dividend (or the right to receive or to elect to receive an allotment of shares in lieu thereof as aforesaid); or
- (ii) in any other distributions, bonuses or rights paid, made, declared or announced prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of the relevant dividend,

unless, contemporaneously with the announcement by the Directors of their proposal to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (A) of this Article in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with their announcement of the distribution, bonus or rights in question, the Directors shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Article shall rank for participation in such distribution, bonus or rights.

- (C) The Directors may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any capitalisation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Article with full power to the Directors to make such provisions as they think fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are aggregated and sold and the net proceeds distributed to those entitled, or are disregarded or rounded up or down or whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The Directors may authorise any person to enter into on behalf of all members interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made pursuant to such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.
- (D) The Company may upon the recommendation of the Directors by ordinary resolution resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Article a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid without offering any right to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.

- (E) The Directors may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (A) of this Article shall not be made available or made to any shareholders with registered addresses in any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities the circulation of an offer of such rights of election or the allotment of shares would or might be unlawful, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

64. Reserves

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

65. Dividends to be paid in proportion to paid up capital

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

66. Retention of dividends etc. and deduction of debts

- (A) 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.
- (B) The Directors may deduct from any dividend or bonus payable to any member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise.

67. Dividend and call together

Any general meeting sanctioning a dividend may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes, but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend payable to him, and so that the call shall be made payable at the same time as the dividend, and the dividend may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call.

68. Effect of transfer

A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend or bonus declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.

69. Receipt for dividends by joint holders of shares

If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividends, interim dividends or bonuses and other moneys payable in respect of such shares.

70. Payment by post

Unless otherwise directed by the Directors, any dividend or bonus may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member entitled, or, in case of joint holders, to the registered address of that one whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant so sent shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and the payment of any such cheque or warrant shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the dividend and/or bonus represented thereby, notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged.

71. Unclaimed dividend

All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Directors and shall revert to the Company.

72. Record dates

Any resolution declaring a dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in general meeting or a resolution of the Board, may specify that the same shall be payable or distributable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares on a particular date or at a point of time on a particular date, notwithstanding that it may be a date prior to that on which the resolution is passed, and thereupon the dividend shall be payable or distributable to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered, but without prejudice to the rights *inter se* in respect of such dividend of transferors and transferees of any such shares. The provisions of this Article shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to bonuses, capitalization issue, distributions of realised capital profits or offers or grants made by the Company to the members.

73. Company may cease sending dividend warrants

Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under Article 71 and the provisions of paragraph (B) of the Article 54, the Company may cease sending cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants by post if such cheques or warrants have been left uncashed on two consecutive occasions. However, the Company may exercise the power to cease sending cheques for dividend entitlements or dividend warrants after the first occasion on which such a cheque or warrant is returned undelivered.

74. Distribution of realised capital profits

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

other assets to answer in full the whole of the liabilities and paid-up share capital of the Company for the time being.

Division 8 – Capitalization of Profits

75. Power to capitalise and effect of resolution to capitalise

- (A) Subject to the Companies Ordinance, 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 not required for the payment or provision of the dividend on any shares with a preferential right to dividend) and accordingly that such sums be set free for distribution amongst the members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportion on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively or paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid or partly in the one way and partly in the other, and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution.
- (B) Whenever such a resolution as aforesaid shall have 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 up 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 (including provision for the benefit of fractional entitlements to accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned) 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 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 capitalisation, 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.

Part 3

Members and General Meetings

Division 1 – Rights and Obligations of Members

76. Rights and obligations

Members of the Company are legal holders of the shares. The rights and obligations of shareholders are determined by the class of shares held by the shareholders. Shareholders holding the same class of shares will enjoy the same rights and be subject to the same obligations.

77. Share register

The share register shall be sufficient proof of the holding of shares by shareholders.

78. Shareholders' obligations

A shareholder's obligations are:

- (A) to abide by the law, the administrative regulations and the Articles;
- (B) to pay for the shares subscribed for in the manner so prescribed.

The liability of a member is limited to the amount unpaid on the shares held by such member.

79. Mortgage of uncalled capital

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

80. Member not entitled to information

No member shall be entitled to require discovery of or any information respecting any detail of the Company's trading or any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which in the opinion of the Directors it will be inexpedient in the interests of the members to communicate to the public.

81. Inspection by members

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

Division 2 – The holding of General Meetings

82. The holding of annual general meetings

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company shall, in respect of each of its financial year, hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meeting. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place(s) as the Directors shall appoint.

83. The holding of extraordinary general meetings

All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting, and extraordinary general meetings shall also be convened on requisition, as provided by the Companies Ordinance, or, in default, may be convened by the requisitionists.

84. Notice of meetings

An annual general meeting shall be called by twenty-one days' notice in writing at the least, and a meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting shall be called by fourteen days' notice in writing at the least. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify the place (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the principal place of the meeting and the other place or places of the meeting), the day and

the hour of meeting and the general nature of the business to be dealt with, and in the case of a notice calling an annual general meeting, shall state that the meeting is an annual general meeting, and shall be given, in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Articles, entitled to receive such notices from the Company and also to the Auditors, provided that subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Article be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:-

- (i) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (ii) in the case of any other general meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together representing at least ninety five per cent. of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the members.

85. Omission to give notice

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

86. Business at extraordinary general meetings and annual general meetings

- (A) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at an extraordinary general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of sanctioning dividends, making a call in accordance with the provisions of these Articles, the reading, considering and adopting of the accounts and balance sheet and the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet, the election of Directors and appointment of Auditors and other officers in the place of those retiring, the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors, and the voting of remuneration or extra remuneration to the Directors.
- (B) A shareholder may request the Company to circulate a written resolution that:-
 - (i) may properly be moved; and
 - (ii) is proposed by the Directors or a shareholder as a written resolution.
- (C) The Board shall determine whether a resolution proposed by a shareholder may properly be moved.

87. Quorum for general meetings

For all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be two members present in person or by proxy. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the business.

88. Adjournment

If within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week and at such time and place as shall be decided by the Directors, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the member or members present in person shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called.

89. Chairing general meetings

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

90. Power to adjourn general meeting and business of adjourned meeting

The Chairman may, with the consent of any general meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place as the meeting shall determine. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice, specifying the place(s), the day and the hour of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting. Save as aforesaid, no member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at any adjourned meeting. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

Division 3 – Voting at General Meetings

91. Ordinary resolutions

- (1) An ordinary resolution of the members (or of a class of members) of a company means a resolution that is passed by a simple majority.
- (2) A resolution passed at a general meeting on a show of hands is passed by a simple majority if it is passed by a simple majority of the total of the following:
 - (a) the number of the members who (being entitled to do so) vote in person on the resolution;
 - (b) the number of the persons who vote on the resolution as duly appointed proxies of members entitled to vote on it.
- (3) A resolution passed on a poll taken at a general meeting is passed by a simple majority if it is passed by members representing a simple majority of the total voting rights of all the members who (being entitled to do so) vote in person or by proxy on the resolution.
- (4) Anything that may be done by an ordinary resolution may also be done by a special resolution.

92. Special resolutions

- (1) A special resolution of the members (or of a class of members) of a company means a resolution that is passed by a majority of at least 75%.
- (2) A resolution passed at a general meeting on a show of hands is passed by a majority of at least 75% if it is passed by at least 75% of the total of the following:
 - (a) the number of the members who (being entitled to do so) vote in person on the resolution;
 - (b) the number of the persons who vote on the resolution as duly appointed proxies of members entitled to vote on it.
- (3) A resolution passed on a poll taken at a general meeting is passed by a majority of at least 75% if it is passed by members representing at least 75% of the total voting rights of all the members who (being entitled to do so) vote in person or by proxy on the resolution.
- (4) If a resolution is passed at a general meeting –
 - (a) the resolution is not a special resolution unless the notice of the meeting included the text of the resolution and specified the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
 - (b) if the notice of the meeting so specified, the resolution may only be passed as a special resolution.

93. General rules on voting

At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is taken as may from time to time be required under the Listing Rules or any other applicable laws, rules or regulations or unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded:–

- (i) by the Chairman; or
- (ii) by at least three members present in person or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (iii) by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than five per cent. of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.

Unless a poll is taken as may from time to time be required under the Listing Rules or any other applicable laws, rules or regulations or unless a poll be so demanded, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.

94. Demanding a poll

If a poll is demanded as aforesaid, it shall (subject as provided in Article 95) be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and at such time and place, not being more than thirty days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting

at which the poll was demanded, as the Chairman directs. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

95. In what case poll taken without adjournment

Any poll duly demanded on the election of a Chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without adjournment.

96. Chairman to have casting vote

In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

97. Business may proceed notwithstanding demand for poll

The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

98. Votes of members

Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at any general meeting on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative shall have one vote. If a member appoints more than one proxy, only one of the proxies so appointed is entitled to vote on the resolution on a show of hands. On a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder which is fully paid up or credited as fully paid up and shall have for every partly paid share of which he is the holder the fraction of one vote equal to the proportion which the amount due and paid up or credited as paid up thereon bears to the subscription price of the share (but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid up on the share). On a poll a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

99. Votes in respect of deceased and bankrupt members

Any person entitled under Article 51 to be registered as the holder of any shares may vote at any general meeting in respect thereof in the same manner as if he were the registered holder of such shares, provided that at least 48 hours before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting (as the case may be) at which he proposes to vote, he shall satisfy the Directors of his right to be registered as the holder of such shares or the Directors shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof.

100. Joint holders

Where there are joint registered holders of any share, any one of such persons may vote at any meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of such share as if he were solely entitled thereto: but if more than one of such joint holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy, that one of the said persons so present whose name stands first on the register in respect of such share shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose name any share stands shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed joint holders thereof.

101. Votes of members of unsound mind

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.

102. Qualification for voting

- (A) Save as expressly provided in these Articles, no person other than a member duly registered and who shall have paid everything for the time being due from him and payable to the Company in respect of his shares shall be entitled to be present or to vote (save as proxy for another member) either personally or by proxy, or to be reckoned in a quorum, at any general meeting.
- (B) Where the Company has knowledge that any member is, under any applicable laws and the Listing Rules from time to time, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.
- (C) No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

103. Proxies

Any member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and speak and vote instead of him. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A proxy need not be a member. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

104. Authorisation

Notwithstanding Article 103, any member being a recognized clearing house shall be entitled to authorise, to the extent permitted by the laws of Hong Kong, such person or persons(s) as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any general meeting or any meeting of any class of shareholders provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. The person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same power on behalf of the recognized clearing house as that recognized clearing house (or its nominees) could exercise as if it were an individual member.

105. Instrument appointing proxy to be in writing

The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised.

106. Appointment of proxy must be deposited

The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be (i) deposited at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as is specified in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company or, (ii) if an

electronic address is specified by the Company, in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company, specifically for the purpose of receiving such instruments and the aforesaid authorities and documents for that meeting, sent or transmitted by electronic means to such electronic address subject to any conditions or limitations imposed by the Company, in each case, not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll taken more than forty-eight hours after it was demanded, not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. In calculating the periods mentioned above, no account is to be taken of any part of a day that is a public holiday. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

107. Form of proxy

Every instrument of proxy, whether for a specified meeting or otherwise, shall be in such form as the Directors may from time to time approve. Provided That any form so approved shall allow for voting for or against any resolution.

108. Authority under instrument appointing proxy

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

109. When vote by proxy valid though authority revoked

A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity, revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at its registered office, or at such other place as is referred to in Article 106, at least two hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

110. Corporation acting through representatives at meetings

- (A) Any corporation which is a member may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members, 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.
- (B) If a recognized clearing house (or its nominee) is a member, it may, by resolution

of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorize such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative(s) or proxy(ies) at any general meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members provided that, if more than one person is so authorized, the authorisation or proxy form shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorized. A person so authorized shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the recognized clearing house (or its nominee) which he represents as that recognized clearing house (or its nominee) could exercise in respect of such number and class of shares so specified if it were an individual shareholder of the Company.

Part 4

Board of Directors and Company Secretary

Division 1 – Board of Directors

111. Board of Directors and general powers of the Company vested in Directors

The Board is accountable to the shareholders in general meetings.

- (A) Subject to any exercise by the Directors of the powers conferred by Articles 144, 145 and 147, the management of the business of the Company shall be vested in the Directors who, in addition to the powers and authorities by these Articles 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 hereby or by the Companies Ordinance expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and of these Articles and to any regulations from time to time made by the Company in general meeting not being inconsistent with such provisions or these Articles, provided that no regulation so made shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and without prejudice to the general powers conferred by these Articles, it is hereby expressly declared that the Directors shall have the following powers:–
 - (i) to give to any person the right or option of requiring at a future date that an allotment shall be made to him of any share at such consideration as may be agreed; and
 - (ii) to give to any Directors, officers or servants of the Company an interest in any particular business or transaction or participation in the profits thereof or in the general profits of the Company either in addition to or in substitution for a salary or other remuneration.

112. Powers of meeting

A meeting of the Directors for the time being at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions by or under these Articles for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Directors generally.

113. Directors' powers when vacancies exist

The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these

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

114. Directors may contract with Company

- (A) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and upon such terms as the Board may determine, and may be paid such extra remuneration therefor (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine, and such extra remuneration shall be in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Article.
- (B) A Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as Auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director.
- (C) A Director of the Company may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the Company or any other Company in which the Company may be interested, and shall not be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit received by him as a director or officer of or from his interest in such other company. The Board may also cause the voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit, including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing the Directors or any of them to be directors or officers of such other company, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors or officers of such other company.
- (D) A Director shall not vote or be counted in the quorum on any resolution of the Board concerning his own appointment as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).
- (E) Subject to paragraph (H) of this Article, where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) of two or more Directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment (or the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).
- (F) Subject to the Companies Ordinance and to the next paragraph of this Article, no Director or proposed or intending Director shall be disqualified from his office by contracting with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner whatever, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefits realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.
- (G) If a Director or his connected entity, who to the Director's knowledge (whether

he being aware or ought reasonably to be aware) is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a transaction, contract or arrangement or proposed transaction, contract or arrangement with the Company, the Director shall declare the nature and extent of such interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the transaction, contract or arrangement is first taken into consideration if he knows such interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he or his connected entity is or has become so interested. For this purpose, a general notice to the Board by a Director to the effect that:

- (i) he (and where applicable, his connected entity) is a member, director, executive, officer, employee or otherwise of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement which may after the effective date of the notice be made with that company or firm; or
- (ii) he (and where applicable, his connected entity) is connected with a person, body corporate or firm specified in the notice and is to be regarded as interested in any transaction, contract or arrangement which may after the effective date of the notice be made with that specified person, body corporate or firm,

shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any such transaction, contract or arrangement; provided that such notice must state the nature and extent of the interest of the Director (and where applicable, his connected entity) in the specified body corporate or firm or the nature of the Director's (and where applicable, his connected entity's) connection with the specified person and no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the Board or in writing and sent to the Company (in which case such notice will take effect on the twenty-first day after the day on which it is sent to the Company) and the Director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next Board meeting after it is given.

- (H) A Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the Board approving any transaction, contract, arrangement or proposal in which he or any of his close associate(s), to the knowledge of such Director, has a material interest, and if he shall do so his vote shall not be counted and he shall not be counted in the quorum on such resolution of the Board, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters namely:
 - (i) any contract or arrangement for the giving by the Company of any security or indemnity to the Director or his close associate(s) in respect of money lent or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of his close associates at the request of or for the benefit of the Company and any of its subsidiaries;
 - (ii) any contract or arrangement for the giving by the Company of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his close associate(s) has/have 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 the shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase where the Director or his close associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;

- (iv) any contract or arrangement in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company by virtue only of his/their interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company;
- (v) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries including the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to the Directors, his close associates and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director or his close associate(s) any privilege not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; and
- (vi) any proposal or arrangement concerning the adoption, modification or operation of any share scheme involving the issue or grant of options over shares or other securities by the Company to, or for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries under which the Director or his close associate(s) may benefit.

The references to “close associate” in this paragraph (H) shall be changed to “associate” where the transaction or arrangement is a connected transaction under Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

- (I) A company shall be deemed to be a company in which a Director and/or any of his close associates or associates (as the case may be) or connected entities has/have shareholding interest if and so long as (but only if and so long as) he and/or any of his close associates or associates (as the case may be) or connected entities is/are (either directly or indirectly) the holder(s) of or beneficially interested in any class of the equity share capital of such company (or of any third company through which his interest or that of any of his close associates or associates (as the case may be) or connected entities is derived) or of the voting rights available to members of such company. For the purpose of this paragraph there shall be disregarded any shares held by a Director or his close associates or associates (as the case may be) or connected entities as bare or custodian trustee and in which he or any of them has no beneficial interest, any shares comprised in a trust in which the interest of the Director or his close associates or associates (as the case may be) or connected entities is/are in reversion or remainder if and so long as some other person is entitled to receive the income thereof, and any shares comprised in an authorised unit trust scheme in which the Director or his close associates or associates (as the case may be) or connected entities is/are interested only as a unit holder and any shares which carry no voting right at general meetings and very restrictive dividend and return of capital right.
- (J) If any question shall arise at any meeting of the Board as to the materiality of the interest of a Director (other than the chairman of the meeting) and/or his close associates or associates (as the case may be) or as to the entitlement of any Director (other than such chairman) to vote or be counted in the quorum and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or not to be counted in the quorum, such question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to such other Director shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director and/or his close associates or associates (as the case may be) concerned as known to such Director has not been fairly disclosed to the Board. If any question as aforesaid shall arise in respect of the chairman of the meeting such question shall be decided by a resolution of the Board (for which purpose

such chairman shall be counted in the quorum but shall not vote thereon) and such resolution shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of such chairman as known to such chairman has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

- (K) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company may by ordinary resolution ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of this Article provided that no Director who is or whose close associates or associates (as the case may be) is/are materially interested in such transaction shall vote upon such ordinary resolution in respect of any shares in the Company in which he/they is/are interested.

115. 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 uncalled capital or any part thereof.

116. Conditions on which money may be borrowed

The Directors may raise or secure the payment or repayment of such sum or sums in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit and, in particular by the issue of debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities of the Company, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

117. Assignment

Debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued.

118. Special privileges

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

119. Register of charges and register of debentures or debenture stock

- (A) The Directors shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Companies Ordinance in regard to the registration of mortgages and charges therein specified and otherwise.
- (B) If the Company issues a series of debentures or debenture stock not transferable by delivery, the Directors shall cause a proper register to be kept of the holders of such debentures in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance.

Division 2 – Decision-taking by the Board of Directors

120. Meeting of Directors, quorum, etc.

The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they think fit and may determine the quorum

necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined two Directors shall be a quorum. For the purpose of this Article an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum but, notwithstanding that an alternate Director is also a Director or is an alternate for more than one Director, he shall for quorum purposes count as only one Director. The Board of Directors or any committee of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting are capable of hearing each other.

121. Convening of Board meeting

A Director or the Secretary may, and on request of a Director, at any time summon a meeting of the Board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director and alternate Director either in writing or by telephone or by telex, telegram or facsimile at the address from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine.

122. How questions to be decided

Questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

123. When acts of Directors or committee to be valid notwithstanding defects

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

124. Directors' resolutions

A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors except such as are temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability (or their alternate Directors) shall (so long as they constitute a quorum as provided in Article 120) be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors duly convened and held. Any such resolution in writing may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors.

125. Minutes

- (A) The Board shall cause minutes to be made of:–
- (i) all appointments of officers made by the Board;
 - (ii) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of committees appointed pursuant to Article 145; and
 - (iii) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of such committees.
- (B) Any such minutes shall be conclusive evidence of any such proceedings if they purport to be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting.

Division 3 – Appointment and Retirement of Directors

126. Constitution of Board

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

127. Board may fill vacancies and appointment of Directors

- (A) The Directors shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following general meeting of the Company (in the case of filling a casual vacancy) or until the next following annual general meeting of the Company (in the case of an addition to the existing Board) and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting.
- (B) The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution elect any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board.

128. No qualification shares for Directors

A Director shall not be required to hold any qualification shares but shall be entitled to attend and speak at all general meetings of the Company and of any class of members.

129. Directors' 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 Company in general meeting, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is voted) to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as the Board may agree, or, failing agreement, equally, except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the remuneration is paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office.

130. Directors' expenses

The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling, hotel and other expenses reasonably incurred by them respectively in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including their expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise incurred whilst engaged on the business of the Company.

131. Special remuneration

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

132. Remuneration of Chief Executive, etc.

Notwithstanding Articles 129, 130 and 131, the remuneration of a Chief Executive or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the Board and may be by way of salary, commission, or participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and

allowances as the Board may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to his remuneration as a Director.

133. When office of Director to be vacated

- (A) A Director shall vacate his office:—
- (i) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors;
 - (ii) if he becomes a lunatic or of unsound mind;
 - (iii) if he absents himself from the meetings of the Board during a continuous period of six months, without special leave of absence from the Board, and his alternate Director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his stead, and the Board passes a resolution that he has by reason of such absence vacated his office;
 - (iv) if he ceases to be a Director or becomes prohibited from being a Director by reason of any order made under any provision of the Companies Ordinance or any ordinance or rule of law;
 - (v) if by notice in writing delivered to the Company at its registered office he resigns his office;
 - (vi) if he shall be removed from office by notice in writing served upon him signed by all his co-Directors;
 - (vii) if, having been appointed to an office under Article 144, he is dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board under Article 146; or
 - (viii) if he shall be removed from office by an ordinary resolution of the Company under Article 140.
- (B) No person is eligible for appointment or re-appointment as a Director once he has attained the age of 80 years unless sanctioned by a special resolution of the Company. Otherwise any such person shall cease to be a Director at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting next following his attaining such age.

134. Rotation and retirement of Directors

Subject to the manner of retirement by rotation of Directors as from time to time prescribed under the Listing Rules, at each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being, or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not less than one-third, shall retire from office by rotation provided that every Director (including those appointed for a specific term) shall be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree between themselves) be determined by lot. The retiring Directors shall be eligible for re-election.

135. Meeting to fill up vacancies

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

136. Retiring Directors to remain in office till successors appointed

If at any general meeting at which an election of Directors ought to take place, the places of the retiring Directors are not filled, the retiring Directors or such of them as have not had their places filled shall be deemed to have been re-elected and shall, if willing, continue in office until the next annual general meeting and so on from year to year until their places are filled, unless:–

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

137. Power of general meeting to increase or reduce number of Directors

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

138. Election of Directors

No person, other than a retiring Director, shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing of the intention to propose that person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected shall have been given to the Company provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such notices are given, shall be at least seven days. The period for lodgment of such notices shall commence no earlier than the day after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than seven days prior to the date of such general meeting.

139. Register of Directors and notification of changes to Registrar

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

140. Power to remove Director by ordinary resolution

The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director (including Chief Executive or other Executive Director) before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such Director and may elect another person in his stead. Any person so elected shall hold office for such time only as the Director in whose place he is elected would have held the same if he had not been removed.

141. Local boards

The Board may establish any committees, local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in Hong Kong or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such committees, local boards or agencies and may fix their remuneration, and may delegate to any committee, local board or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Board (other than its powers to make calls and forfeit shares), with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local board or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be upon such terms and subject

to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may remove any person so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.

Division 4 – Alternate Directors

142. Alternate Directors

- (A) A Director may at any time, by notice in writing delivered to the registered office of the Company or at a meeting of the Directors, appoint any person (including another Director) to act as alternate Director in his place during his absence and may in like manner at any time determine such appointment. Such appointment, unless previously approved by the Directors, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved.
- (B) The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which, were he a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director.
- (C) An alternate Director shall (except when absent from Hong Kong) be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Directors and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these presents shall apply as if he (instead of his appointor) were a Director. If he shall be himself a Director or shall attend any such meeting as an alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative. If his appointor is for the time being absent from Hong Kong or otherwise not available or unable to act, his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. To such extent as the Directors may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Directors, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to any meeting of any such committee of which his appointor is a member. An alternate Director shall not, save as aforesaid, have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these Articles.
- (D) An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements or transactions and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent *mutatis mutandis* as if he were a Director, but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company in respect of his appointment as alternate Director any remuneration except only such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.
- (E) An alternate Director shall be deemed to be the agent of the Director who appoints him. A Director who appoints an alternate Director shall be vicariously liable for any tort committed by the alternate Director while acting in the capacity of alternate Director.

Division 5 – Appointment and the power to delegate

143. Appointment of Chairman

The Directors may from time to time elect or otherwise appoint a Director to be Chairman or Deputy Chairman and determine the period for which each of them is to hold office. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Directors, but if no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman be elected or

appointed, or if at any meeting the Chairman or Deputy Chairman is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting.

144. Power to appoint Executive Directors and Chief Executive

The Board may from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to the office of Executive Director and/or the office of Chief Executive in the management of the business of the Company as it may decide for such period and upon such terms as it thinks fit and upon such terms as to remuneration as it may decide in accordance with Article 132.

Every Director appointed to an office under this Article 144 shall, subject to the provisions of any contract between himself and the Company with regard to his employment in such office, be liable to be dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board of Directors.

(A) Responsibilities and powers of the Chief Executive

The Company employs a system of responsibility on the Chief Executive led by the Board. The Chief Executive may or may not be a Director. The term of appointment of the Chief Executive shall be determined by the Board, and the Board may assign any powers any titles to the Chief Executive as the Directors sees fit, including but not limited to:

- (i) Initiating the development strategy, operating guidelines and annual operating plans and objectives for the Company, being responsible for organizing the implementation after the approval by the Board. Further approval by the Board shall be sought if there is a change in strategy, guidelines, plans or objectives.
- (ii) Proposing the setting up of different institutions of the Company, the allocation of staff and the regulatory systems, to be promulgated and implemented after approval by the Board.
- (iii) Nominating candidates for the positions of Vice President and Chief Officer, such candidates to be appointed after the approval of the same by the Board.
- (iv) Designating and appointing candidates as his/her subordinate managers. Such appointments may however be vetoed by the Board when the Directors deem necessary.

The Chief Financial Officer shall however be directly nominated and appointed by the Board.

(B) Appointment and remuneration of Chief Executive

The Board may appoint the Chief Executive of the Company from time to time, and may determine the remuneration of the Chief Executive or that of the Directors, which may be in the form of salary, commission or the right to share profits of the Company, or a combination of any two or more of the aforementioned. The directors of the Company may act as the Chief Executive.

145. Appointment of Committee

(A) Power to appoint committee and to delegate

The Directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body and such other persons, as the Directors think fit, and

they may from time to time revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committees either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes, but every committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Directors.

(B) Acts of committee to be of same effect as acts of Directors

All acts done by any such committee in conformity with such regulations and in fulfilment of the purposes for which it is appointed, but not otherwise, shall have the like force and effect as if done by the Directors, and the Directors shall have power, with the consent of the Company in general meeting, to remunerate the members of any special committee, and charge such remuneration to the current expenses of the Company.

(C) Proceedings of committee

The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not replaced by any regulations imposed by the Directors pursuant to Article 145(A).

146. Cessation of appointment

A Director appointed to an office under Article 144 shall be subject to the same provisions as to removal as the other Directors of the Company, and he shall (subject to the provisions of any contract between him and the Company) *ipso facto* and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause.

147. Powers may be delegated

The Directors may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Chief Executive or Executive Director all or any of the powers of the Directors that they may think fit Provided that the exercise of all powers by such Chief Executive or Director shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Directors may from time to time make and impose, and the said powers may at any time be withdrawn, revoked or varied.

Division 6 – Directors’ Indemnity and Insurance

148. Indemnity

- (A) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and so far as may be permitted by the Companies Ordinance, every Director or other officer and every Auditor of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities (except for any liability in relation to the Auditors as mentioned in Section 415 of the Companies Ordinance and any liability in relation to a Director as mentioned in Section 469(2) of the Ordinance) which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto, and no Director or other officer or Auditor shall be liable for any loss, damage or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, provided that this Article shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not avoided by the Companies Ordinance.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, if any Director or other person shall become personally liable for the payment of any sum primarily due from the Company, the Directors may execute or cause to be executed any mortgage, charge, or security over or affecting the whole or any part of the assets

of the Company by way of indemnity to secure the Director or person so becoming liable as aforesaid from any loss in respect of such liability.

149. Liability insurance

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company shall have power to purchase and maintain for any director or other officer or Auditors of the Company:

- (a) insurance against any liability to the Company, a related company or any other party in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (save for fraud) of which he may be guilty in relation to the Company or a related company; and
- (b) insurance against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, taken against him for any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (including fraud) of which he may be guilty in relation to the Company or a related company.

For the purpose of this Article 149, “related company” means any company which is the Company’s subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the Company’s holding company.

Division 7 – Company Secretary

150. Appointment of Secretary

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

151. Residence

The Secretary shall be an individual and ordinarily reside in Hong Kong.

152. Same person not to act in two capacities at once

A provision of the Companies Ordinance or of these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as or in place of the Secretary.

Part 5

Miscellaneous Provisions

Division 1 – Communications to and by the Company

153. Registered Office

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

154. Address of shareholders and service of notices to joint holders

Every member shall register with the Company an address either in Hong Kong or elsewhere to which notices can be sent and if any member shall fail so to do, notice may be given to such member by sending the same in any of the manners hereafter mentioned to his address as shown in the register of members or his address last known to the Company. Subject to the Listing Rules and unless these Articles otherwise provide,

- (i) all notices, documents or other information directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to any one of the joint holders in respect of such share, and such notices, documents or information so given shall be deemed to have been given to all the holders of such share; and
- (ii) anything to be agreed or specified by the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be deemed to have been agreed or specified by all the holders of such share if any one of the joint holders in respect of such share has so agreed or specified (except for transfer of the share).

155. Service of notices

Any notice or document (including any “corporate communication” as defined in the Listing Rules), whether or not to be given or issued under the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations or these presents from the Company, may be served or delivered by the Company upon the member in the following manner:

- (i) in hard copy form either (a) personally or (b) by hand to, or by sending it through the post (if sent to an address outside Hong Kong, by airmail or any equivalent service that is no slower) in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to, the member’s address as shown in the register;
- (ii) by advertisement in English in at least one English language newspaper and in Chinese in at least one Chinese language newspaper, and for such period as the Board shall think fit to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- (iii) in electronic form:
 - (a) personally; or
 - (b) by hand to, or by sending it through the post (if sent to an address outside Hong Kong, by airmail or an equivalent service that is no slower) in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to, the member’s address as shown in the register; or
 - (c) by sending or transmitting it as an electronic communication to the member at any telex or facsimile transmission number or electronic 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 Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations;

- (iv) by publishing it on the Company’s website and giving to member a notice in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations stating that the notice or other document is available there (a “notice of publication”) to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations. The notice of publication may be given to such person by any of the means set out in paragraphs (i), (ii), (iii)(c) or (v) of this Article; or

- (v) by sending or otherwise making available to such member through such means to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with, the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations.

156. When notice deemed to be served and choice of language

- (A) Any notice or document (including any “corporate communication” as defined in the Listing Rules) given or issued by or on behalf of the Company:
 - (i) if served or delivered in person, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time of personal service or delivery, and in proving such service or delivery, 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 or delivered shall be conclusive evidence thereof;
 - (ii) if served or delivered by post, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the second business day following that on which the envelope or wrapper containing the same is put into a post office situated within Hong Kong, and in proving such service or delivery, it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly prepaid, addressed and put into such post office. A certificate in writing signed by the Secretary (or such other officer of the Company or such other person appointed by the Board) that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or other document was so prepaid, addressed and put into such post office shall be conclusive evidence thereof;
 - (iii) if sent or transmitted as an electronic communication in accordance with Article 155(iii)(c) or through such means in accordance with Article 155(v), shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the expiration of twenty-four hours after the relevant despatch or transmission. A notice or document published in the Company’s website in accordance with Article 155(iv), shall be deemed to have been served or delivered after the expiration of twenty-four hours after the later of (1) the time when the member receives or is deemed to have received the notice of publication and (2) the time when the notice or document is first made available on the Company’s website. In calculating a period of hours mentioned in this paragraph, any part of a day that is not a business day is to be disregarded. In proving such service or delivery, a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary (or such other officer of the Company or such other person appointed by the Board) as to the fact and time of such service, delivery, despatch, transmission or publication shall be conclusive evidence 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; and
 - (iv) if served by advertisement in newspaper in accordance with Article 155(ii), shall be deemed to have been served on the day on which such notice or document is first published.

For the purpose of this Article, “business day” has the meaning given by Section 821 of the Companies Ordinance.

- (B) Subject to the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, any notice or document (including but not limited to the documents referred to in Article 168 and any “corporate communication” as defined in the Listing Rules) may be given by the Company in the English language only, in the Chinese language only or in both. In cases of inconsistency between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail. Where a person has in

accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations consented to receive notices and documents (including but not limited to the documents referred to in Article 168 and any “corporate communication” as defined in the Listing Rules) from the Company in the English language only or the Chinese language only but not both, it shall be sufficient for the Company to serve on or deliver to him any such notice or document in such language only in accordance with these presents unless and until there is a notice of revocation or amendment of such consent given or deemed to have been given by such person to the Company in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations which shall have effect in respect of any notice or document to be served on or delivered to such person subsequent to the giving of such notice of revocation or amendment.

157. Service of notice to persons entitled on death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member

A notice or document may be given by or on behalf of the Company to the person(s) entitled to a share in consequence of death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member in such manner as provided in Article 155 in which the same might have been given if the death, mental disorder or bankruptcy had not occurred.

158. Transferee to be bound by prior notices

Any person who by operation of law, transfer or other means whatsoever shall become entitled to any share shall be bound by every notice in respect of such share which prior to his name and address being entered on the register shall have been duly given to the person from whom he derives his title to such share.

159. Notice valid though member deceased

Any notice or document delivered or sent to any member in such manner as provided in Article 155, shall notwithstanding that such member be then deceased and whether or not the Company has notice of his death be deemed to have been duly served in respect of any registered shares whether held solely or jointly with other persons by such member until some other person be registered in his stead as the holder or joint holder thereof, and such service shall for all purposes of these presents be deemed a sufficient service of such notice or document on his personal representatives and all persons (if any) jointly interested with him in any such shares.

160. How notice to be signed

The signature to any notice to be given by the Company may be written, printed or made electronically.

Division 2 – Administrative Arrangements and Use of the Seal

161. Custody of seal and official seal for use abroad

- (A) The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the seal which may only be used by the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf, and every instrument to which the seal shall be affixed shall be signed by a Director and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by a second Director or by some other person appointed by the Board for the purpose, provided that the Board may either generally or in any particular case or cases resolve (subject to such restrictions as to the manner in which the seal may be affixed as the Board may determine) that such signatures or any of them may be affixed to certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security by some mechanical means other than autographic to be specified in such

resolution or that such certificates need not be signed by any person. Every instrument executed in manner provided by this Article shall be deemed to be sealed and executed with the authority of the Directors previously given.

- (B) The Company may have an official seal for use for sealing certificates issued by the Company as permitted by the Ordinance and an official seal for use abroad under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance where and as the Board shall determine, and the Company may by writing under the seal appoint any agents or agent, committees or committee abroad to be the duly authorised agents of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such official seal and they may impose such restrictions on the use thereof as may be thought fit. Wherever in these Articles reference is made to the seal, the reference shall, when and so far as may be applicable, be deemed to include any such official seal as aforesaid.
- (C) Subject to the Companies Ordinance, a document signed by any two of the Directors, or any of the Directors and the Secretary and expressed (in whatever words) to be executed by the Company has effect as if the document had been executed under the Company's common seal.

162. Cheques and banking arrangements

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

163. Power to appoint attorney and execution of deeds by attorney

- (A) The Board may from time to time and at any time, by power of attorney under the seal, appoint any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Board may think fit, and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.
- (B) The Company may, by writing under its seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matter, as its attorney to execute deeds and instruments on its behalf and to enter into contracts and sign the same on its behalf and every deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal shall bind the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the seal of the Company.

164. Power to establish pension funds

The Board may establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any contributory or non-contributory pension or superannuation funds for the benefit of, or give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments to any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company, or of any company which is a subsidiary of the Company, or is allied or associated with the Company or with any such subsidiary company, or who are or were at any time Directors or officers of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid, and holding or who have held any salaried employment or office in the Company or such other company, and the wives, widows, families and dependants of any

such persons. The Board may also establish and subsidise or subscribe to any institutions, associations, clubs or funds calculated to be for the benefit of or to advance the interests and well-being of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid or of any such persons as aforesaid, and may make payments for or towards the insurance of any such persons as aforesaid, and subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object. The Board may do any of the matters aforesaid, either alone or in conjunction with any such other company as aforesaid. Any Director holding any such employment or office shall be entitled to participate in and retain for his own benefit any such donation, gratuity, pension, allowance or emolument.

165. Annual returns

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

166. Accounts to be kept

The Directors shall cause true accounts to be kept of the sums of money received and expended by the Company, and the matters in respect of which such receipt and expenditure take place, and of the property, assets, credits and liabilities of the Company and of all other matters required by the Companies Ordinance or necessary to give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

167. Where accounts to be kept

The books of account shall be kept at the registered office or at such other place or places as the Directors think fit and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors.

168. Reporting documents and summary financial report

- (A) The Directors shall from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance cause to be prepared and laid before the Company at its annual general meeting the reporting documents.
- (B) Subject to paragraph (C) of this Article, the Company shall in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, deliver or send to every member a copy of the reporting documents of the Company or a copy of the summary financial report in place of a copy of the reporting documents from which the report is derived, not less than twenty-one days before the date of the general meeting of the Company concerned (or such other time as is permitted under the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations). Provided that this Article shall not require a copy of these documents to be sent to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures of the Company who is not entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company or to any member of, any holder of debentures of the Company whose address is unknown to the Company, but any member or holder of debentures of the Company to whom a copy of these documents has not been sent, shall be entitled to receive a copy of these documents free of charge on application at the registered office of the Company.
- (C) Where any member has, in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, agreed or is deemed to have agreed to his having access to the reporting documents and/or the summary financial report on the Company's website as mentioned in Article 155(iv) or, to the extent permitted by, and in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, in any other manner (including any other form of electronic communication) instead of being sent the documents or report, as the case may be

(an “assenting person”), the publication or making available by the Company, in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations, on the Company’s website referred to above of the reporting documents and/or the summary financial report throughout the period beginning not less than twenty-one days before the date of the general meeting of the Company concerned and ending on such date in accordance with the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations (or such other period of time as is permitted under the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations) or in such other manner, shall be treated as having sent a copy of the reporting documents or a copy of the summary financial report to an assenting person in satisfaction of the Company’s obligations under paragraph (B) of this Article.

169. Auditors

Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance.

170. Remuneration of Auditors

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

171. When accounts to be deemed finally settled

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

172. Authentication of documents

Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Directors or any committee of Directors and any books, records, documents and accounts, relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies thereof or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts; and, where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the registered office of the Company, the local manager or other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Directors as aforesaid. A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or an extract from the minutes of a meeting, of the Company or of the Directors or any committee of Directors which is certified as aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the Company upon the faith thereof that such resolution has been duly passed or, as the case may be, that such minutes or extract is a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting.

173. Destruction of documents

The Company may destroy:

- (i) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of such cancellation;
- (ii) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification

of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of two years from the date on which such mandate, variation, cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;

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

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

- (a) the foregoing provisions of this Article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim;
- (b) nothing contained in this Article shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any case where the conditions of proviso (a) above are not fulfilled; and
- (c) references in this Article to the destruction of any document include reference to its disposal in any manner.

174. Distribution of assets in liquidation

If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Chapter 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong), divide among the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds and may for such purpose set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property 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 authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator with the like authority shall think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares in respect of which there is a liability.

175. Service of process

In the event of a winding-up of the Company in Hong Kong, every member who is not for the time being in Hong Kong shall be bound, within fourteen days after the passing of an effective resolution to wind up the Company voluntarily, or the making of an order for the winding-up of the Company, to serve notice in writing on the Company appointing some person resident in Hong Kong and stating that person's full name, address and occupation upon whom all summonses, notices, processes, orders and judgments in relation to or under the winding-up of the Company may be served, and in default of such nomination the liquidator of the Company shall be at liberty on behalf of such member to appoint some such person, and service upon any such appointee, whether

appointed by the member or the liquidator, shall be deemed to be good personal service on such member for all purposes, and, where the liquidator makes any such appointment, he shall with all convenient speed give notice thereof to such member by advertisement in an English language newspaper in English and a Chinese language newspaper in Chinese as he shall deem appropriate or by a registered letter sent through the post and addressed to such member at his address as mentioned in the register, and such notice shall be deemed to be served on the day following that on which the advertisement appears or the letter is posted.

176. Language

These Articles are published in the Chinese language, and an English language version is available. In cases of inconsistencies between the Chinese and the English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

WE, the several persons whose names, addresses and descriptions are hereto subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association, and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite to our respective names:—

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers	Number of Shares taken by each Subscriber
<p>Wong Ping Shan No. 1 Fontana Gardens 5th floor Hong Kong Garments Manufacturer</p> <p>Lee Kwok Yat Flat B 11th floor Crestal Court Waterloo Hill Kowloon Garments Manufacturer</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
Total Number of Shares Taken	2

Dated the 12th day of February, 1973.

WITNESS to the above signatures:—

(Sd.) CHU KA KIM
Solicitor,
Hong Kong.

(Note: The names and other particulars of subscribers and related content appearing on this page originally formed part of the Memorandum of Association of the Company before Part 3 of the Ordinance came into effect on 3rd March, 2014, and are now reproduced here for reference only.)