

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by Special Resolution passed on 2 June 2026)

OF

HENDERSON LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

(恒基兆業地產有限公司)

Incorporated the 16th day of January, 1976.

HONG KONG

No. 45654

(COPY)

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY that

HENDERSON LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
(恒基兆業地產有限公司)

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

GIVEN under my hand this Sixteenth day of January One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-six.

(Sd.) R. KWAN
for Registrar of Companies,
Hong Kong.

Business Registration No. 04719568

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 622)

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

OF

HENDERSON LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
(恒基兆業地產有限公司)

Passed on the 2nd day of June, 2026

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Henderson Land Development Company Limited (the “Company”) duly convened and held at Cloud 39, 39th Floor, The Henderson, 2 Murray Road, Central, Hong Kong on Tuesday, 2 June 2026 at 11:30 a.m., the following resolution was duly passed as a Special Resolution:

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

“**THAT** the new articles of association of the Company (the “New Articles”), a copy of which has been produced to the 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 announcement by the Company of the poll result that this resolution was duly passed as a Special Resolution and that the Directors of the Company be and are hereby authorised to do all things necessary to implement the adoption of the New Articles.”

DATED the 2nd day of June, 2026

LEE Ka Shing
Chairman of the meeting

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 622)

Company Limited by Shares

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by Special Resolution passed on 2 June 2026)

OF

HENDERSON LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
(恒基兆業地產有限公司)

Name and Model Articles, etc.

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| 1. | (A) The name of the Company is “ HENDERSON LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED (恒基兆業地產有限公司)”. | Name. |
| | (B) The registered office of the Company will be situate in Hong Kong. | Registered office. |
| | (C) The liability of the members is limited. The liability of the members is limited to any amount unpaid on shares held by the members. | Liability limited. |
| | (D) 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. | Model articles not to apply. |

Interpretation

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| 2. | The marginal notes to these Articles shall not affect the construction hereof, and in the interpretation and construction of these Articles unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith:— | Marginal notes not to affect construction.
Interpretation. |
| | “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; | These Articles.
These presents. |
| | “associate” shall have the meaning attributed to it in the Listing Rules; | Associate. |
| | “Auditors” shall mean the persons for the time being performing the duties of that office; | Auditors. |
| | “Call” shall include any instalment of a call; | Call. |
| | “Capital” shall mean the share capital from time to time of the Company; | Capital. |

“the Chairman” shall mean the chairman presiding at any meeting of members or of the Board of Directors;	Chairman.
“the Chairman of the Board” shall mean the Chairman of the Board, or where more than one Chairman of the Board have been appointed, the joint Chairmen of the Board;	Chairman of the Board.
“clearing house” shall mean a recognized clearing house within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the laws of Hong Kong);	Clearing house.
“the Company” or “this Company” shall mean HENDERSON LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED (恒基兆業地產有限公司) ;	The Company.
“Company Secretary” shall mean the person or corporation for the time being performing the duties of that office;	Company Secretary.
“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 and in the case of any such substitution the references in these Articles to the provisions of the Ordinance shall be read as references to the provisions substituted therefor in the new Ordinance;	Companies Ordinance.
“corporate communication(s)” shall mean any notice, document or other information (including, without limitation, sustainability report and any “corporate communication” as defined in the Listing Rules) sent or supplied or to be sent or supplied by the Company;	Corporate communication(s).
“Director” shall mean a director of the Company;	Director.
“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 the Directors;	Directors. Board.
“dividend” shall include scrip dividends, distributions in specie or in kind, capital distributions and capitalisation issues, if not inconsistent with the subject or context;	Dividend.
“dollars” shall mean dollars legally current in Hong Kong;	Dollars.
“electronic facilities” shall include, without limitation, website addresses, webinars, webcasts, videos, software programmes or any form of conference call systems (telephone, video, web or otherwise) that allows a person to listen, speak and vote at a meeting without being physically present at the meeting;	Electronic facilities.
“electronic means” shall have the meaning ascribed to it under Section 2(4)(c) of the Ordinance;	Electronic means.
“general meeting” shall mean any general meeting of the Company, whether held at one or more physical venue(s) or by means of electronic facilities or a combination of both, including any general meeting held as the Company’s annual general meeting;	General meeting.

“Hong Kong” shall mean Hong Kong and its dependencies;	Hong Kong.
“Listing Rules” shall mean the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited as amended from time to time;	Listing Rules.
“Meeting Location(s)” shall have the same meaning given to it in Article 73, where relevant including such in respect of a meeting as adjourned or postponed by the Board or the Chairman pursuant to these Articles;	Meeting Location(s).
“month” shall mean a calendar month;	Month.
“newspaper” shall mean a newspaper published and circulating generally in Hong Kong;	Newspaper.
“the register” means the register of members to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance;	The Register.
“seal” shall mean the common seal from time to time of the Company and includes, unless the context otherwise requires, an official seal that the Company may have as permitted by these Articles and the Ordinance;	Seal.
“share” means share in the capital of the Company;	Share.
“Shareholders” or “members” shall mean the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares in the capital of the Company;	Shareholders. Members.
“treasury share(s)” shall have the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules when applied in the context of the shares;	Treasury share(s).
“writing” or “printing” shall include writing, printing, lithography, photography, typewriting and every other mode of representing words or figures in a legible and non-transitory form (including anything in electronic form), or partly one and partly another;	Writing. Printing.
References to a member being present at or attending or participating in a general meeting, whether in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy, shall mean that such member or proxy is present at a physical venue of the meeting or is participating in the meeting by using the electronic facilities as specified by the Board. Accordingly, any references to attending or doing anything at the meeting “in person”, “personally”, “by proxy” and references to “attend”, “participate”, “attending”, “participating”, “attendance” and “participation” and any other similar expressions shall be construed accordingly;	Attendance and participation in general meetings.
The rights of holder(s) of any treasury shares of the Company under these Articles shall be subject to any applicable requirements and restrictions under the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules.	Holders of treasury shares.
Words denoting the singular shall include the plural.	
Words denoting the plural shall include the singular.	
Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender.	

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.

Words in Ordinance to bear same meaning in these articles.

Share Capital and Modification of Rights

3. Without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attaching to any shares or any class of shares, any share may be issued upon such terms and conditions and with such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination or so far as the same may not make specific provision, as the Board may determine) and any preference share may, with the sanction of an ordinary resolution, be issued on the terms that it is, or at the option of the Company or the holder thereof is liable, to be redeemed. Issue of shares.

4. The Board may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or securities of the Company on such terms as it may from time to time determine. Warrants.

5.
 - (a) Without prejudice to any special rights conferred on the holders of any existing shares, the shares in the original or any increased capital of the Company may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, be divided into different classes of shares as the Company may from time to time determine by a special resolution in general meeting. How rights of shares may be modified.

 - (b) All or any of the special rights (unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue) attached to the shares or any class of the shares (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares) may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, be varied or abrogated either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than 75% of the total voting rights of holders of the issued shares or issued shares of that class (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares, in either case, excluding any shares or any shares of that class held as treasury shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a general meeting of the holders of the shares or at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class (if the capital is divided into different classes of shares). To every such separate meeting the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be not less than two persons holding or representing by proxy one-third of the total voting rights of the issued 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.

 - (c) The provisions of this Article shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the rights whereof are to be varied.

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

Shares and Increase of Capital

6. The Company may exercise any powers conferred or permitted by the Ordinance or any other ordinance from time to time to acquire its own shares or to give directly or indirectly, by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company and should the Company acquire its own shares neither the Company nor the Board shall be required to select the shares to be acquired rateably or in any other particular manner as between the holders of shares of the same class or as between them and the holders of shares of any other class or in accordance with the rights as to dividends or capital conferred by any class of shares provided always that any such acquisition or financial assistance shall only be made or given in accordance with any relevant rules or regulations issued by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited or the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong from time to time.

Company to finance purchase of its own shares.
7. Intentionally left blank.
8. 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, privileges or restrictions 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 Board 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.

On what conditions new shares may be issued.
9. Subject to the provisions of the 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 the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend, the new shares may be dealt with as if they formed part of the shares in the capital of the Company existing prior to the issue of the new shares.

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

New shares treated as forming part of original capital.
11. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance (and in particular Sections 140 and 141 thereof) and of these Articles relating to new shares, all unissued shares in the Company shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may offer, allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times, for such consideration and generally on such terms as the Board shall in its absolute discretion think fit.

Shares at the disposal of the Board.
12. The Company may at any time pay a commission not exceeding ten per cent. to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company, or procuring or agreeing to procure

subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company, but so that if the commission shall be paid or payable out of capital the conditions and requirements of the Ordinance shall be observed and complied with, and the commission shall not exceed ten per cent. in each case on the price at which the shares are issued.

13. 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 such share capital as is for the time being paid up for the period and subject to the conditions and restrictions mentioned in the 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. Power to charge interest to capital.
14. 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. Company not to recognise trusts in respect of shares.

Register of Members and Share Certificates

15. (a) The Board shall cause to be kept a register of the members and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Companies Ordinance. Share register.
- (b) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, if the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a branch register of members at such location outside Hong Kong as the Board thinks fit.
16. Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register shall be entitled to receive within the relevant time limit as prescribed by the Companies Ordinance or as the Listing Rules may from time to time determine whichever is the shorter after allotment or lodgment of a transfer one certificate for all his shares or, if he shall so request, in a case where the allotment or transfer is of a number of shares in excess of the number for the time being forming a stock exchange board lot, upon payment, in the case of a transfer, of such amount (not higher than the relevant maximum amount from time to time set out in the Listing Rules) for every certificate after the first or such lesser sum as the Board shall from time to time determine, such number of certificates for shares in stock exchange board lots or multiples thereof as he shall request and one for the balance (if any) of the shares in question, provided that in respect of a share or shares held jointly by several persons the Company shall not be bound to issue a certificate or certificates to each such person, and the issue and delivery of a certificate or certificates to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders. Share certificates.
17. Every certificate for shares or warrants or debentures or representing any other form of securities of the Company shall be issued under the machine imprinted signatures of any two members of the Board or the seal of the Company, which for this purpose may be any official seal as permitted by Section 126 of the Ordinance, or in such other manner as the Board may authorise. The Board may either Share certificates to be sealed.

generally or in particular case resolve that the official seal may be affixed to any such certificates by some mechanical means or printed on such certificates.

18. Every share certificate hereafter issued shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which it is issued and may otherwise be in such form as the Board may from time to time prescribe. If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, every share certificate shall comply with Section 179 of the Ordinance. A share certificate shall relate to only one class of shares. Every certificate to specify number and class of shares.
19. (a) The Company shall not be bound to register more than four persons as joint holders of any share. Joint holders.
- (b) If any share shall stand in the names of two or more persons, the person first named in the register shall be deemed the sole holder thereof as regards service of corporate communications as mentioned in Article 170E and, subject to other provisions of these Articles, all or any other matters connected with the Company, except the transfer of the share.
20. If a share certificate is defaced, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding such amount (not higher than the relevant maximum amount from time to time set out in the Listing Rules) and on such terms and conditions, if any, as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity as the Board thinks fit and in the case of wearing out or defacement, after delivery up of the old certificate. In the case of destruction or loss, the person to whom such replacement certificate is given shall satisfy the Company beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed or lost and also bear and pay to the Company any exceptional costs and the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incidental to the investigation by the Company of the evidence of such destruction or loss and of such indemnity. As regards the loss of share certificate, compliance for replacement certificate shall be made in accordance with Sections 162 to 169 of the Companies Ordinance. Replacement of share certificates.

Lien

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

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 holder for the time being of the shares or the person entitled by reason of his death or bankruptcy to the shares.

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| 23. | 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 and may enter the purchaser's name in the register as holder of the shares, and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale. | Application of proceeds of such sale. |
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Calls on Shares

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| 24. | The Directors may from time to time make such calls as they may think fit upon the members in respect of all moneys unpaid on the shares held by them respectively and not by the conditions of allotment thereof made payable at fixed times. A call may be made payable either in one sum or by instalments. | Calls. |
| 25. | Fourteen days' notice at least of any call shall be sent or supplied specifying the time and method of payment and to whom such call shall be paid. | Notice of call. |
| 26. | A copy of the notice referred to in Article 25 shall be sent or supplied to members in the manner in which corporate communications may be sent or supplied to members by the Company as herein provided. | Copy of notice to be sent to members. |
| 27. | Every member upon whom a call is made shall pay the amount of every call so made on him to the person and at the time or times and in such manner as the Directors shall appoint. | Every member liable to pay call at appointed time and manner. |
| 28. | In addition to the sending or supplying of notice in accordance with Article 26, notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the times and methods appointed for payment may be sent or supplied to the members by notice to be inserted once in The Hong Kong Government Gazette and once at least in an English language newspaper and in a Chinese language newspaper. | Notice of call may be advertised. |
| 29. | A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising such call was passed. | When call deemed to have been made. |
| 30. | The joint holders of a share shall be severally as well as jointly liable for the payment of all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof. | Liability of joint holders. |
| 31. | The Board may from time to time at its discretion extend the time fixed for any call, and may extend such time as regards all or any of the members, whom from residence outside Hong Kong or other cause the Board may deem entitled to any | Board may extend time fixed for call. |

such extension but no member shall be entitled to any such extension except as a matter of grace and favour.

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

Transfer of Shares

37. All transfers of shares may be effected by an instrument of transfer in the usual common form or in such other form as the Directors may accept and may be under hand only, or, if the transferor or transferee is a clearing house (or its nominee), by Form of transfer.

hand or by machine imprinted signature or by such other manner of execution as the Directors may approve from time to time.

38. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and transferee, provide that the Board may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case in which it thinks fit, in its absolute 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. The Board shall accept machine imprinted signatures of a clearing house in respect of the execution of instruments of transfer. Execution of transfer.
39. 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, or any share issued under any share incentive scheme for employees upon which a restriction on transfer imposed thereby still subsists, 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. Directors may refuse to register a transfer.
40. (A) 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 or supply to each of the transferor and the transferee notice of such refusal. Notice of refusal.
- (B) If the Board declines to register a transfer, the transferee or transferor may request a statement of the reasons for the refusal.
- (C) If a request is made under paragraph (B) above, the Board shall, within 28 days after receiving the request,
- (i) send or supply the person who made the request a statement of the reasons; or
- (ii) register the transfer.
41. The Board may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:– Requirements as to transfer.
- (i) a fee of such amount (not higher than the relevant maximum amount from time to time set out in the Listing Rules) or such lesser sum as the Board may from time to time require is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
- (ii) the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
- (iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;
- (iv) the shares concerned are free of any lien in favour of the Company; and
- (v) the instrument of transfer is properly stamped.

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| 42. | 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. | No transfer to an infant etc. |
| 43. | 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 higher than the relevant maximum amount from time to time set out in the Listing Rules to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him, and if any of the shares included in the certificate so given up shall be retained by the transferor a new certificate in respect thereof shall be issued to him with a fee not higher than the relevant maximum amount from time to time set out in the Listing Rules. The Company shall also retain the transfer. | Certificate on transfer. |
| 44. | The registration of transfers may be suspended and the register closed at such times and for such periods as the Board may from time to time determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares, provided always that such registration shall not be suspended or the register closed for more than thirty days in any year or, with the approval of the Company in general meeting, sixty days in any year. | When transfer books and register may be closed. |

Transmission of Shares

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| 45. | 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. | Death of registered holder or of joint holder of shares. |
| 46. | 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. | Registration of personal representatives and trustees in bankruptcy. |
| 47. | 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 to his nominee a transfer of such share. 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. | Notice of election to be registered.

Registration of nominee. |
| 48. | 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 86 being met, such a person may vote at general meetings. | Retention of dividends, etc., of shares of deceased or bankrupt member. |

Forfeiture of Shares

49. 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 33 hereof, send or supply a notice to him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment.
- If call or instalment not paid notice may be given.
50. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made, and it shall also state how that payment is to be made, and that if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- Form of notice.
51. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been sent or supplied may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends and other moneys declared in respect of the forfeited share, and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
- If notice not complied with, shares may be forfeited.
52. 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.
- Forfeited share to become property of Company.
53. 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.
- Amounts to be paid notwithstanding forfeiture.
54. A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or Company 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.
- Evidence of forfeiture, and transfer of forfeited share.

55. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the resolution shall be sent or supplied to the member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register, but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any omission or neglect to send or supply such notice or make any such entry. Notice after forfeiture.
56. Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid the Board may at any time, before any shares so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, cancel the forfeiture on such terms as the Board thinks fit or permit the shares so forfeited to be bought back or redeemed upon the terms of payment of all calls and interest due upon and expenses incurred in respect of the shares, and upon such further terms (if any) as it thinks fit. Power to redeem forfeited share.
57. The forfeiture of a share shall not prejudice the right of the Company to any call already made or instalment payable thereon. Forfeiture not to prejudice Company's right to call or instalment.
58. 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. Forfeiture for non-payment of any sum due on shares.
59. Intentionally left blank.
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Alteration of Capital

63. (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: Alteration of capital.
- (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:
 - (A) that, at the date the resolution for cancellation is passed, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person; or

(B) that have been forfeited.

- (b) Subject to provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital in any manner. Reduction of capital.

Borrowing Powers

64. The Directors may from time to time at their discretion exercise all the power of the Company to raise or borrow, or to secure the payment of, any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof. Power to borrow.
65. 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. Conditions on which money may be borrowed.
66. Debentures, debenture stock, bonds and other securities may be made assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom the same may be issued. Assignment.
67. Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities may be issued with any special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawings, allotment of shares, attending and voting at general meetings of the Company, appointment of Directors and otherwise. Special privileges.
68. (a) The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Companies Ordinance in regard to the registration of mortgages and charges therein specified and otherwise. Register of charges to be kept.
- (b) If the Company issues a series of debentures or debenture stock not transferable by delivery, the Board shall cause a proper register to be kept of the holders of such debentures in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance. Register of debentures or debenture stock.
69. Where any uncalled capital of the Company is charged, all persons taking any subsequent charge thereon shall take the same subject to such prior charge, and shall not be entitled, by notice to the members or otherwise, to obtain priority over such prior charge. Mortgage of uncalled capital.

General Meetings

70. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company shall in each financial year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meeting in that year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notice calling it. When annual general meeting to be held.
71. All meetings, whether annual general meetings or other general meetings, shall be held at such date, time and physical venue(s) and/or with the electronic facilities as the Directors shall appoint. The Directors may in their absolute discretion decide that the Company will hold a general meeting:- Form of general meetings.

- (i) at one or more physical venue(s) in any part of the world; or
 - (ii) by using electronic facilities; or
 - (iii) both at one or more physical venue(s) in any part of the world and by using electronic facilities.
72. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, convene a general meeting, and general meetings shall also be convened on requisition as provided by the Companies Ordinance, or, in default, may be convened by the requisitionists. Convening of general meetings.
73. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, an annual general meeting shall be called by twenty-one days' notice in writing at the least, and any other general meeting of the Company (other than an adjourned meeting or a postponed meeting) shall be called by at least fourteen days' notice in writing. Subject to Article 79 in relation to an adjourned meeting and Article 79E in relation to a postponed meeting, the notice of a general meeting shall be exclusive of the day on which it is sent or supplied or deemed to be sent or supplied and the day of meeting, and shall include all information required to be included in such notice by the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules. In particular, the notice shall specify the date and time of the meeting, and either or both of (i) the physical venue(s) of the meeting and (ii) the details of the electronic facilities for attendance and participation by electronic means at the meeting (the "**Meeting Location(s)**", which include such physical venue and virtual place), in each case as decided by the Directors together with the general nature of the business to be dealt with, and shall be sent or supplied, in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Articles, entitled to receive such notice 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:— Notice of general meetings.
- (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 95% of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the members.
74. (a) The accidental omission to send or supply any such notice to, or the non-receipt of any such notice by, any person entitled to receive such notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceedings at any such meeting. As to omission to send or supply notice.
- (b) In cases where instruments of proxy are sent out or supplied with such notices, the accidental omission to send or supply such instrument of proxy to, or the non-receipt of such instrument of proxy by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceeding at any such meeting.

Proceedings at General Meetings

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| 75. | All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a general meeting other than an annual general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting with the exception of sanctioning dividends, the 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 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. | Special business.

Business of annual general meeting. |
| 76. | For all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be two members present in person (or in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy. Any member (in the case of a corporation, its duly authorised representative) or his proxy attending and participating in a general meeting by electronic facilities is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the business. | Quorum. |
| 77. | If within half an hour from the time appointed for a general meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved, but in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week and at such time and Meeting Location(s) as shall be decided by the Directors, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present in person shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called. | When if quorum not present meeting to be dissolved and when to be adjourned. |
| 78. | The Chairman of the Board (if any) or, if he is absent or declines to take the chair at such meeting, the Vice Chairman of the Board (if any) shall take the chair at every general meeting, or, if there be no such Chairman of the Board or Vice Chairman of the Board, or, if at any general meeting neither of such Chairman of the Board or Vice Chairman of the Board 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 another Director as Chairman of such meeting, and if no Director be present or if all the Directors present decline to take the chair or if the Chairman chosen shall retire from the chair, then the members present shall choose one of their own number to be Chairman of such meeting. For the avoidance of doubt, only one person shall take the chair of such meeting at any one time. | Chairman of general meeting. |
| 78A. | Any Director (including without limitation, the Chairman of the meeting) attending and participating at a general meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be deemed to be present at that meeting for all purposes of the Companies Ordinance and other applicable laws, rules and regulations and these Articles. | Attendance of director by electronic facilities. |
| 79. | 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 to another date, time and/or Meeting Location(s) as the meeting shall determine. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice, specifying the details set out in Article 73 shall be sent or supplied 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 | Power to adjourn general meeting, business of adjourned meeting. |

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.

79A. For the purposes of these Articles and subject to Article 78A, a general meeting taking place at two or more Meeting Locations shall be treated as taking place where the Chairman of the meeting presides (the “**principal location**”). The following provisions shall apply to any such arrangement:

Holding of general meetings at more than one Meeting Location.

- (a) The members present in person (or in the case of a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy at a Meeting Location other than the principal location shall be counted in the quorum for and entitled to vote at the meeting in question as if he were present at the principal location, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings shall be valid provided that the Chairman of the meeting is satisfied that electronic facilities are available throughout the meeting to enable members present at all Meeting Locations to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened.
- (b) If members (or in the case of a corporation, its duly authorised representative) or their proxies attend a general meeting by being present at one of the Meeting Locations by means of electronic facilities, a failure (for any reason) of communication equipment, or any other failure in the arrangements for enabling those in a Meeting Location other than the principal location to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened, the inability of one or more members (or in the case of corporations, their duly authorised representatives) or proxies to access or continue to access the electronic facilities despite electronic facilities having been made available by the Company, shall not affect the validity of the meeting or the resolutions passed, or any business conducted there or any decision made thereat or any action taken pursuant to such business.
- (c) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information and opinion which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- (d) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:-
 - (i) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to vote at the meeting; and
 - (ii) that person’s vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not those resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- (e) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more persons attending it are in the same Meeting Location as each other or how they are able to communicate with each other.
- (f) A person is regarded as attending a general meeting by using electronic facilities if:-
 - (i) the person uses the electronic facilities specified in the notice of the

meeting or as determined by the Directors or the Chairman of the meeting pursuant to these Articles; and

- (ii) where the person has the rights to listen, speak and vote at the meeting, the person is able to exercise them as stipulated in Articles 79A(c) and 79A(d).

The Directors or the Chairman of the meeting shall have the absolute right to prescribe rules or regulations to determine the eligibility of attending or participating by electronic facilities of any person, whether as a member (or, in the case of a corporation, its duly authorised representative) or as a proxy. Any decision made by the Directors or the Chairman of the meeting regarding such person's eligibility to attend, speak, or vote by electronic facilities shall be final and conclusive.

- (g) Notwithstanding that any of the Meeting Locations which is a physical venue may be outside Hong Kong, the provisions of these Articles concerning the service and sending or supplying notice for the meeting, and the time for lodging proxies, shall be applied by reference to Hong Kong time.

For the avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding anything in these Articles to the contrary, neither the Directors nor the Chairman of the meeting shall be obliged to arrange any general meeting to be held at more than one Meeting Location.

- 79B. The Directors and, at any general meeting, the Chairman of the meeting may from time to time make such arrangements, requirements or restrictions as stated in the notice of meeting for attendance and/or participation and/or voting at any Meeting Location(s) (whether involving the issue of tickets or some other means of identification, passcode, electronic voting, seat reservation or otherwise) as they/he shall in their/his absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time change any such arrangements, requirements or restrictions, provided that a member who, pursuant to such arrangements, requirements or restrictions, is not entitled to attend, in person or by proxy, at a Meeting Location shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other Meeting Locations; and the entitlement of any member so to attend the meeting or adjourned/postponed meeting at such Meeting Location(s) shall be subject to any such arrangements, requirements or restrictions as may be for the time being in force and by the notice of meeting or adjourned/postponed meeting stated to apply to the meeting. Members or proxies must comply with all such arrangements, requirements or restrictions and any failure to comply may result in the person being refused entry or removed from the meeting.

Power to decide arrangements for meetings.

- 79C. Notwithstanding Article 79, if it appears to the Chairman of the meeting that:

Chairman's discretion to interrupt, suspend or adjourn meetings.

 - (a) the facilities at the principal location or at such other Meeting Location(s) have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Article 79A; or
 - (b) electronic facilities being made available by the Company have become inadequate; or
 - (c) it is not possible to ascertain the view of those present or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity to communicate and/or vote at the meeting; or

- (d) there is violence or the threat of violence, unruly behaviour or other disruption occurring at the meeting; or
- (e) interruption, suspension or adjournment would facilitate the conduct of the business of the meeting,

then the Chairman may, at his absolute discretion, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt, suspend or adjourn the meeting. Such interruption, suspension or adjournment or the failure of electronic facilities or arrangements will not affect the validity of the meeting, or any business conducted or decision made at the meeting up to the time of such interruption, suspension or adjournment shall be valid.

- 79D. The Directors and, at any general meeting, the Chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction they or he consider(s) appropriate to ensure the security and orderly conduct of a meeting including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be produced by those attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into the physical venue, obeying any precautionary measures and regulations in relation to prevention and control of spread of disease, determining the number and frequency of and the time allowed for and manner of raising questions at a meeting, and muting those who participate in a general meeting by means of electronic facilities. Members shall also comply with all requirements or restrictions imposed by the owner of the premises at which the meeting is held. Any decision made under this Article shall be final and conclusive and a person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements, requirements, restrictions or precautionary measures may be refused entry to the meeting or removed (physically or electronically) from the meeting.
- Power to regulate the course of meetings.
- 79E. If, after the sending or supplying of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Directors, in their absolute discretion, consider that it is impracticable or unreasonable for any reason to hold a general meeting on the date or at the time or at the Meeting Location(s) or by means of electronic facilities specified in the notice calling the meeting, they may postpone the meeting to another date and/or time and/or change Meeting Location(s) and/or electronic facilities, without approval from the members. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Directors shall have the power to provide in every notice calling a meeting that, if a black rainstorm warning or a gale warning or other similar event is (or is forecast to be) in force at any time on the date of the meeting (unless such relevant warning or event has been cancelled at a prescribed time prior to the meeting as the Directors may specify in the relevant notice) the meeting shall be automatically postponed and changed without further notice. This Article shall be subject to Article 79 and the following:
- Postponement of and change to a general meeting.
- (a) when a meeting is so postponed and/or there is a change in the Meeting Location(s) and/or electronic facilities, the Company shall endeavour to post notice of such postponement or change on the Company's website as soon as practicable (provided that failure to post such a notice shall not affect the automatic postponement of or change to such meeting);
 - (b) without prejudice to Articles 79 and 79C, when a meeting is postponed or there is a change to a meeting in accordance with this Article, unless

already specified in the original notice of the meeting or included in the notice posted on the Company's website above, the Board shall fix the date, time, Meeting Location(s) and electronic facilities (if applicable) for the meeting so postponed or changed and at least seven clear days' notice of the postponement or change shall be sent or supplied by one of the means specified in Article 170A which shall specify the date, time, Meeting Location(s) and electronic facilities (if applicable) for the meeting so postponed or changed, and the date and time by which proxies shall be submitted in order to be valid at such meeting (provided that any proxy submitted for the original meeting shall continue to be valid for the meeting so postponed or changed unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy);

- (c) notice of the business to be transacted at the meeting so postponed or changed shall not be required, nor shall any accompanying documents be required to be sent or supplied again, provided that the business to be transacted at such meeting is the same as that set out in the original notice of general meeting sent or supplied to the members of the Company; and
- (d) the Directors may also postpone or change the Meeting Location(s) of the meeting under this Article 79E, provided that such postponement or change shall comply with the provisions of this Article 79E.

79F. All persons seeking to attend and participate in a general meeting using electronic facilities shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities (including systems, equipment and connectivity) to enable them to do so. Subject to Article 79C, any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting by way of electronic facilities shall not invalidate the proceedings and/or resolutions passed at that meeting.

Responsibility of persons attending and participating in a general meeting.

80. 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 (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded or unless a poll is taken as may from time to time be required under the Listing Rules or under any other applicable laws, rules or regulations:—

Voting by show of hands.

- (a) by the Chairman; or
- (b) by at least five members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) by any member or members present in person (or, in the case of a member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and representing at least 5% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.

Unless a poll be so demanded or unless a poll is taken as may from time to time be required under the Listing Rules or under any other applicable laws, rules or regulations, 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.

81. If a poll is demanded as aforesaid, it shall (subject as provided in Article 82) be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets or electronic facilities) and at such time and place, not being more than thirty days from the date of the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting at which the poll was demanded, as the Chairman directs. No notice needs 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, with the consent of the Chairman, at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier. Poll.
82. Any poll duly demanded on the election of a chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without adjournment. In what case poll taken without adjournment.
83. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. In case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of any vote the Chairman shall determine the same, and such determination shall be final and conclusive. Chairman to have casting vote.
84. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded. Business may proceed notwithstanding demand for poll.

Votes of Members

85. 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 (being a corporation) is present by a representative duly authorised or who is present by proxy (subject to Section 588 of the Companies Ordinance), shall have one vote, and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every fully paid share of which he is the holder but no amount paid 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. On a poll a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way. Votes (whether on a show of hands or a poll) may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Chairman may determine. Votes of members.
86. Any person entitled under Article 46 to be registered as a shareholder 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 forty-eight hours at least before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting as the case may be at which he proposes to vote, he shall satisfy the Directors of his right to transfer such shares, or the Directors shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof. Votes in respect of deceased and bankrupt members.
87. Where there are joint registered holders of any share, any one of such persons may vote at any meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of such share as if he were solely entitled thereto; but if more than one of such joint holders be present at any meeting personally or by proxy, that one of the said persons so present whose name stands first on the register in respect of such share, shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose name any share stands shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed joint holders thereof. Joint holders.

88. 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. Votes of member of unsound mind.
89. (a) Save as herein expressly provided, 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. Qualification for voting.
- (b) No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes. Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
- 89A. Where the Company has knowledge that any member is, under the Listing Rules or the Companies Ordinance, 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.
90. Any member of the Company entitled to attend, speak and vote at a general meeting of the Company or a meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend, speak and vote instead of him. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. Proxies.
91. (a) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual or common form or any other form which the Directors shall from time to time approve or accept and:- Appointment and form of proxy.
- (i) in the case of an individual, under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or authenticated in accordance with Article 170F(c); and
- (ii) in the case of a corporation, either under seal, or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised in writing or authenticated in accordance with Article 170F(c).
- (b) The Directors may require evidence of authority of such attorney or officer. In the absence of satisfactory evidence required by the Directors, the Company may treat an appointment of the relevant proxy as invalid.
92. (a) Any document or information relating to proxies for a general meeting (including (i) an instrument appointing a proxy or information inputted on an invitation to appoint a proxy via electronic platform or otherwise, (ii) notice or information in respect of termination of the authority of a proxy; and (iii) any document or information necessary to show evidence of authority, the validity of, or otherwise relating to, an appointment of proxy Delivery of proxy.

or notice of termination of the authority of a proxy) (the “**proxy-related instructions**”) shall be received by the Company by (1) depositing at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as is specified in the notice of meeting, the instrument of proxy issued by the Company or the invitation to appoint proxy, or (2) if an electronic address or an electronic platform is specified by the Company in the notice of meeting, the instrument of proxy issued by the Company or the invitation to appoint proxy, specifically for the purpose of receiving such proxy-related instructions, sending or transmitting by electronic means to such electronic address or electronic platform subject to any conditions or limitations imposed by the Company (and as regards (2), Section 828 of the Ordinance shall apply subject to the above and for the purpose of Section 828(7)(a) of the Ordinance, the period referred to under Section 823 of the Ordinance shall be 12 hours), in each case not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the proxy-related instructions shall not be treated as valid. In calculating the periods for depositing the instrument appointing a proxy, no account is to be taken of any part of a day that is a public holiday.

- (b) Only proxy-related instructions actually received by the Company shall be taken into account by the Company. If any proxy-related instruction required to be sent to the Company under this Article is sent to the Company by electronic means, such proxy-related instruction is not treated as validly delivered to or deposited with the Company if the same is not received by the Company at its designated electronic address or electronic platform in accordance with this Article. No proxy-related instructions appointing a proxy shall be valid after expiration of twelve months from the date named in it as the date of its execution or the date on which it is received by the Company, except at an adjourned or a postponed meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned or a postponed meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date. The appointment of 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.
- (c) When two or more valid but differing proxy-related instructions have been received by the Company for the appointment of proxy in respect of the same share for the same meeting, the one which was last received (regardless of the date set out in it as the date of execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the others as regards that share. If the Company is unable to determine which was last received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.
- (d) Without limitation, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address or electronic platform may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses or electronic platforms for different purposes. The Company may also impose any conditions on the transmission of and its receipt of such electronic communications including, for the avoidance of doubt, imposing any verification, security or encryption arrangements as may be specified by

the Company.

93. Intentionally left blank.
94. The instrument appointing a proxy shall: (i) be deemed to confer authority upon the proxy to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any resolution (or amendment thereto) put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit provided that any form issued to a member for use by him for appointing a proxy to attend, speak and vote at a 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 or postponement of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates. Authority under proxy-related instructions.
95. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy, invitation to appoint proxy or power of attorney shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or mental incapacity of the principal or 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, mental incapacity, revocation or transfer as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company in the manner as is referred to in Article 92 of these Articles, at least two hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting at which the proxy is used. When vote by proxy valid though authority revoked.
96. Any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any general meeting of the Company or of any meeting of any class of members of the Company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company. Reference in these Articles to a member present in person at a meeting shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include a corporation which is a member represented at the meeting by such duly authorised representative. Corporation acting by representatives at meetings.
- 96A. If a clearing house is a member of the Company, it may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives at any general meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. A person so authorised will be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the clearing house (or its nominee) which he represents as the clearing house (or its nominee) could exercise if it were an individual shareholder of the Company.

Registered Office

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

Board of Directors

98. The number of Directors shall not be less than two. Constitution of Board.
99. The Company in general meeting by ordinary resolution may or the Board from time to time and at any time shall appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting. Board may fill vacancies.
100. (a) A Director may at any time, by notice in writing signed by him delivered to the registered office of the Company or at a meeting of the Board, appoint any person (including another Director) to act as alternate Director in his place during his absence and may in like manner at any time determine such appointment. If such person is not another Director, such appointment, unless previously approved by the Board, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved. Alternate Directors.
- (b) The appointment of an alternate Director shall determine on the happening of any event which, were he a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if his appointor ceases to be a Director.
- (c) An alternate Director shall (except when absent from Hong Kong) be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Board and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these 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 Board may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Board, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of any such committee of which his appointor is a member. An alternate Director shall not, save as aforesaid, have power to act as a Director nor shall he be deemed to be a Director for the purposes of these Articles.
- (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.
101. A Director shall not be required to hold any qualification shares but shall nevertheless be entitled to attend and speak at all general meetings of the Company and meetings of any class of members of the Company. No qualification shares for Directors.

102. The Directors shall be entitled to receive by way of remuneration for their services such sum as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting, such sum (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is voted) to be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and in such manner as the Board may agree, or failing agreement, equally, except that in such event any Director holding office for less than the whole of the relevant period in respect of which the remuneration is paid shall only rank in such division in proportion to the time during such period for which he has held office. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to a Director who holds any salaried employment or office in the Company except in the case of sums paid in respect of Directors' fees. Directors' remuneration.
103. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling and hotel expenses 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. Directors' expenses.
104. 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, participation in profits or otherwise as may be arranged. Special remuneration.
105. Notwithstanding the foregoing Articles 102, 103 and 104, the remuneration of a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or other Executive Director shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors and may be by way of salary, commission, or participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes and with such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Directors may from time to time decide. Such remuneration shall be in addition to his remuneration as a Director. Remuneration of Managing Directors, etc.
106. (a) A Director shall vacate his office:— When office of Director to be vacated.
- (i) if he becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors generally;
 - (ii) if he becomes a 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 becomes prohibited from being a Director by reason of any order made under any provision of the Companies Ordinance or any ordinance or any rule of law;
 - (v) if by notice in writing delivered to the Company at its registered office that he resigns his office;
 - (vi) if he shall be removed from office by notice in writing served upon

him signed by all his co-Directors;

- (vii) if, having been appointed to an office under Article 108 hereof, he is dismissed or removed therefrom by the Board under Article 109; or
 - (viii) if he shall be removed from office by an ordinary resolution of the Company under Article 122.
- (b) No person shall be required to vacate office or be ineligible for re-election or re-appointment as a Director, and no person shall be ineligible for appointment as a Director by reason only of his having attained any particular age.
107. (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 or the appointment of any of his associates 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, remuneration or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).
- (e) Where arrangements are under consideration concerning the appointment (including the arrangement, remuneration or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof) of two or more Directors or any of the associate(s) of any such 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 or, as the case may be, the associate(s) of such Director and in such case each of the Directors concerned shall be entitled to vote (and be counted in the

Directors may contract with Company.

quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment or the appointment of any of his associates (or the arrangement, remuneration or variation of the terms thereof, or the termination thereof).

- (f) Subject to the Ordinance and to the next paragraph of this Article, no Director or proposed or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner whatever, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefits realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

- (g) If to the knowledge of a Director, he or any of his associates, is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or transaction or arrangement or proposed contract or transaction or arrangement with the Company, he shall declare the nature and the extent of his or, as the case may be, his associate(s)' interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract or transaction or arrangement is first taken into consideration, if he knows his interest or that of his associate(s) then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he or his associate(s) is or has become so interested. For the purposes of this Article, a general notice to the Board by a Director to the effect that:
 - (i) he or his associates is a shareholder of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or transaction or arrangement which may after the date of the notice be made with that company or firm; or
 - (ii) he or his associates is to be regarded as interested in any contract or transaction or arrangement which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him or any of his associates,

shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest under this Article in relation to any such contract or transaction or arrangement; provided that no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the Board or the Director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next meeting of the Board after it is given.

- (h) Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, a Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the Board in respect of any contract or transaction or arrangement or any other proposal in which he or any of his associate(s) is materially interested, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters namely:
 - (i) any contract or transaction or arrangement for the giving to such Director or his associate(s) any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or any of his associate(s) or obligations incurred

or undertaken by him or any of his associate(s) at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;

- (ii) any contract or transaction or arrangement for the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his associate(s) has himself/themselves assumed responsibility in whole or in part whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
 - (iii) any contract or transaction or arrangement or proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any other company which the Company may promote or be interested in for subscription or purchase, where the Director or his 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 transaction or arrangement or proposal in which the Director or his associate(s) is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries by virtue only of his/their interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company;
 - (v) any proposal 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 to Directors, his associate(s) and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director or his associate(s), as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; or
 - (vi) any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or any share incentive or share option 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 its subsidiaries under which the Director or his associate(s) may benefit.
- (i) If any question shall arise at any meeting of the Board as to the materiality of the interest of a Director (other than the Chairman of the meeting) or his associate(s) or as to the entitlement of any Director (other than such Chairman) to vote or be counted in the quorum and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or not 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 or his associate(s) shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director or his associate(s) concerned as known to such Director has not been fairly disclosed to the Board. If any question as aforesaid shall arise in respect of the Chairman of the meeting or his associate(s), such question shall be decided by a resolution of the Board (for which purpose such Chairman shall not vote thereon and shall not be counted in the quorum) and such resolution shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of

such Chairman or his associate(s) as known to such Chairman has not been fairly disclosed to the Board.

- (j) 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 materially interested in such transaction, together with any of his associates, shall vote upon such ordinary resolution in respect of any shares in the Company in which he is interested.

Managing Directors etc.

108. The Board may from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to the office of Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or other Executive Director and/or such other office in the management of the business of the Company as it may decide for such period and upon such terms as it thinks fit and upon such terms as to remuneration as it may decide in accordance with Article 105. Power to appoint Managing Directors, etc.
109. Every Director appointed to an office under Article 108 hereof 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. Removal of Managing Director, etc.
110. A Director appointed to an office under Article 108 hereof 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 cease to hold the office of Director for any cause. Cessation of appointment.
111. The Board may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or Executive Director all or any of the powers of the Board that it may think fit provided that the exercise of all powers by such Director shall be subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Board may from time to time make and impose, and the said powers may at any time be withdrawn, revoked or varied, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such withdrawal, revocation or variation shall be affected thereby. Powers may be delegated.

Management

112. (a) Subject to any exercise by the Directors of the powers conferred by Articles 113 to 115 hereof, 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 by the Company and are not hereby or by the Ordinance expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in general meeting, but subject nevertheless to the provisions of the 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. General powers of Company vested in Directors.

- (b) 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 as may be agreed.
 - (ii) To give to any Directors, officers or servants of the Company an interest in any particular business or transaction or participation in the profits thereof or in the general profits of the Company either in addition to or in substitution for a salary or other remuneration.

Managers

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| 113. The Directors may from time to time appoint a general manager, a manager or managers of the Company and may fix his or their remuneration either by way of salary or commission or by conferring the right to participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of two or more of these modes and pay the working expenses of any of the staff of the general manager, manager or managers who may be employed by him or them upon the business of the Company. | Appointment and remuneration of managers. |
| 114. The appointment of such general manager, manager or managers may be for such period as the Directors may decide and the Directors may confer upon him or them all or any of the powers of the Directors as they may think fit. | Tenure of office and powers. |
| 115. The Directors may enter into such agreement or agreements with any such general manager, manager or managers upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Directors may in their absolute discretion think fit, including a power for such general manager, manager or managers to appoint an assistant manager or managers or other employees whatsoever under them for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company. | Terms and conditions of appointment. |

Rotation of Directors

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| 116. 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 one-third, shall retire from office. The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election but as between persons who became Directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree between themselves) be determined by lot. The retiring Directors shall be eligible for re-election. | Rotation and retirement of Directors. |
| 117. The Company at any general meeting at which any Directors retire in manner aforesaid, may fill up the vacated offices by electing a like number of persons to be Directors. | Meeting to fill up vacancies. |
| 118. 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:— | Retiring Directors to remain in office till successors appointed. |

- (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.
119. The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall never be less than two. Power of general meeting to increase or reduce number of Directors.
120. No person other than a Director retiring at the meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election as a Director at any general meeting unless a notice signed by a member (other than the person to be proposed) duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election and also a notice signed by the person to be proposed of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the registered office of the Company provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such notice(s) are given, shall be at least seven (7) days and that the period for lodgment of such notice(s) 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 (7) days prior to the date of such general meeting. Notices to be given when person proposed for election.
121. The Company shall keep at its office 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. Register of Directors and notification of changes to Registrar.
122. The Company may by ordinary resolution remove any Director (including a Managing Director 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 (but without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for any breach of any contract of service between him and the Company) and may elect another person in his stead. Power to remove Director by ordinary resolution.

Chairman of the Board

123. (a) The Board may from time to time elect or otherwise appoint a Director to be Chairman of the Board or Vice Chairman of the Board and determine the period for which each of them is to hold office. The Chairman of the Board or, if he is absent or declines to take the chair at such meeting, the Vice Chairman of the Board shall preside at meetings of the Board, but if no such Chairman of the Board or Vice Chairman of the Board be elected or appointed, or if at any meeting the Chairman of the Board or Vice Chairman of the Board is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, or both such persons decline to take the chair at such meeting, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be Chairman of such meeting. For the avoidance of doubt, only one person shall take the chair of such meeting at any one time. Chairman of the Board.
- (b) Whenever there is for the time being more than one Director being elected or appointed to be Chairman of the Board, the Directors so elected or

appointed shall together be joint Chairmen of the Board. Each individual Director elected or appointed to be Chairman of the Board shall be referred to as joint Chairman of the Board and entitled to discharge separately all the functions of the position to which he is appointed, and references in these Articles to “the Chairman of the Board” shall, unless the context requires otherwise, be to each of the Directors for the time being elected or appointed to that position.

- (c) The Directors who are for the time being joint Chairmen of the Board may agree between themselves which of them will take the chair at any meeting of the Board or any general meeting if more than one of them are present at the relevant meeting. If only one of the joint Chairmen of the Board is present, he shall take the chair at that relevant meeting. If the joint Chairmen present at the relevant meeting are unable to agree between themselves which of them shall take the chair at such meeting, all of them shall be deemed to have declined to take the chair.

Proceedings of the Directors

124. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings and proceedings as it thinks fit and may determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business. Unless otherwise determined two Directors shall be a quorum. For the purpose of this Article an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum but, notwithstanding that an alternate Director is also a Director or is an alternate for more than one Director, he shall for quorum purposes count as only one Director. The Board or any committee of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board or such committee by means of a conference telephone or other form of electronic facilities by means of which all persons participating in the meeting are capable of hearing each other. Meeting of the Board quorum, etc.
125. A Director may, and on request of a Director the Company Secretary shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Board. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director and alternate Director either in writing or by telephone or by facsimile transmission or by email or by other electronic means at the number or 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, provided that notice need not be given to any Director or alternate Director for the time being absent from Hong Kong. A Director may waive notice of any meeting and any such waiver may be prospective or retrospective. Convening of Board meeting.
126. Questions arising at any meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of votes, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. How questions to be decided.
127. A meeting of the 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 the Articles of the Company for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Directors generally. Powers of meeting.
128. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of their body and/or any such other person(s) 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 person or purposes, but every committee so formed shall in the exercise Power to appoint committee and to delegate.

of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Directors.

129. All acts done by any such committee in conformity with such regulations, and in fulfilment of the purposes for which it is appointed, but not otherwise, shall have the like force and effect, as if done by the 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. Acts of committee to be of same effect as acts of Directors.
130. The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors. Proceedings of committee.
131. All acts bona fide done by any meeting of the Board or by any such committee or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it shall be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Director or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director or member of such committee. When acts of Board or committee to be valid notwithstanding defects.
132. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to these Articles as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing Director or Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number, or of summoning a general meeting of the Company, but for no other purpose. Directors' powers when vacancies exist.
133. Any decision that may be made or any action that may be taken by the Directors or a committee of Directors at a meeting may be passed as a resolution of the Directors or the committee of Directors if such resolution is consented to in writing or by telex, telegram, cable, facsimile, electronic mail or other written electronic communication by a majority in number of all the Directors of the Company (or their respective alternates, where appropriate) or a majority in number of all the members of the committee of Directors, as the case may be, without the need for any notice, provided that the signature by a Director or by a member of the committee of Directors (where appropriate) who is not entitled to vote under these Articles, shall not be counted. Such written consent may be contained in one document or in several documents. Any resolution so passed shall be as valid and effectual as if the resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Directors or of the committee of Directors respectively duly convened and held. Resolution in writing of directors.

Minutes

134. (a) The Board shall cause minutes to be made of:— Minutes of proceedings of meetings and Directors.
- (i) all appointments of officers made by the Board;
 - (ii) the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of committees appointed pursuant to Article 128; and
 - (iii) all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Board and of such committee.

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

Company Secretary

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

Appointment of Company Secretary.

Residence.

Same person not to act in two capacities at once.

General Management and Use of the Seal

138. (a) The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the seal which shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf, and every instrument to which the seal shall be affixed shall be signed by any two members of the Board or any two persons appointed by the Board for the purpose, provided that the Board may either generally or in any particular case or cases resolve (subject to such restrictions as to the manner in which the seal may be affixed as the Board may determine) that such signatures or any of them may be affixed to certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of securities 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 for shares or other securities issued by the Company as permitted by Section 126 of the Companies Ordinance (and no signature of any Director, officer or other person and no mechanical reproduction thereof shall be required on any such certificates or other document and any such certificates or other document to which such official seal is affixed shall be valid and deemed to have been sealed and executed with the authority of the Board notwithstanding the absence of any such signature or mechanical reproduction as aforesaid) and an official seal for use abroad under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance where and as the Board shall determine, and the Company may in writing under the seal appoint any

Custody of seal.

Official seal.

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.

139. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed as the case may be, in such manner as the Board shall from time to time by resolution determine. The Company's banking accounts shall be kept with such banker or bankers as the Board shall from time to time determine. Cheques and banking arrangements.
140. (a) The Board may from time to time, and at any time, by power of attorney under the seal, appoint any company, firm or person, or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these Articles) and for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Board may think fit, and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers authorities and discretions vested in him. Power to appoint attorney.
- (b) The Company may, by writing under its seal, empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matter, as its attorney, to execute deeds and instruments on its behalf and to enter into contracts and sign the same on its behalf in any place not situate within Hong Kong and every deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company and under his seal, shall bind the Company and have the same effect as if it were under the seal of the Company. Execution of deeds by attorney.
141. The Board may establish any committees, local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in Hong Kong or elsewhere, and may appoint any person 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 such committee, local board, agency or any of them, to fill any vacancies therein, and to act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may remove any person so appointed, and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby. Local boards.
142. The Board may establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any contributory or non-contributory pension or superannuation funds for the benefit of, or give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments to any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company, or of any company which is a subsidiary of the Company, or is allied or associated with the Company or with any Power to establish pension funds.

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.

Capitalisation of Reserves

143. (a) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, the Company in general meeting may, upon the recommendation of the Board, resolve to capitalise any part of the Company's reserves or undivided profits not required for the payment or provision of the dividend on any shares with a preferential right to dividend, and accordingly that such part be sub-divided amongst the members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such members respectively or paying up in full unissued shares or debentures or other securities of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid to and amongst such members in the proportion aforesaid, or partly in one way and partly in the other. Power to capitalise.
- (b) For the purposes of Article 143(a):-
- (i) if the Directors decide to apply any capitalised sum in paying up new shares (or, subject to any special or preferential rights previously conferred on any shares or class of shares, new shares of any other class); and
 - (ii) unless the resolution passed in accordance with Article 143(a) provides otherwise, if the Company or its nominee holds treasury shares on the relevant date when entitlement is determined,
- then, in determining the proportions in which the capitalised sum is to be applied in allotting new shares or shares of any other class, all shares held by the Company or its nominee as treasury shares shall be included.
- (c) Whenever such a resolution as aforesaid shall have been passed the Board shall make all appropriations and applications of the reserves or profits and undivided profits resolved to be capitalised thereby, and all allotments and issues of fully paid shares, debentures, or other securities and generally shall do all acts and things required to give effect thereto. For the purpose of giving effect to any resolution under this Article, the Board may settle any difficulty which may arise in regard to a capitalisation issue as it thinks fit, and in particular, may determine that cash payments shall be made to Effect of resolution to capitalise.

any members in respect of fractional entitlements or that fractions of such value (as the Board may determine) may be disregarded in order to adjust the rights of all parties or that fractional entitlements shall be aggregated and sold and the benefit shall accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned. The provisions of the Ordinance in relation to the filing of contracts for allotment shall be observed and the Board may appoint any person to sign on behalf of the persons entitled to share in a capitalisation issue and such appointment shall be effective and binding upon all concerned, and the contract may provide for the acceptance by such persons of the shares, debentures or other securities to be allotted and distributed to them respectively in satisfaction of their claims in respect of the sum so capitalised.

144. Intentionally left blank.

Dividends and Reserves

145. The Company in general meeting may declare dividends but no dividends shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board. Power to declare dividend.
146. (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 in the capital 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. Board's power to pay interim dividends.
- (b) The Board may also pay half-yearly or at other suitable intervals to be settled by them any dividend which may be payable at a fixed rate if the Board is of the opinion that the profits justify the payment.
147. No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company. No dividend shall carry interest. Dividends not to be paid out of capital.
148. (a) Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared on the share capital of the Company, the Board may further resolve:– Scrip dividends.
- either (i) That such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid 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:–
- (aa) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;

- (bb) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send or supply with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the manner in which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
 - (cc) 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
 - (dd) the dividend (or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised ("**the non-elected shares**") and in lieu and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the non-elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any special account) as the Board may determine such sum on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the non-elected shares on such basis.
- or (ii) That shareholders entitled to such dividend shall be entitled to elect to receive an allotment of shares credited as fully paid up in lieu of the whole or such part of the dividend as the Directors may think fit. In such case, the following provisions shall apply:–
- (aa) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Board;
 - (bb) the Board, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than two weeks' notice in writing to the shareholders of the right of election accorded to them and shall send or supply with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the manner in which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;
 - (cc) 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
 - (dd) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised ("**the elected shares**") and in lieu thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid up to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Board shall

capitalise and apply out of any part of the undivided profits of the Company or any part of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any special account) as the Board may determine, such sum on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the holders of the elected shares on such basis.

- (b) The shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Article shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the shares then in issue save only as regards participation:
 - (i) in the relevant dividend (or the right to receive or to elect to receive an allotment of shares in lieu thereof as aforesaid); or
 - (ii) in any other distributions, bonuses or rights paid, made, declared or announced prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of the relevant dividend unless, contemporaneously with the announcement by the Board of its proposal to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (a) of this Article in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with its announcement of the distribution, bonus or rights in question, the Board shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Article shall rank for participation in such distribution, bonus or rights.
- (c) The Board may do all acts and things considered necessary expedient to give effect to any capitalisation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Article with full power to the Board to make such provisions as it thinks fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are aggregated and sold and the net proceeds distributed to those entitled, or are disregarded or rounded up or down or whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The Board may authorise any person to enter into on behalf of all members interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalisation and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made pursuant to such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.
- (d) The Company may upon the recommendation of the Board by special 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 up without offering any right to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.
- (e) The Board may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (a) of this Article shall not be made available or made to any shareholders with registered addresses in any territory where in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities the circulation of an offer of such rights of election or the allotment of shares would or might be unlawful, and in such event the provisions aforesaid shall be read and construed subject to such determination.

149. The Board may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it thinks fit as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for meeting claims on or liabilities of the Company or contingencies or for paying off any loan capital or for equalising dividends or for any other purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (other than shares of the Company) as the Board may from time to time think fit, and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any investments constituting the reserve or reserves separate or distinct from any other investments of the Company. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to divide. Reserves.
150. Subject to the rights of persons, if any, entitled to shares with special rights as to dividend, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid or credited as paid up on the shares in respect whereof the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Article as paid up on the share. Dividends to be paid in proportion to paid up capital.
151. (a) The 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. Retention of dividends etc.
- (b) The Directors may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of any shares held by a member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise. Deduction of debts.
152. Any general meeting sanctioning a dividend may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting fixes, but so that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend payable to him, and so that the call shall be made payable at the same time as the dividend, and the dividend may, if so arranged between the Company and the member, be set off against the call. Dividend and call together.
153. Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Board may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, with or without offering any rights to shareholders to elect to receive such dividend in cash, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient, and in particular may disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may determine that fractional entitlements shall be aggregated and sold and the benefit shall accrue to the Company rather than to the members concerned, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. Where requisite, a contract shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance and the Board may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons Dividend in specie.

entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

154. A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend or other moneys declared thereon before the registration of the transfer. Effect of transfer.
155. If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for any dividends, interim dividends or bonuses and other moneys payable in respect of such shares. Receipt for dividends by joint holders of share.
156. (a) Subject to compliance with the Companies Ordinance and any other applicable ordinance, any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share will be paid to:- Manner of payment of dividends.
- (i) the holder of that share;
 - (ii) if the share is held by more than one person, whichever the joint holders' names appears first in the register;
 - (iii) if the member is no longer entitled to the share, the person or persons entitled to it; or
 - (iv) such other person or persons as the member (or, in the case of joint holders of a share, all of them) may direct,
- who will be the "payee" for the purpose of this Article.
- (b) Any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of any share may be paid by cheque or warrant or funds transfer system or other method or a combination of methods as the Directors, in their absolute discretion, may decide. Different methods of payment may apply to different holders or groups of holders of the shares.
- (c) The Company shall not be responsible for any loss in transmission, and payment by cheque or funds transfer system or electronic means or any other means by which the Directors have decided in accordance with these Articles shall be a good discharge to the Company.
157. (a) All dividends or other moneys 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 other moneys remaining unclaimed for six years after having been declared may be forfeited by the Directors and shall revert to the Company. Unclaimed/
uncashed dividends.
- (b) Any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of any shares will be treated as unclaimed for the purposes of these Articles if:-
- (i) a payee (as defined in Article 156(a)) does not specify an address or a bank account or other details necessary in order for the Company to make payment of such dividend or other moneys by the means which the Directors have decided in accordance with these Articles, the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, or which the payee has elected to receive the payment; or

- (ii) payment of such dividend or other moneys cannot be made by the Company using the relevant address, bank account or other details provided by a payee.
 - (c) If the Company sells shares in accordance with Article 160, any dividend or other moneys that have not been cashed or claimed by a member (or person entitled by virtue of transmission on death or bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law) shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company when such shares are sold. The Company will be entitled to use such uncashed or unclaimed dividends or other moneys in any manner that the Directors may from time to time think fit.
158. Any resolution declaring a dividend on shares of any class, whether a resolution of the Company in general meeting or a resolution of the Board, may specify that the same shall be payable or distributable to the persons registered as the holders of such shares on a particular date or at a point of time on a particular date, notwithstanding that it may be a date prior to that on which the resolution is passed, and thereupon the dividend shall be payable or distributable to them in accordance with their respective holdings so registered, but without prejudice to the rights inter se in respect of such dividend of transferors and transferees of any such shares. The provisions of this Article shall mutatis mutandis apply to bonuses, capitalisation issue, distributions of realised capital profits or offers or grants made by the Company to the members. Record dates.

Untraceable Members

159. Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under Article 157 and the provisions of Article 160, the Company may cease to send any cheque by post, or make any payment by other means, for dividends or other moneys payable on and in respect of any share which is normally paid in that manner, if such cheques or payments have been returned undelivered or remained uncashed by a holder on at least two consecutive occasions, or following one such occasion, reasonable enquiries have failed to establish the member's new address or details, or have been unable to be transmitted to a holder. Subject to these Articles, the Company shall recommence sending cheques or making payments by other means in respect of dividends or other moneys payable on and in respect of those shares if such holder or person entitled by transmission to them claims the arrears of dividends or other moneys and does not instruct the Company to pay future dividends or other moneys in some other way. Company may cease to make payment for dividend.
160. The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Board thinks fit, any shares of a member if:– Company may sell shares of untraceable members.
- (i) all cheques, warrants, orders or other payments, being not less than three in total number, for a dividend or other distribution to the holder of such shares in respect of them sent or paid by means of a funds transfer system or electronic means or other means during the relevant period in the manner authorised by the Articles of the Company have been returned undelivered or have remained uncashed or have been unable to be transmitted to the holder;
 - (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 an English language newspaper and 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.

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.

Distribution of Realised Capital Profits

- 161. 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 they had been distributed by way of dividend, provided always that no such profits as aforesaid shall be so distributed unless there shall remain in the hands of the Company a sufficiency of other assets to answer in full the whole of the liabilities and paid-up share capital of the Company for the time being.
- Distribution of realised capital profits.

Annual Returns

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

Accounts

- 163. 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
- Accounts to be kept.

and expenditure take place, and of the property, assets, credits and liabilities of the Company and of all other matters required by the Ordinance or necessary to give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

164. 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. Where accounts to be kept.
165. 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 Ordinance or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting. Inspection by members.
166. (a) The Board 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 such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are required by the Companies Ordinance. Annual profit and loss account and balance sheet.
- (b) Every balance sheet of the Company shall be signed pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Ordinance, and a copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) and profit and loss account which is to be laid before the Company at its annual general meeting, together with a copy of the Directors' report and a copy of the Auditors' report, shall not less than twenty-one days before the date of the meeting, be sent or supplied (where appropriate, by way of electronic communication as described in Article 170A) to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and every person registered under Article 46 and every other person entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company, provided that this Article shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent or supplied to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures. Annual report of Directors and balance sheet to be sent to members.

Audit

167. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Ordinance. Auditors.
168. Subject as otherwise provided by the Companies Ordinance the remuneration of the Auditors shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting provided always that in respect of any particular year the Company in general meeting may delegate the fixing of such remunerations to the Board. Remuneration of Auditors.
169. 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. When accounts to be deemed finally settled.

Communications

170. Intentionally left blank.

170A. Subject to compliance with the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, and in accordance with these Articles, any corporate communications sent or supplied by the Company or the Board to any member shall be in writing in (i) hard copy form or (ii) electronic form, and may be sent or supplied in the following manner:

Form of corporate communications.

- (a) by hand or by sending it by pre-paid post (if sent to an address outside Hong Kong, by airmail or an equivalent service that is no slower) in hard copy form addressed to the member's registered address as shown in the register or by delivering or leaving it at such registered address as aforesaid; or
- (b) by sending or transmitting it in electronic form through electronic means to such address supplied by the member to the Company in writing for such purpose; or
- (c) by making it available on a website; or
- (d) by advertisement in English in at least one English language newspaper and in Chinese in at least one Chinese newspaper being in each case a newspaper circulating generally in Hong Kong; or
- (e) by any other means agreed in writing with the member; or
- (f) in such other manner as permitted under the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules.

170B. A member may revoke his agreement (including an implied consent or a deemed consent) that corporate communications may be sent or supplied to such member in electronic form or by making it available on a website pursuant to Article 170A by sending a notice of revocation to the Company as prescribed in the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, and in the manner as specified by the Company from time to time.

Revocation of consent.

170C. A member may request the Company to send or supply any corporate communications in hard copy form or in electronic form by sending a notice in writing to the Company as prescribed in the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, and in the manner as specified by the Company from time to time.

Request for corporate communications.

170D. (a) Subject to the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, each member shall, from time to time as requested by the Company, notify the Company in writing an address for the purpose of receiving corporate communications in hard copy form or in electronic form.

Address of member and failure to notify address.

- (b) The Company shall not be required to send or supply corporate communications in hard copy form or in electronic form to a member who has not notified the Company in writing an address for receiving corporate communications in hard copy form or in electronic form, as applicable.

170E. Subject to the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules and unless these Articles otherwise provide:

Corporate communications to joint holders.

- (a) all corporate communications to be sent or supplied to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be sent or supplied to any one of the joint holders in respect of such share, and such corporate communications so sent or supplied shall be deemed to have been given to all the holders of such share; and
- (b) 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), provided that the Company may at its discretion act on the instruction of any of the joint holders in respect of any share if instructions (except for transfer of the share) received from the joint holders in respect of such share are not the same.

170F. (a) Save as otherwise expressly permitted in these Articles or the Companies Ordinance and any other applicable laws, rules or regulations, any summons, notice, order or other document or information required to be sent to or served upon the Company, or upon any officer of the Company, may be sent or served by leaving the same or sending it by pre-paid post and properly addressed to the Company or to such officer at the registered office of the Company.

Notices, documents and other information of the Company.

- (b) The Directors may from time to time specify the form and manner in which a notice, document or information may be sent to the Company by electronic means, including designating one or more electronic address(es) or electronic platform(s) for the receipt of the notice, document or information. A notice, document or information may be sent to the Company by electronic means only if it is sent in accordance with the requirements specified by the Directors.
- (c) Where the Directors permit a notice, document or information to be sent to the Company by electronic means and these Articles require such notice, document or information to be signed or authenticated by a member or other person, the Directors may prescribe such requirements or procedures as they think fit for verifying the authenticity or integrity of the notice, document or information. Any such notice, document or information must be signed or sufficiently authenticated in accordance with the prescribed requirements or procedures, failing which it shall be deemed not to have been received by the Company.

171. Any member whose registered address is outside Hong Kong may notify the Company in writing of an address in Hong Kong which for the purpose of sending or supplying of corporate communications shall be deemed to be his registered address. A member who does not notify the Company of an address in Hong Kong may notify the Company of an address outside Hong Kong and the Company may send or supply corporate communications to him at such overseas address. In the absence of notification by a member of an address in Hong Kong for the purpose of sending or supplying of corporate communications, such member shall be deemed to have received any corporate communications which shall have been displayed at the registered office of the Company and shall have remained there

Members out of Hong Kong.

for the space of twenty-four hours and such corporate communications shall be deemed to have been received by such member on the day following that on which it shall have been first so displayed.

172. Subject to the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, a corporate communication sent or supplied by or on behalf of the Company to a member:
- Delivery of corporate communications.
- (a) if sent by pre-paid post and properly addressed, shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the second business day (as defined in Section 821 of the Companies Ordinance) after the day on which the relevant corporate communication is posted, and in proving such receipt, it shall be sufficient to prove that the relevant corporate communication was properly prepaid, addressed and posted;
 - (b) if left at the registered address of the member and properly addressed, shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the day it was left, and in proving such receipt, it shall be sufficient to prove that the relevant corporate communication was properly addressed;
 - (c) if sent or transmitted by electronic means, other than by making it available on a website, shall be deemed to have been received by the member at the expiration of 12 hours after it was sent or transmitted, and in proving such receipt, it shall be sufficient to prove that the relevant corporate communication was properly addressed;
 - (d) if made available by means of a website, shall be deemed to have been received by the member at the same time when it was first made available on the website;
 - (e) if published by way of advertisement in newspapers, shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the day it was first published in the newspaper; and
 - (f) if sent by any other means agreed in writing by the member concerned, shall be deemed to have been received by the member when the Company has carried out the action as agreed with the member for that purpose.
173. Subject to compliance with the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, a corporate communication may be sent or supplied by the Company to the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of a member by sending or supplying it to him by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description, in such manner in pursuance of these Articles in which the same might have been sent or supplied if the death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy had not occurred.
- Corporate communications to persons entitled on death, mental incapacity or bankruptcy of a member.
174. Any person who by operation of law transfer or other means whatsoever shall become entitled to any share shall be bound by every corporate communication in respect of such share which previously to his name and address being entered on the register shall be duly sent or supplied to the person from whom he derives his title to such share.
- Transferee to be bound by prior corporate communications.

175. Subject to compliance with the Companies Ordinance and the Listing Rules, any corporate communications sent or supplied to any member in pursuance of these presents, shall notwithstanding that such member be then deceased or bankrupt and whether or not the Company has notice of his death or bankruptcy, be deemed to have been duly sent or supplied in respect of any registered shares whether held solely or jointly with other persons by such member until some other person be registered in his stead as the holder or joint holder thereof, and such corporate communication so sent or supplied shall for all purposes of these presents be deemed sufficiently sent or supplied to his personal representatives and all persons (if any) jointly interested with him in any such shares.
176. The signature to any corporate communication to be sent or supplied by the Company may be written or printed or made electronically and includes (without limitation) a digital signature.
177. 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, mystery of trade or 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 of the Company to communicate to the public.

Corporate communication valid though member deceased or bankrupt.

How corporate communications to be signed.

Member not entitled to secret information.

Destruction of Documents

178. The Company may destroy:—
- (a) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of such cancellation;
 - (b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of two years from the date on which such mandate, variation, cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;
 - (c) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of six years from the date of registration; and
 - (d) any other document, on the basis of which any entry in the register 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;

Destruction of documents.

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

- (i) the foregoing provisions of this Article shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim;
- (ii) nothing contained in this Article shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document

earlier than as aforesaid or in any case where the conditions of proviso (i) above are not fulfilled; and

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

Winding Up

179. If the Company shall be wound up, the surplus assets remaining after payment to all creditors shall be divided among the members in proportion to the capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively, and if such surplus assets shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital, they shall be distributed so that, as nearly as may be, the losses shall be borne by the members in proportion to the capital paid up on the shares held by them respectively, but all subject to the rights of any shares which may be issued on special terms or conditions. Distribution of assets in winding up.
180. If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision or by the court) the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the 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 the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds and the liquidator may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members and the members within each class. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other assets upon which there is a liability. Assets may be distributed in specie.
181. In the event of a winding-up of the Company in Hong Kong, every member of the Company 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 and in a Chinese language newspaper as he shall deem appropriate or by a registered letter sent through the post and addressed to such member at his address as mentioned in the register, and such notice shall be deemed to be served on the day following that on which the advertisement appears or the letter is posted. Service of process.

Indemnity

182. (a) Every Director or other officer of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities Indemnity.

(to the fullest extent permitted by the Companies 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 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. But this Article shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not avoided by the relevant Section of 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.
- (c) The Company shall have power to purchase and maintain for any Director, executive Director, manager, Company Secretary, officer of the Company, or any person employed by the Company as Auditors:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) insurance against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, taken against him for any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (including fraud) of which he may be guilty in relation to the Company or a related company.

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

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>李兆基 LEE SHAU KEE Flat F, 11/F., Grenville House, Magazine Gap Road, Hong Kong. Merchant</p> <p>劉惠娟 LAU WAI KEN Flat F, 11/F., Grenville House, Magazine Gap Road, Hong Kong. Merchant</p>	<p>One</p> <p>One</p>
Total Number of Shares Taken . . .	Two

Dated the 7th day of January, 1976.

WITNESS to the above signatures:—

(Sd.) **Peter Lee**
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 Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the laws of Hong Kong) came into effect on 3 March 2014, and are now reproduced here for reference only.)