

The English version shall always prevail in case of any discrepancy between English version and its Chinese translation

THE COMPANIES ACT 1981 OF BERMUDA

Company Limited by Shares

AMENDED AND RESTATED
BYE-LAWS

OF

MEI AH ENTERTAINMENT GROUP LIMITED
(Adopted at an annual general meeting held on 23 September 2022)

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PRELIMINARY

1. In these regulations unless there is something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith: -

“the Act” means the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda as modified from time to time;

“associate” means the meaning attributed to it in the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange;

"Bermuda" means the Islands of Bermuda;

"the Bye-Laws" or "these presents" means the Bye-Laws of the Company for the time being in force;

“the Board” means the Board of Directors of the Company;

"capital" means the share capital from time to time of the Company;

"clearing house" means a recognised clearing house within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571) of the Laws of Hong Kong or a clearing house or authorized shares depository recognised by the laws of the jurisdiction in which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on a stock exchange in such jurisdiction.

“Companies Ordinance” means the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong), as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time;

"the Company" or "this Company" means Mei Ah Entertainment Group Limited (*name changed from Mei Ah International Limited pursuant to a special resolution dated 10 August 1998*) incorporated in Bermuda on 30 April 1993;

"Designated Stock Exchange" means a stock exchange which is an appointed stock exchange for the purposes of the Act in respect of which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted and where such appointed stock exchange deems such listing or quotation to be the primary listing or quotation of the shares of the

Company;

"the Directors" means the Board of Directors of the Company or the Directors present at a meeting of Directors at which a quorum is present, and references in the Bye-Laws to Directors shall be to both executive and non-executive Directors unless otherwise indicated;

"dollars" or "HK\$" means Hong Kong Dollars;

“electronic communication” means a communication sent, transmitted, conveyed and received by wire, by radio, by optical means or by other electron magnetic means in any form through any medium;

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

“electronic meeting” means a general meeting held and conducted wholly and exclusively by virtual attendance and participation by members, proxies and/or Directors by means of electronic facilities;

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

"Memorandum of Association" means the Memorandum of Association of the Company for the time being in force;

“Meeting Location” has the meaning given to it in Bye-Law 68A;

" month" means calendar month;

"office" means the registered office for the time being of the Company;

"ordinary resolution" means a resolution passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by such members as being entitled so to do, vote in person or, where proxies

are allowed, by proxy, at a general meeting of the Company at which a quorum is present and of which notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-Law 58;

"paid up" or "paid" includes credited as paid up or paid;

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

“Principal Meeting Place” shall have the meaning given to it in Bye-Law 58;

"published in the newspaper" means published as a paid advertisement in English in at least one English language newspaper and in Chinese in at least one Chinese language newspaper, being in each case a newspaper published daily and circulating generally in Hong Kong in accordance with the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange;

"the register" means the principal register of members and, where applicable, any branch register of members of the Company to be kept pursuant to the Act;

"secretary" includes any person appointed to perform the duties of secretary temporarily and any duly appointed assistant or acting secretary;

"seal" means the common seal of the Company or where the context permits, the duplicate seal or securities seal of the Company for use in Bermuda or in any particular state, country or territory outside Bermuda;

"share(s)" means share(s) in the capital of the Company and includes stock except where a distinction between stock and shares is express or implied;

"shareholders" or "members" means the duly registered holders of shares from time to time in the capital of the Company;

"special resolution" means a resolution passed by not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy, at a general meeting of the Company at which a quorum is present and of which notice, specifying the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution, has been duly given in accordance with

Bye-Law 58;

"Statutes" means the Act and all other legislation of the legislature of Bermuda for the time being in force concerning or affecting the Company, the Memorandum of Association and/or the Bye-Laws;

"in writing" or "written" includes printing, lithography and other means of representing or reproducing words or figures in a visible form;

" year" means calendar year.

2. (A) The singular includes the plural and vice versa. Words importing any gender include the other genders.

(B) Save as aforesaid any words or expressions defined in the Act shall if not inconsistent with the subject or context bear the same meaning in these presents.

(C) The headings shall not affect the construction of these presents.
3. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may at any time and from time to time by special resolution alter or amend the Memorandum of Association or the Bye-Laws in whole or in part.

CAPITAL AND SHARES

4. (A) The capital of the Company is divided into shares of HK\$0.02 each.*(changed from HK\$0.10 pursuant to a special resolution dated 21 December 2009)*

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Act and of the Bye-Laws relating to new shares, all unissued shares in the Company including any new shares created upon an increase of capital shall be under the control of the Directors who may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, on such terms and conditions and at such times as the Directors shall in their sole and absolute discretion think fit, but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount.

(C) Neither the Company nor the Directors shall be obliged, when making or granting any allotment of, offer of, option over or disposal of shares, to make, or make available, any such offer, option or shares to members or others with

registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Directors, be unlawful or impracticable. Members affected as a result of the foregoing sentence shall not be, or be deemed to be, separate class of members for any purpose whatsoever.

5. (A) The Company may at any time pay a commission or brokerage to any person for subscribing or agreeing to subscribe (whether absolutely or conditionally) for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions (whether absolute or conditional) for any shares in the Company but so that the conditions and requirements of the Act shall be observed and complied with and in each case the commission or brokerage shall not exceed 10 per cent of the price at which the shares are issued.

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Directors may issue warrants to subscribe for any class of shares or securities of the Company on such terms as they may from time to time determine. Where share warrants are issued to bearer, no new warrant shall be issued to replace one that has been lost unless the Directors are satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the original has been destroyed and have received an indemnity in satisfactory form with regard to the issue of any new warrant.

6. (A) Subject to the provisions, if any, in that behalf of the Memorandum of Association and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares, any share may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of share capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine (or, in the absence of any such determination or so far as the same shall not make specific provision but subject to the provisions of the Act and the Bye-Laws, as the Directors may determine) and subject to sections 42 and 43 of the Act any preference share may, with the sanction of a special resolution, be issued or converted into shares that, at a determinable date or at the option of the Company or the holder if so authorised by its memorandum of association are liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the Company before the issue or conversion may by such special resolution determine.

(B) The Company may by ordinary resolution, before the issue of any new shares,

make any provisions as to the issue and allotment of such shares including, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, a provision that the new shares or any of them shall be offered in the first instance to all the holders for the time being of shares of any class in proportion to the number of the shares held by them respectively but in default of any such determination, such shares may be dealt with as if they formed part of the capital of the Company existing prior to the issue of the same.

7. (A) If at any time the capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may subject to the provisions of the Act, be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of at least three-fourths of the voting rights of the issued shares of that class or with the approval of a resolution passed by at least three-fourths of the votes cast by the holders of the shares of that class present and voting in person or by proxy at a separate meeting of such holders. To any such separate general meeting all the provisions of the Bye-Laws as to general meetings of the Company shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy or authorised representative at least one-third of the issued shares of the class, that every holder of shares of the class shall be entitled on a poll to one vote for every such share held by him, that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy or authorised representative may demand a poll.

(B) The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

8. Except as otherwise expressly provided by the Bye-Laws or required by law or 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 (except only as otherwise provided by these Bye-Laws or by law) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder.
9. (A) Subject to the Statutes and, where applicable, the rules of any Designated

Stock Exchange, the Company may in accordance with an employees' share scheme provide money on such terms as the Directors think fit for the acquisition of fully or partly paid shares in the Company or its holding company. For the purposes of this Bye-Law, an employees' share scheme is a scheme for encouraging or facilitating the holding of shares or debentures in the Company by or for the benefit of the bona fide employees or former employees (including, notwithstanding Section 96 of the Act, any such bona fide employee or former employee who is or was also a Director) of the Company, the Company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the Company's holding company, or the wives, husbands, widows, widowers or children or step-children under the age of twenty-one of such employees or former employees.

(B) Subject to the Statutes and, where applicable, the rules of any Designated Stock Exchange, the Company, the Company's subsidiary or holding company or a subsidiary of the Company's holding company may make loans to persons (including, notwithstanding Section 96 of the Act, any such bona fide employee or former employee who is or was also a Director) employed in good faith by the Company with a view to enabling those persons to acquire fully or partly paid shares in the Company or its holding company to be held by them by way of beneficial ownership.

(C) The conditions by which the provision of money and the provision –of loans referred to in paragraphs (A) and (B) of this Bye-Law are made may include a provision stating that when an employee ceases to be employed by the Company, the shares bought with such financial assistance shall or may be sold to the Company or such other company on such terms as the Directors think fit.

10. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and the Memorandum of Association and where applicable, subject further to compliance with the rules and regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange and any other relevant regulatory authority, the Directors may exercise the power of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares and/or warrants upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may deem fit. Where the Directors exercise the power of the Company to purchase for redemption a redeemable share, purchases not made through the market or by tender shall be limited to a maximum price and if purchases are made by tender, the tenders shall be available to all members alike.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

11. (A) Subject to the Act, the Directors shall cause to be kept at such place as they shall deem fit a register of the members and there shall be entered therein the particulars required under the Act.

(B) The Company may establish and maintain a branch register of members in accordance with Bye-Law 159.

(C) The register and any branch register shall during normal business hours on every business day be opened for the inspection of any member without charge. The Register including any overseas or local or other branch register of members in Hong Kong may, after notice has been given by advertisement in an appointed newspaper and where applicable, any other newspapers in accordance with the requirements of any Stock Exchange or by any means in such manner as may be accepted by the Stock Exchange to that effect, be closed in accordance with the terms equivalent to section 632 of the Companies Ordinance at such times or for such periods not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in each year as the Directors may determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares.

(D) The reference to business hours is subject to such reasonable restrictions as the Company in general meeting may impose, but so that not less than 2 hours in each day are to be allowed for inspection.

(E) Any member may require a copy of the register, or of any part thereof, on payment of the appropriate fee prescribed by the Act. The Company shall cause any copy so required by any person to be sent to that person within a period of 10 days commencing on the date next after the date on which the request is received by the Company.

12. (A) Every person whose name is entered as a member in the register shall be entitled without payment to receive within 2 months after allotment or lodgment of transfer (or within such other period as the conditions of issue shall provide) 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 Designated Stock Exchange board lot, upon payment, in the case of a transfer, of HK\$2 for every certificate after the first or such lesser sum as the

Directors shall from time to time determine, such number of certificates for shares in a Designated 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.

(B) Every certificate for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security of the Company shall be issued under the securities seal.

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

13. If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on payment of such fee, if any, not exceeding HK\$2 (or such higher amount as shall for the time being be approved by the Designated Stock Exchange) and on such terms, if any, as to publication of notices, evidence and indemnity and to payment of any exceptional costs and the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the Company in investigating such evidence and preparing such indemnity as the Directors may think fit and, where it is defaced or worn out, after delivery of the defaced or worn out certificate to the Company.
14. If any share shall stand in the names of 2 or more persons, the person first named in the register shall be deemed the sole holder thereof as regards service of notices and, subject to the provisions of the Bye-Laws, all or any other matters connected with the Company, except the transfer of the share.

LIEN

15. 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 that share; and the Company shall also have a first and paramount lien and charge on all shares (other than fully paid up shares) standing registered in the name of a single member for all the debts and liabilities of such member or his estate to the Company and whether the same shall have been incurred before or after notice to the Company of any equitable or other

interest of any person other than such member and whether the period for the payment or discharge of the same shall have actually arrived or not and notwithstanding that the same are joint debts or liabilities of such member or his estate and any other person, whether a member of the Company or not; but the Directors may at any time declare any share to be for some specified period wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this Bye-Law. The Company's lien, if any, on a share shall extend to all dividends, bonuses and distributions payable in respect thereof.

16. The Company may sell, in such manner as the Directors think fit, any shares on which the Company has a lien but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged nor until the expiration of 14 days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of such sum presently payable or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of intention to sell in default, shall have been given to the registered holder for the time being of the share, or the person entitled thereto by reason or the death mental disorder or bankruptcy of the registered holder.
17. The net proceeds of such sale after the payment of the costs thereof shall be received by the Company and applied in or towards payment, fulfilment or discharge of the debt or liability or engagement in respect whereof the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable or due to be fulfilled or discharged, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities or engagements not presently payable or due to be fulfilled or discharged as existed upon the shares prior to the sale and upon surrender, if required by the Company, for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold) be paid to the person who was the holder of such shares immediately before the sale of such shares. For giving effect to any such sale the Directors may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares comprised in any such transfer and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

18. The Directors may from time to time make such calls as they may think fit upon the members in respect of all or any part of the moneys unpaid on the shares held by them respectively (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares and/or by way of premiums) and not by the conditions of issue or allotment thereof made payable at a date fixed by or in accordance with such terms of issue or allotment; and each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 days' notice specifying the time and place of payment and to whom such call shall be paid) pay to the Company at the time and place and to the person so specified the amount called on his shares. A call shall be deemed to have been made when the resolution of the Directors authorising such call is passed and may be made payable in one sum or by instalments. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Directors may determine. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable on such call notwithstanding any subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.
19. A copy of the notice referred to in Bye-Law 18 shall be sent to the members in the manner in which notices may be sent to members by the Company as herein provided.
20. In addition to the giving of notice in accordance with Bye-Law 18, notice of the person appointed to receive payment of every call and of the time and place appointed for payment may be given to the members affected by notice to be published in the newspaper.
21. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls and instalments due in respect of such share or other moneys due in respect thereof.
22. The Directors may from time to time at their discretion extend the time fixed for any call and may extend such time as regards all or any of the members whom, by reason of residence outside Hong Kong or other cause, the Directors may deem entitled to any such extension but no member shall be entitled to any such extension except as a matter of grace and favour.
23. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest upon the sum at such rate not exceeding, without the sanction of the Company in general

meeting, 20 per cent per annum as the Directors shall fix from the day appointed for the payment thereof to the time of the actual payment but the Directors shall be at liberty to waive payment of that interest wholly or in part.

24. No member shall be entitled to receive any dividend or bonus or to be present and vote (save as proxy for another member who is entitled) at any general meeting, either personally or by proxy or authorised representative or be reckoned in a quorum or to exercise any other privilege as a member until all calls and instalments due from him to the Company, whether alone or jointly with any other person, together with interest and expenses (if any) shall have been paid.
25. On the trial or hearing of any action or other proceedings for the recovery of any money due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the member sued is entered in the register as the holder, or one of the holders, of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued; that the resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book; and that notice of such call was duly given to the member sued, in pursuance of the Bye-Laws; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call nor any other matters whatsoever and the proof of the matters aforesaid only shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the debt.
26. Any sum (whether on account of the nominal value of the share and/or by way of premium) which by the terms of issue or allotment of a share becomes payable upon allotment or at any date fixed by or in accordance with such terms of issue or allotment shall for all the purposes of the Bye-Laws be deemed to be a call duly made, notified and payable on the date on which by the terms of issue or allotment the same becomes payable. In case of non-payment all the relevant provisions of the Bye-Laws as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
27. The Directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for differences in the amount of calls to be paid and in the times of payment between one allottee or holder and another.
28. The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same and either in money or money's worth all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid or instalments not yet payable upon any shares held by him;

and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding, without the sanction of the Company in general meeting, 6 per cent per annum) as may be agreed upon between the member paying the sum in advance and the Directors. The Directors may at any time repay the amount so advanced or any part thereof upon giving to such member not less than one month ' s notice in writing of their intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount proposed to be repaid shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced in which event the same shall be applied in or towards satisfaction of the call under the applicable provisions of the Bye-Laws.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

29. If a member fails to pay in full any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for the 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 Bye-Law 24, serve a notice on him requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment.
30. The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than 14 days after the date of service of the notice) on or before which and the place where the payment required by the notice i s to be made and shall state that in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
31. If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which the notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. Such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited shares but not paid before the forfeiture. The Directors may accept a surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder and in such case, references in these presents to forfeiture shall include surrender.
32. Until cancelled in accordance with the requirements of the Act, any share so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of either to the person who was, before the

forfeiture, the holder thereof or entitled thereto or to any other person on such terms and in such manner as the Directors think fit and at any time before a sale or disposition thereof the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Directors think fit.

33. 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 calls already made and moneys which, at the date of forfeiture, were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares and without any deduction or allowance for the value of the shares at the date of forfeiture (together with interest thereon at such rate not exceeding 10 per cent per annum as the Directors may prescribe from the date of forfeiture if the Directors think fit to enforce payment of such interest) but his liability shall cease if and when the Company shall receive payment in full of all such calls, monies and interests in respect of the shares. For the purposes of the Bye-Law, 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, whether on account of the nominal value of the share and/or by way of premium, shall, notwithstanding that such 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, if later, the date of actual payment.
34. A statutory declaration in writing to the effect that the declarant is a Director or the secretary of the Company and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited or surrendered on a date stated in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for the share on any sale, allotment or disposition thereof and may, subject to the restrictions contained in the Bye-Laws, execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold, allotted 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, allotment or disposal of the share .
35. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the resolution shall be given to the member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture and an

entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register.

36. (A) Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid, the Directors may at any time, before any shares so forfeited shall have been sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of, permit the shares forfeited to be 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 they think fit.

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

(C) The provisions of these Bye-Laws 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, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

STOCK

37. To the extent permitted by the Statutes, the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution convert any paid up shares into stock and may from time to time by like resolution reconvert any stock into paid up shares of any denomination.

38. The holders of stock may transfer the same or any part thereof in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which the shares from which the stock arose might prior to conversion have been transferred or as near thereto as circumstances admit Provided that the Directors may from time to time, if they think fit, fix the minimum amount of stock transferable and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum but so that such minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose. No warrants to bearer shall be issued in respect of any stock.

39. The holders of stock shall, according to the amount of the stock held by them, have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, participation in assets on a winding-up, voting at meetings and other matters as if they held the shares from which the stock arose but no such privilege or advantage (except

participation in the dividends and profits of the Company) shall be conferred by an amount of stock which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such privilege or advantage.

40. Such of the provisions of the Bye-Laws as are applicable to paid up shares shall apply to stock and the words "share" and "member" herein shall include "stock" and "stockholder".

TRANSFER OF SHARES

41. (A) All transfers of shares may be effected by transfer in writing in any usual or common form or in any other form acceptable to the Directors and may be under hand only.

(B) The instrument of transfer shall be executed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee provided that the Directors may dispense with the execution of the instrument of transfer by the transferee in any case which they think fit in their 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.

(C) The transferor shall remain the holder of the shares concerned until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect thereof.

42. Nothing in the Bye-Laws shall preclude the Directors from recognising a renunciation of the allotment or provisional allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person. The Directors in their sole and absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefor may decline to register any transfer of shares which are not fully paid up to a person of whom they do not approve and they may also refuse to register any transfer of share (not being a fully paid up share) on which the Company has a lien. The Directors shall not register a transfer to a person who is known to them to be an infant or a person of unsound mind or under any other legal disability but the Directors shall not be bound to enquire into the age or soundness of mind or legal ability of any transferee.

43. Every instrument of transfer shall be left at the office or at such other place as the Directors may appoint for registration accompanied by the certificate of the shares to be transferred and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require

to prove the title of the transferor or his right to transfer the shares. If the Directors refuse to register a transfer they shall within 2 months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company send to each of the transferor and transferee notice of the refusal. All instruments of transfer which are registered shall be retained by the Company but any instrument of transfer which the Directors may decline to register shall (except in the case of fraud) be returned to the person depositing the same together with the share certificate and such other evidence as aforesaid within 2 months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company.

44. The Directors may also decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless: -

(i) a fee of HK\$2 (or such higher amount as shall for the time being be approved by the Designated Stock Exchange) or such lesser sum as the Directors may from time to time require is paid to the Company for registering any transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to the shares involved or for otherwise making an entry in the register relating to such shares;

(ii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares;

(iii) if applicable, the instrument at transfer is properly stamped; and

(iv) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed 4 .

45. Upon every transfer of shares the certificate relating to the shares to be transferred held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly and a new certificate shall be issued without charge 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 without charge.

46. The registration of transfers, may on giving 14 days' notice and published in the newspaper, be suspended and the register closed subject to advertisement in an appointed newspaper in Bermuda (as defined in the Act) at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine provided always that such registration shall not be suspended or the register closed for a period exceeding in the whole 30 days in any year.

UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

47. (A) Without prejudice to the rights of the Company under paragraph (B) of this Bye-Law, the Company may cease sending dividend warrants by post if such warrants have been left uncashed on 2 consecutive occasions, provided however that the Company may exercise the power to cease sending dividend warrants by post after the first occasion on which such a warrant is returned undelivered.

(B) The Company shall have the power to sell, in such manner as the Directors think fit, any shares of a member who is untraceable, but no such sale shall be made unless:-

(i) all cheques or warrants, being not less than 3 in total number, for any sum payable in cash to the holder of such shares in respect of them sent in the manner authorised by the Bye-Laws of the Company have remained uncashed for a period of 12 years;

(ii) the Company has not at any time during the 12 year period received any indication of the existence of the member or of any person who is entitled to such shares; and

(iii) upon expiry of the 12 year period, the Company has caused an advertisement to be published in the newspaper giving notice of its intention to sell such shares and a period of 3 months has elapsed since the date of such advertisement and the Company has notified the Designated Stock Exchange of such intention.

To give effect to any such sale the Directors may authorise any person to transfer the said shares and an 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 moneys 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 shall belong to the Company and upon receipt by the Company of such net proceeds it shall become indebted to the former member for an amount equal to such net proceeds. 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 moneys

earned from the net proceeds which may be employed in the business of the Company or as it thinks fit. Any sale under this Bye-Law shall be valid and effective notwithstanding that the member holding the shares sold is dead, bankrupt or otherwise under any legal disability or incapacity.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

48. In the case of the death of a member, the survivor or survivors where the deceased was a joint holder and the legal personal representatives of the deceased where he was a sole holder shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the share; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of the deceased (whether sole or joint holder) from any liability in respect of any share which had been held by him jointly with other persons or solely.
49. Any person to whom the right to any share has been transmitted by death, bankruptcy or operation of law may, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time properly be required by the Directors and subject as hereinafter provided, elect either to be registered himself as holder of the shares, whether in whole or part, or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof, whether in whole or part, but the Directors shall, in either case, have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the shares by the original member before the event giving rise to the transmission. The merger of any 2 or more corporations under the laws of one or more foreign countries or states shall constitute a transmission by operation of law for the purposes of this Bye-Law.
50. If the person so becoming entitled shall elect to be registered himself, whether in whole or part in respect of the shares involved, 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 another person registered in respect of the shares the right to which has been so transmitted, he shall testify his election by executing in favour of that person a transfer of the relevant shares. All the limitations, restrictions and provisions of the Bye-Laws 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 transmission had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer signed by the original registered holder.
51. Any person to whom the right to any share has been transmitted by operation of

law 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. Provided always that the Directors may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share, and if the notice is not complied with within 90 days the Directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other monies payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with but, subject to the requirements of Bye-Law 75 being met, such person may vote at meetings of the Company.

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

52. The Company in general meeting may, from time to time, whether or not all the shares for the time being authorised shall have been issued and whether or not all the shares for the time being issued shall have been fully paid up, by ordinary resolution increase its share capital by the creation of new shares, such new capital to be of such amount and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts as the resolution shall prescribe.
53. Except so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue or by the Bye-Laws, any new shares issued as a consequence of an alteration of capital shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payments of calls and instalments, liens, transfer, transmission, forfeiture, cancellation, surrender, voting and otherwise as the shares in the original capital.
54. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution: -
 - (i) consolidate and divide all or any of its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares; on any consolidation of fully paid shares into shares of larger amount, the Directors may settle any difficulty which may arise as they think expedient and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) may as between the holders of the shares to be consolidated determine which particular shares are to be consolidated into each consolidated share and if it shall happen that any person shall become entitled to fractions of a consolidated share or shares, such fractions may be sold by some person appointed by the Directors for that purpose and the person so appointed may transfer the shares so sold to the purchaser thereof and the validity of such transfer shall not be questioned and so that the net proceeds of such sale (after deduction of the

expenses of such sale) may either be distributed among the persons who would otherwise be entitled to a fraction or fractions of a consolidated share or shares rateably in accordance with their rights and interests or may be paid to the Company for the Company's benefit;

(ii) sub-divide its existing shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum of Association subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the Act; and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may have any such preferred or other special rights over or may have such deferred rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with the others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares;

(iii) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled; and

(iv) change the currency denomination of its share capital.

55. The Company may by special resolution reduce its capital, any capital redemption reserve fund or any share premium account in any manner prescribed by the Act.

GENERAL MEETINGS

56. The Company shall, within 6 months after the end of the Company's financial year (unless a longer period would not infringe the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, if any) in each financial year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. The annual general meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called special general meetings. All general meetings (including an annual general meeting, any adjourned meeting or postponed meeting) may be held as a physical meeting in any part of the world and at one or more locations as provided in Bye-Law 68A, as a hybrid meeting or as an electronic meeting, as may be determined by the Board in its absolute discretion.

57. The Directors may, whenever they think fit, convene a special general meeting, and one or more members holding at the date of the deposit of the requisition in aggregate at least one-tenth of the voting rights (on a one vote per share basis) in the share capital of the Company may also make a requisition to convene a special general meeting and/or add resolutions to the agenda of a meeting. Such requisition must be made in writing, must state the objects of the meeting and must be signed by the requisitioner(s) and deposited at the office. If the Directors do not within 21 days from the date of the deposit of such requisition proceed duly to convene a special general meeting, the requisitioner(s) themselves or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of all of them may convene the special general meeting in the same manner at only one location which will be the Principal Meeting Place, as nearly as possible, as that in which meetings may be convened by the Directors, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitioner(s) as a result of the failure of the Directors to convene such a meeting shall be reimbursed to them by the Company.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

58. An annual general meeting and a meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by 21 days' notice in writing at the least and a meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting shall be called by 14 days' notice in writing at the least. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given and shall specify (a) the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business, (b) save for an electronic meeting, the place of the meeting and if there is more than one Meeting Location as determined by the Board pursuant to Bye-Law 68A, the principal place of meeting (the "Principal Meeting Place") and the other place(s) of the meeting, (c) if the general meeting is to be a hybrid meeting or an electronic meeting, the notice shall include a statement to that effect and with details of the electronic facilities for attendance and participation by electronic means at the meeting (which electronic facilities or electronic platform may vary from time to time and from meeting to meeting as the Board, in its sole discretion, may see fit) or where such details will be made available by the Company prior to the meeting. The notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such and the notice convening a meeting to pass a special resolution shall specify the intention to propose the relevant resolution as a special resolution.

59. Subject to the foregoing Bye-Law, the notice of every general meeting shall be given in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting to such persons as are under the Bye-Laws entitled to receive such notices from the Company. Provided that subject to the provisions of the Act and if permitted by the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, a meeting of the Company shall, notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in these Bye-Laws, be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:-

(i) in the case of a meeting called as the annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and

(ii) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

60. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceedings at any meeting,

61. In cases where instruments of proxy are or are to be sent out with notices, the accidental omission to send such instruments of proxy to or the non-receipt of such instruments of proxy by any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or any proceedings at any such meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

62. All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a special general meeting and at an annual general meeting, with the exception of the declaration and sanctioning of a dividend, making a call in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws, the reading, consideration and adoption of the accounts, balance sheet and the reports of the Directors and other documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet, the election of Directors in the place of those retiring at the meeting whether by rotation or otherwise, the appointment of the auditors (where special notice of the intention for such appointment is not required by the Act) and the fixing, or the determination of the method of fixing, of the remuneration of the Directors and of the auditors.

63. For all purposes the quorum for a general meeting shall be 2 members entitled to vote present in person or by separate proxy or representative. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the business provided that the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the appointment, choice or election of a chairman which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. A general meeting of the members or of any class thereof may be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously, and participation in such meetings shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.
64. If within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week and at such time and place as shall be decided by the Directors.
65. Each Director shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company.
66. The president of the Company if there be one or the chairman or, in his absence, the deputy chairman, if any, shall preside as chairman at every general meeting of the Company.
67. If there is no such president, chairman or deputy chairman, as the case may be, or if at any meeting none of such persons is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting or is willing to act as chairman, the Directors present shall choose one of their number as chairman and if only one Director shall be present he shall, if willing to act, preside as chairman. If no Director shall 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 the chairman.
68. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present and shall, if so directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and/or from place to place and/or from one form to another (a physical meeting, a hybrid meeting or an electronic meeting) as the meeting shall determine, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business

which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, at least 7 clear days' written notice specifying the place, the day and the hour of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

68A (1) The Board may, at its absolute discretion, arrange for persons entitled to attend a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation by means of electronic facilities at such location or locations ("Meeting Location(s)") determined by the Board at its absolute discretion. Any member or any proxy attending and participating in such way or any member or proxy attending and participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities is deemed to be present at and shall be counted in the quorum of the meeting.

(2) All general meetings are subject to the following and, where appropriate, all references to a "member" or "members" in this sub-paragraph (2) shall include a duly authorised representative or duly authorised representatives or a proxy or proxies respectively:

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

(b) members present in person or by proxy or (in the case of a Member being a corporation) by its duly authorised representative at a Meeting Location and/or members attending and participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities shall be counted in the quorum for and entitled to vote at the meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid provided that the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate electronic facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that members at all Meeting Locations and members participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting

by means of electronic facilities are able to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened;

(c) where members attend a meeting by being present at one of the Meeting Locations and/or where members participating in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities, a failure (for any reason) of the electronic facilities or communication equipment, or any other failure in the arrangements for enabling those in a Meeting Location other than the Principal Meeting Place to participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened or in the case of an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting, the inability of one or more members or proxies to access, or continue to access, the electronic facilities despite adequate 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 action taken pursuant to such business provided that there is a quorum present throughout the meeting; and

(d) if any of the Meeting Locations is not in the same jurisdiction as the Principal Meeting Place and/or in the case of a hybrid meeting, the provisions of these Bye-Laws concerning the service and giving of notice for the meeting, and the time for lodging proxies, shall apply by reference to the Principal Meeting Place; and in the case of an electronic meeting, the time for lodging proxies shall be as stated in the notice for the meeting.

68B The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may from time to time make arrangements for managing attendance and/or participation and/or voting at the Principal Meeting Place, any Meeting Location(s) and/or participation in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting by means of electronic facilities (whether involving the issue of tickets or some other means of identification, passcode, seat reservation, electronic voting or otherwise) as it shall in its absolute discretion consider appropriate, and may from time to time change any such arrangements, provided that a member who, pursuant to such arrangements, is not entitled to attend, in person or by proxy, at any Meeting

Location shall be entitled so to attend at one of the other Meeting Locations; and the entitlement of any member so to attend the meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting at such Meeting Location or Meeting Locations shall be subject to any such arrangement as may be for the time being in force and by the notice of meeting or adjourned meeting or postponed meeting stated to apply to the meeting.

68C If it appears to the chairman of the general meeting that:

- (a) the electronic facilities at the Principal Meeting Place or at such other Meeting Location(s) at which the meeting may be attended have become inadequate for the purposes referred to in Bye-Law 68A(1) or are otherwise not sufficient to allow the meeting to be conducted substantially in accordance with the provisions set out in the notice of the meeting; or
- (b) in the case of an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting, electronic facilities being made available by the Company have become inadequate; or
- (c) it is not possible to ascertain the view of those present or to give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity to communicate and/or vote at the meeting; or
- (d) there is violence or the threat of violence, unruly behaviour or other disruption occurring at the meeting or it is not possible to secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;

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

68D The Board and, at any general meeting, the chairman of the meeting may make any arrangement and impose any requirement or restriction the Board or the chairman of the meeting, as the case may be, considers appropriate to ensure the security and orderly conduct of a meeting (including, without limitation, requirements for evidence of identity to be produced by those attending the meeting, the searching of their personal property and the restriction of items that may be taken into the meeting place, determining the number and frequency of and the time allowed for questions that may be raised at a meeting). Members shall also comply with all requirements or restrictions imposed by the owner of the premises at which the meeting is held. Any decision made under this Bye-Law shall be final and conclusive and a person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements, requirements or restrictions may be refused entry to the meeting or ejected (physically or electronically) from the meeting.

68E If, after the sending of notice of a general meeting but before the meeting is held, or after the adjournment of a meeting but before the adjourned meeting is held (whether or not notice of the adjourned meeting is required), the Directors, in their absolute discretion, consider that it is inappropriate, impracticable, unreasonable or undesirable for any reason to hold the general meeting on the date or at the time or place or by means of electronic facilities specified in the notice calling the meeting, they may change or postpone the meeting to another date, time and/or place and/or change the electronic facilities and/or change the form of the meeting (a physical meeting, an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting) 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 general meeting the circumstances in which a postponement of the relevant general meeting may occur automatically without further notice, including without limitation where a number 8 or higher typhoon signal, black rainstorm warning or other similar event is in force at any time on the day of the meeting. This Bye-Law shall be subject to the following:

- (a) when a meeting is so postponed, the Company shall endeavour to post a notice of such postponement on the Company's website as soon as practicable (provided that failure to post such a notice shall not affect the automatic postponement of a meeting);

- (b) when only the form of the meeting or electronic facilities specified in the notice are changed, the Board shall notify the members of details of such change in such manner as the Board may determine;
- (c) when a meeting is postponed or changed in accordance with this Bye-Law, subject to and without prejudice to Bye-Law 68, unless already specified in the original notice of the meeting, the Board shall fix the date, time, place (if applicable) and electronic facilities (if applicable) for the postponed or changed meeting and shall notify the members of such details in such manner as the Board may determine; further all proxy forms shall be valid (unless revoked or replaced by a new proxy) if they are received as required by these Bye-Laws not less than 48 hours before the time of the postponed meeting; and
- (d) Notice of the business to be transacted at the postponed or changed meeting shall not be required, nor shall any accompanying documents be required to be recirculated, provided that the business to be transacted at the postponed or changed meeting is the same as that set out in the original notice of general meeting circulated to the members.

68F All persons seeking to attend and participate in an electronic meeting or a hybrid meeting shall be responsible for maintaining adequate facilities to enable them to do so. Subject to Bye-Law 68C, any inability of a person or persons to attend or participate in a general meeting by way of electronic facilities shall not invalidate the proceedings of and/or resolutions passed at that meeting.

68G Without prejudice to other provisions in Bye-Laws 68A to 68F, a physical meeting may also be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

68H Without prejudice to Bye-Laws 68A to 68G, and subject to the Statutes and the Listing Rules and any other applicable laws, the Board may resolve to

enable persons entitled to attend an electronic meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance by means of electronic facilities with no member necessarily in physical attendance and without any particular Meeting Location being designated. Each member or (in the case of a member being a corporation) its duly authorised representative or its proxy shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to vote at, the electronic meeting in question, and that general meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the electronic meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the electronic meeting to ensure that members attending the electronic meeting who are not present together at the same place may, by means of electronic facilities, attend and speak or communicate and vote at it.

69. 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 by:

(i) the chairman;

(ii) at least 3 members present in person or by proxy or representative for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting;

(iii) any member or members present in person or by proxy or representative and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to attend and vote at the meeting; or

(iv) any member or members present in person or by proxy or representative and holding shares in the Company conferring a right to attend and vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

Unless a poll is so demanded and the demand is not withdrawn, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously or by a particular majority or lost and an entry to that effect in the book of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against that resolution.

70. If a poll is duly demanded it shall (subject as provided in Bye-Law 73) be taken in

such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets or scrutineers) and at such time and place, not being more than 30 days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded, as the chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn with the consent of the chairman at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier.

71. All questions submitted to a meeting shall be decided by a simple majority of votes except where a greater majority is required by the Bye-Laws or by the Statutes. In the event of an equality of votes whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.
72. 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.
73. A poll duly demanded on the election of a chairman of a meeting or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith at the meeting and without adjournment. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time (being not later than 30 days after the date of the demand) and place as the chairman of the meeting directs.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

74. Votes (whether on a show of hands or by way of a poll) may be cast by such means, electronic or otherwise, as the Board or the chairman of the meeting may in its/his sole discretion determine. Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, on a show of hands every member present in person or by proxy or by a representative duly authorised under Section 78 of the Act shall have one vote, and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy or by authorized representative shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder and which is fully paid up and shall have for every partly paid share of which he is the holder the fraction of one vote equal to the proportion which the nominal amount due and paid up bears to the nominal value of the share (but so that no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purpose of this Bye-Law as paid up

on the share) . A person entitled to cast more than one vote upon a poll need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

75. Any person entitled under Bye-Law 49 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 at least 48 hours before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting (as the case may be) at which he proposes to vote, he shall satisfy the Directors of his right to be registered as the holder of such shares or the Directors shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof.
76. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy or by representative, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders; and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register. Several executors or administrators of a deceased member in whose name any share stands shall for the purposes of this Bye-Law be deemed joint holders thereof.
77. 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.
- 77A. All members of the Company (including a member which is a clearing house (or its nominee(s))) shall have the right to (a) speak at a general meeting and (b) vote at a general meeting except where a member is required by the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange to abstain from voting to approve the matter under consideration. Where any member is, under the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, required to abstain from voting on any particular resolution of the Company or restricted to voting only for or only against any particular resolution of the Company, any votes cast by or on behalf of such member in contravention of such requirement or restriction shall not be counted.
78. If (a) any objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter or (b) any votes have been counted which ought not to have been counted or which might have been rejected or (c) any votes are not counted which ought to have been counted, the objection or error shall not vitiate the decision of the meeting or

adjourned meeting on any resolution unless the same is raised or pointed out at the meeting or, as the case may be, the adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the same may have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters shall be final and conclusive.

79. Any member of the Company (including a member which is a clearing house (or its nominee(s))) entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person (being a natural person) as his proxy or representative (if such member is a corporation) to attend and vote instead of such member. A member which is a corporation may execute a form of proxy under the hand of a duly authorized officer. A proxy or representative need not be a member. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy (which term shall for the purposes of this Bye-Law and Bye-Laws 80 to 85 include a representative appointed under Bye-Law 86). A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
80. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and if the Board in its absolute discretion determines, may be contained in an electronic communication, and: (i) if in writing but not contained in an electronic communication, under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorized in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorized, or (ii) in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, submitted by or on behalf of the appointor, subject to such terms and conditions and authenticated in such manner as the Board in its absolute discretion determine..
81. (1) The Company may, at its absolute discretion, provide an electronic address for the receipt of any document or information relating to proxies for a general meeting (including any instrument of proxy or invitation to appoint a proxy, any document necessary to show the validity of, or otherwise relating to, an appointment of proxy (whether or not required under these Bye-Laws) and notice of termination of the authority of a proxy). If such an electronic address is provided, the Company shall be deemed to have agreed that any such document or information (relating to proxies as

aforesaid) may be sent by electronic means to that address, subject as hereafter provided and subject to any other limitations or conditions specified by the Company when providing the address. Without limitation, the Company may from time to time determine that any such electronic address may be used generally for such matters or specifically for particular meetings or purposes and, if so, the Company may provide different electronic addresses 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 security or encryption arrangements as may be specified by the Company. If any document or information required to be sent to the Company under this Bye-Law is sent to the Company by electronic means, such document or information is not treated as validly delivered to or deposited with the Company if the same is not received by the Company at its designated electronic address provided in accordance with this Bye-Law or if no electronic address is so designated by the Company for the receipt of such document or information.

- (2) The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the office or at the place or one of such places (if any) as may be specified for that purpose, or if the Company has provided an electronic address in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall be received at the electronic address specified, in or by way of note to the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjourned meeting or, in either case, in any document sent therewith or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll (as the case may be) at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned.

82. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of 12 months from the date of its execution unless it states that it is valid for all meetings whatsoever until revoked with the exception that any instrument may be used at

any adjournment of the meeting for which it was originally intended and on a poll demanded at a meeting or adjourned meeting provided that in all these cases the meeting was originally held within 12 months from such date.

83. The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a general meeting shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit.
84. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or the revocation of the proxy or power of attorney or other authority under which the proxy was executed or transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given provided that no intimation in writing of the death, insanity, revocation or transfer has been received at the office or such other place as was specified for the deposit of instrument of proxy or by the chairman of the meeting at least 2 hours before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument of proxy is used.
85. An instrument appointing a proxy whether for a specified meeting or otherwise may be in any usual or common form or in any other form which the Directors may approve provided that no provision contained herein shall prohibit, and the Directors shall not prohibit, the use of a two-way proxy form and the Directors may, if they think fit, send out with the notice of any meeting forms of instruments of proxy for use at the meeting.
86. (A) Any corporation which is a member of the Company may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body or by power of attorney, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative to attend and vote at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members of the Company and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise as the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise as if it were an individual member of the Company present in person at any general meeting.
- (B) Where a member is a clearing house or its nominee(s), it may appoint or authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit or act as its corporate representative(s) or proxy(ies), who enjoy rights equivalent to the rights of other members, to attend and vote at any meeting of the Company (including but not

limited to general meetings and creditors meetings) or any meeting of any class of members provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation or proxy form must specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. The person so authorised will be deemed to have been duly authorised without the need of producing any documents of title, notarized authorisation and/or further evidence for substantiating the fact that it is duly authorised and will be entitled to exercise the same power on behalf of the clearing house as that clearing house or its nominee(s) could exercise as if it were an individual member of the Company, including the right to speak and vote individually on a show of hands or on a poll.

OFFICE

87. The office shall be at such place in Bermuda as the Directors shall from time to time appoint.

DIRECTORS

88. Subject to the provisions of the Bye-Laws and the Act, the Company may by ordinary resolution elect any person to be a Director (including a managing Director or other executive Director).
89. No person, other than a retiring Director, shall, unless recommended by the Directors for election, be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting, unless notice in writing by some member (not being the person to be proposed) entitled to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose that person for election as a Director and notice in writing by that person of his willingness to be elected shall have been lodged at the head office or at the office provided that the minimum length of the period, during which such notice(s) are given, shall be at least 7 days and that (if the notices are submitted after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election) the period for lodgment of such notice(s) shall commence on the day after the dispatch of the notice of the general meeting appointed for such election and end no later than 7 days prior to the date of such general meeting.
90. The Company may at a special general meeting called for that purpose, by special resolution remove any Director (including a managing Director or other

executive Director) before the expiration of his term of office (notwithstanding anything in the Bye-Laws or in any agreement between the Company and such Director but without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have against the Company for damages under any such agreement) and may by ordinary resolution elect another person in his stead provided that the notice of any such meeting convened for the purpose of removing a director shall contain a statement of the intention so to do and be served on such Director not less than 14 days before the meeting and at such meeting, such director shall be entitled to be heard on the motion for his removal. Any person so elected shall hold office for such time only as the Director in whose place he is elected would have held the same if he had not been removed.

91. Without prejudice to the power of the Company in pursuance of the provisions of the Bye-Laws to appoint any person to be a Director and subject to the provisions of the Act, the Directors may appoint any person to be a Director as an additional Director or to fill a casual vacancy on the Board but so that the maximum number of Directors so appointed shall not exceed the number determined from time to time by the members in general meeting. Any person so appointed shall hold office only until the first following annual general meeting after his appointment and shall then be eligible for re-election but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors or the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.
92. A Director shall not be required to hold any qualification shares and a Director or alternate Director (as the case may be) who is not a member shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company and of all classes of shares of the Company.
93. (A) 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 Directors may agree or, failing such 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.

(B) The Directors shall obtain the approval of the Company in general meeting before making any payment to any Director or past Director by way of compensation for loss of office or as consideration for or in connection with his retirement from office (not being a payment to which the Director is contractually entitled).

94. Any Director who, by request of the Directors or the Company, goes or resides outside the jurisdiction in which he normally resides for any purpose of the Company or holds any executive office or who serves on any committee or who otherwise performs services which in the opinion of the Directors are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise as the Directors may determine.
95. The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all travelling, hotel and other expenses reasonably incurred by them respectively in or about the performance of their duties as Directors including their expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings or general meetings or otherwise incurred whilst engaged on, in or about the business of the Company.
96. The Directors may establish and maintain or procure the establishment and maintenance of any contributory or non-contributory pension or superannuation funds or death or disability benefits for the benefit of, or give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments to, any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company or of any company which is a subsidiary of the Company or is allied or associated with the Company or with any such subsidiary company or who are or were at any time Directors or officers of the Company or 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 Directors 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 Directors may do all or 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.

97. Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement by rotation herein contained, the office of a Director shall be vacated if the Director: -

(i) becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;

(ii) becomes a lunatic or of unsound mind or a patient for any purpose of any statute relating to mental health and the Directors resolve that his office be vacated;

(iii) (not being a Director appointed to an office in the management or business of the Company under Bye-Law 107 whose contract precludes resignation) resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company;

(iv) is convicted of an indictable offence;

(v) has his office vacated or becomes prohibited from being a Director under any of the provisions of the Act or any order made under the Act;

(vi) absents himself from the meetings of the Directors during a continuous period of 6 months, without special leave of absence from the Directors and his alternate Director (if any) shall not during such period have attended in his stead and the Directors pass a resolution that his office be vacated by reason of such absence;

(vii) shall be removed from office by an ordinary resolution of the Company under Bye-Law 90; or

(viii) becomes prohibited from being a director by any provisions of the Statutes.

98. No Director 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,

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS

99. (A) The Directors shall be elected or appointed in the first place at the statutory meeting of members and thereafter in accordance with Bye-Law 99(B) herein and shall hold office until the next appointment of Directors or until their successors are elected or appointed.

(B) At each annual general meeting one-third of the Directors for the time being or, if their number is not 3 or a multiple of 3, the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office provided that notwithstanding anything herein, the chairman of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of the Company shall not, whilst holding such office, be subject to retirement by rotation or be taken into account in determining the number of Directors to retire in each year. A Director retiring at a meeting shall retain office until the close of the meeting. The Directors to retire shall, subject as aforesaid, 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 Directors to retire on each occasion (both as to number and identity) shall be determined by the composition of the Directors at the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting and no Director shall be required to retire or be relieved from retiring by reason of any change in the number and identity of the Directors after the date of such notice but before the close of the meeting. The retiring Directors shall be eligible for re-election.

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

101. 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 if willing, continue in office until the next annual general meeting and so on from year to year until their places are filled, unless:-

(i) it shall be determined at such meeting to reduce the number of Directors;

(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.

102. The Company may from time to time in general meeting by ordinary resolution fix, increase or reduce the maximum and minimum number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall never be less than 2.

103. The Company shall keep at its office a register of its Directors and officers which shall be maintained in accordance with the Act.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

104. (A) The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may pay all expenses incurred in setting up and registering the Company and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not required, by the Statutes or Bye-Laws, to be exercised by the Company in general meeting subject, nevertheless, to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting being not inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Statutes or Bye-Laws; but no regulation made by the Company in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made. The general powers given by this Bye-Law shall not be limited or restricted by any special, authority or power given to the Directors by any other Bye-Law.

(B) Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by the Bye-Laws, it is hereby expressly declared that the Directors shall have the following powers:-

(i) to give to any person the right or option of requiring at a future date that an allotment shall be made to him of any share at par or at such premium as may be agreed; and

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

105. The Directors may from time to time and at any time by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of

persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Directors, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Directors under the Bye-Laws) and for such period and subject to such conditions as they 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 Directors 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.

106. The Directors may establish any local committees, boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in Bermuda, Hong Kong or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such committees, boards or agencies and may appoint any manager or agents (and in particular, but without limitation, may appoint any company, firm or person to be the Company's investment manager) and may in each case fix their remuneration and may delegate to any local committee, board or agency any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Directors (other than their powers to make calls and forfeit shares) with power to sub-delegate and may authorise the members of any local committee, board or agency or any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies and any such appointment or delegation may be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit and the Directors 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.

107. The Directors shall as soon as possible after the statutory meeting and after each annual general meeting elect one of their number to be Chairman of the Company and another of their number to be Deputy Chairman. In addition, the Directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their body to the office of Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or other Executive Director, General Manager, Joint General Manager and/or such other office in the management or business of the Company on such terms and for such period as they may determine and, without prejudice to the terms of any contract entered into in any particular case, may at any time revoke any such appointment.

108. A Director appointed to an office under Bye-Law 107 shall be subject to the

same provisions as to removal as the other Directors of the Company and he shall (subject to the provisions of any contract between him and the Company) ipso facto and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause.

109. The Directors may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director, Executive Director, General Manager or Joint General Manager or a Director appointed to any other office in the management or business of the Company any of the powers exercisable by them as Directors upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think fit and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such revocation, withdrawal, alteration or variation shall be affected thereby.

110. Notwithstanding Bye-Laws 93, 94, 95 and 96, the remuneration of a Managing Director, Joint Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director or other Executive Director or a Director appointed to any other office in the management of the business of the Company shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors and may be by way of salary, commission, 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.

111. The Directors shall cause minutes to be duly entered in books provided for the purpose:-

(i) of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;

(ii) of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of Directors:

(iii) of all declarations made or notices given by any Director (either generally or specially) of his interest in any contract or proposed contract or of his holding of any office or property whereby any conflict of duty or interest may arise; and

(iv) of all resolutions and proceedings of general meetings of the Company and of meetings of the Directors and any committee of Directors; and any such minutes of any general meeting of the Company or any meeting of the Directors or of any committee of Directors shall be signed by the chairman of such meeting or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting and if so signed shall be receivable as conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

112. (A) Subject to the provisions of the Act, a Director may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as vendor, shareholder or otherwise and, subject to the Act, no such Director shall be accountable to the Company for any remuneration or benefits received by him as a director or officer of, or from his interest in, such other company unless the Company otherwise directs. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Directors may exercise the voting powers conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company or exercisable by them as directors of such other company in such manner in all respects as they think fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of them as directors or other officers of such company) and any Director may vote in favour of the exercise of such voting rights in the manner aforesaid notwithstanding that he may be, or be about to be, appointed a director or other officer of such a company and that as such he is or may become interested in the exercise of such voting rights in the manner aforesaid.

(B) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and on such terms as to remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Directors may determine and no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either with regard to his tenure of any such office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested (whether or not such contract or arrangement is with any person, company or partnership of or in which any Director shall be a member) be liable to be avoided on that account nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the

Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established provided that such Director shall forthwith disclose the nature of his interest in any contract or arrangement in which he is interested as required by and subject to the provisions of the Act and the Bye-Laws. A Director may vote in respect of any resolution concerning his own appointment as the holder of any office or place of profit with the Company (including the arrangement or variation of the terms thereof or the termination thereof).

(C) A general notice to the Directors by a Director that he is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may be made with a specified person, firm or corporation after the date of such notice shall be a sufficient declaration of interest in relation to any contract or arrangement so made, provided that no such notice shall be of effect unless either it is given at a meeting of the Directors or the Director takes reasonable steps to ensure that it is brought up and read at the next meeting of the Directors after it is given.

(D) Any Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director; provided that a Director or his firm shall not act as auditors to the Company.

(E) Save as otherwise provided by the Bye-laws, a Director shall not vote (nor be counted in the quorum) on any resolution of the Directors approving any contract or arrangement or any other proposal in which he or any of his associates is materially interested, but this prohibition shall not apply to any of the following matters, namely :-

- (i) the giving of any security or indemnity either:
 - (a) to the Director or his close associate(s) in respect of money lent or obligations incurred or undertaken by him or any of them at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; or
 - (b) to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director or his close associate(s) has himself/themselves assumed

responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- (ii) any 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 close associate(s) is/are or is/are to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of the offer;
- (iii) any proposal or arrangement concerning the benefit of employees of the Company or its subsidiaries including:
 - (a) the adoption, modification or operation of any employees' share scheme or share incentive scheme or share option scheme under which the Director or his close associate(s) may benefit; or
 - (b) the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme which relates to Directors, his close associates and employees(s) of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director or his close associate(s) as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the class of persons to which such scheme or fund relates; and
 - (c) any contract or arrangement in which the Director or his close associate(s) is/are interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company by virtue only of his/their interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company.

A company shall be deemed to be a company in which a Director and/or his associate(s) owns 5 per cent or more if and so long as (but only if and so long as) he and/or his associates, (either directly or indirectly) are the holders of or beneficially interested in 5 per cent or more of any class of the equity share capital of such company or of the voting rights available to members of such company (or of any third

company through which his interest or that of any of his associates is derived). For the purpose of this paragraph there shall be disregarded any shares held by a Director or his associate(s) as bare or custodian trustee and in which he or any of them has no beneficial interest, any shares comprised in a trust in which the interest of the Director or his associate(s) is/are in reversion or remainder if and so long as some other person is entitled to receive the income thereof, and any shares comprised in an authorised unit trust scheme in which the Director or his associate(s) is/are interested only as a unit holder.

Where a company in which a Director and/or his associate(s) holds 5 per cent or more is materially interested in a transaction, then that Director and/or his associate(s) shall also be deemed materially interested in such transaction.

(F) If any question shall arise at any meeting of the Directors as to the materiality of the interest of a Director (other than the chairman of the meeting) or as to the entitlement of any Director (other than the chairman) to vote and such question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting, such question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to such other Director shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the Director concerned as known to such Director has not been fairly disclosed to the other Directors. If any question as aforesaid shall arise in respect of the chairman of the meeting, such question shall be decided by a resolution of the Directors (for which purpose such chairman shall not vote thereon) and such resolution shall be final and conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of such chairman as known to him has not been fairly disclosed to the other Directors.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

113. The Directors may meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings and proceedings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes and in the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the Directors. Notice thereof shall be given to each Director and alternate Director either in writing or by telephone or by telex or telegram at the address from time to time notified to the Company by such Director or alternate

Director or in such other manner as the Directors 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 his usual place of residence. A Director may waive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively. A meeting of the Directors or any such committee may be held by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously, and participation in such meetings shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

114. A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors present in Hong Kong except such as are temporarily unable to act through ill-health or disability and all the alternate Directors present in Hong Kong whose appointors are absent from Hong Kong or temporarily unable to act as aforesaid and in either case who are entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Directors shall (so long as they constitute a quorum as provided in Bye-Law 116 for the time being and provided that a copy of such resolution has been given or the contents thereof communicated to all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notices of board meeting) be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors duly convened and held. Any such resolution may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors.

115. 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 Bye-Laws for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Directors generally.

116. Unless otherwise determined by the Directors, the quorum of a Directors' Meeting shall be 2. Any Director who ceases to be a Director at a Directors' meeting may continue to be present and to act as a Director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the Directors' meeting if no other Director objects and if otherwise a quorum of Directors would not be present. For the purpose of this Bye-Law an alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum but, notwithstanding that an alternate Director is an alternate for more than one Director, he shall for quorum purposes be counted only as one Director.

117. 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 the Bye-Laws as the necessary quorum of Directors, the continuing 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.

118. The Directors may from time to time elect or otherwise appoint a Director to be Chairman or Deputy Chairman and determine the period for which each of them is to hold office. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman shall preside at meetings of the Directors; but if no such Chairman or Deputy Chairman is elected or appointed or if at any meeting the Chairman or Deputy Chairman is not present within 5 minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
119. The Directors may delegate, and impose regulations in respect of such delegation of, any of their powers, authorities and discretions to committees consisting of such member or members of their body and such other persons as they think fit provided that the majority of the members of any such committee are Directors of the Company and that no meeting of any such committee shall be qualified as a quorum for the purpose of exercising any of such powers, authorities or discretions unless a majority of those present are Directors of the Company. The Directors may from time to time revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committees either wholly or in part and either as to persons or purposes, and every committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may from time to time be imposed on it by the Directors.
120. 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.
121. The meetings and proceedings of any such committee consisting of 2 or more members shall be governed by the provisions herein contained for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Directors including Bye-Law 114 so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not replaced by any regulations imposed by

the Directors pursuant to Bye-Law 119.

122. All acts bona fide done by any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Director or person acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were or was 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.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

123. (A) Any Director may at any time by notice in writing delivered to the office or principal place of business for the time being of the Company in Hong Kong or at a meeting of the Directors appoint any person (including another Director) to be an alternate Director in his place. Any person so appointed shall (except when absent from Hong Kong) be entitled to receive notices of and to attend and vote at meetings of the Directors and be counted towards a quorum and generally at such meetings to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director and shall automatically vacate his office on the expiration of the term for or the happening of the event until which he is by the terms of his appointment to hold office or which, were he a Director, would cause him to vacate such office or if the appointor in writing revokes the appointment or himself ceases for any reason to hold office as a Director provided that, if at any meeting any Director retires by rotation or otherwise but is re-elected at the same meeting, any appointment made by him pursuant to this Bye-Law which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force as though he had not retired. Any alternate director may be removed by the Company in general meeting and, if appointed by the Directors, may be removed by the Directors. An appointment of an alternate Director under this Bye-Law shall not prejudice the right of the appointor to receive notices of and to attend and vote at meetings of the Directors and the powers of the alternate Director shall automatically be suspended during such time as the Director appointing him is himself present in person at a meeting of the Directors. An Alternate Director may also be a Director in his own right and may act as alternate to more than one Director.

- (B) For the purposes of the proceedings at Directors' meetings the provisions of the Bye-Laws shall apply as if an alternate Director (instead of his appointor) were a Director. If he shall be himself a Director or shall attend any such meeting as an

alternate for more than one Director his voting rights shall be cumulative. If his appointor is for the time being absent from Hong Kong or otherwise not available or unable to act, his signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. To such extent as the Directors may from time to time determine in relation to any committee of the Directors, the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall also apply mutates 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 and shall only be a Director for the purposes of the Act and shall only be subject to the provisions of the Act insofar as they relate to the duties and obligations of a Director when performing the functions of the Director for whom he is appointed in the alternative.

(C) 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. An alternate Director shall alone be responsible to the Company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for any Director for whom he is alternate.

MANAGERS

124. The Directors may from time to time appoint a manager or managers of the business of the Company and may fix his or their remuneration either by way of salary or commission or by conferring the right to participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of two or more of these modes and pay the working expenses of any of the staff of the manager or managers who may be employed by him or them in the business of the Company.
125. The appointment of such 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 and such title or titles as they may think fit.
126. The Directors may enter into such agreement or agreements with any such 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 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.

SECRETARY

127. The secretary shall be appointed by the Directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them. Anything by the Act or the Bye-Laws required or authorised to be done by or to the secretary, if the office is vacant or there is for any other reason no secretary capable of acting, may be done by or to any assistant, acting or deputy secretary or if there is no assistant, acting or deputy secretary capable of acting, by or to any officer of the Company authorised generally or specially in that behalf by the Director.
128. Any provision of the Act or the Bye-Laws requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as, or in place of, the secretary.

BORROWING POWERS

129. The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, give guarantees and mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.
130. 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.
131. 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.

132. Any debentures, debenture stock, bonds or other securities may be issued at a discount, premium or otherwise and with any special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawings, allotment of shares, attending and voting at general meetings of the Company, appointment of Directors and otherwise, but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount.
133. The Directors shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, of all mortgages and charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Act in regard to the registration of mortgages and charges therein specified and otherwise.
134. If the Company issues a series of debentures or debenture stock not transferable by delivery, the Directors shall cause a proper register to be kept of the holders of such debentures or debenture stock in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

CHEQUES

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

THE SEAL

136. (A) The Directors shall provide for safe custody of the seal which shall only be used with the authority of the Directors or of a committee authorized by the Directors in that behalf; and every instrument to which the seal shall be affixed shall be signed by one Director and the Secretary or some other person appointed by the Directors for the purpose or by two Directors Provided that the Directors may either generally or in any particular case resolve (subject to such restrictions as to the manner in which the seal may be affixed as the Directors may determine) that such signature may be affixed to certificates for shares or debentures or representing any other form of security by some mechanical means other than autographic to be specified in such resolution or that such certificates need not be

signed by any person. Every instrument executed in the manner provided by this Bye-Law shall be deemed to be sealed and executed with the authority of the Directors previously given.

(B) The Company may have a duplicate seal for use in such state, country or territory in or outside Bermuda as the Directors shall determine and the Company may by writing under the seal appoint any agent or committee outside Bermuda to be the duly authorised agent of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such duplicate seal and the agent may impose such restrictions on the use thereof as may be thought fit. The Company may also have, for the purpose of sealing securities issued by the Company, and for the purpose of sealing documents representing or evidencing the securities so issued, a duplicate seal which is a facsimile of the seal with the addition on its face of the words "Securities Seal" or in such other form as the board may approve. Wherever in the Bye-Laws reference is made to the seal, the reference shall, so far as may be applicable, be deemed to include such duplicate seals as aforesaid.

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVES

137. Subject to the Act and as hereinafter set out, the Company in general meeting may declare dividends, in any currency, to be paid to the members and may also make a distribution to the members out of any contributed surplus. No dividend shall be declared or paid and no distribution out of contributed surplus shall be made otherwise than in accordance with the Statutes. No dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.

138. (A) The Directors may from time to time pay to the members such interim dividends as appear to the Directors to be justified by the position of the Company and, in particular (but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing), if at any time the capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Directors 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 but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferential rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear provided that if the Directors act bona fide the Directors shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring any preference for any damage that they may suffer

by reason of the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights,

(B) The Directors 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 Directors are of the opinion that the position of the Company justifies the payment.

139. No dividend or other moneys payable by the Company on or in respect of any share shall bear interest against the Company.

140. Whenever the Directors or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Directors may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe for securities of the Company or other company or in any one or more of such ways and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates, disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Directors and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective. The Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend and such appointment shall be effective.

141. (A) Whenever the Directors or the Company in general meeting have resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Directors may further resolve: -

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

(a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the Directors;

(b) the Directors, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than 2 weeks' notice in writing to the members of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;

(c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded;

(d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend to be satisfied by the allotment of shares as aforesaid) shall not be payable in cash on shares in respect whereof the cash election has not been duly exercised ("the non-elected shares") and in lieu and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the members who have not duly exercised the said cash election on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Directors shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the profits of the Company available for distribution or any part of any of the Company' s reserve accounts (including any special account, share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) as the Directors may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the allottees of the non-elected shares on such basis;

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

(a) the basis of any such allotment shall be determined by the

Directors;

(b) the Directors, after determining the basis of allotment, shall give not less than 2 weeks' notice in writing to the members of the right of election accorded to them and shall send with such notice forms of election and specify the procedure to be followed and the place at which and the latest date and time by which duly completed forms of election must be lodged in order to be effective;

(c) the right of election may be exercised in respect of the whole or part of that portion of the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been accorded;

(d) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been accorded) shall not be payable on shares in respect whereof the share election has been duly exercised ("the elected shares") and in lieu and in satisfaction thereof shares shall be allotted credited as fully paid to the members who have duly exercised the said share election on the basis of allotment determined as aforesaid and for such purpose the Directors shall capitalise and apply out of any part of the profits of the Company available for distribution or any part of any of the Company's reserve accounts (including any special account, share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) as the Directors may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the shares to be allotted on such basis and apply the same in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares for allotment and distribution to and amongst the allottees of the elected shares on such basis.

(B) The shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law 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 and in satisfaction thereof as aforesaid); or

(ii) in any other distributions, bonuses or rights paid, made, declared or announced prior to or contemporaneously with the payment or declaration of the relevant dividend unless, contemporaneously with the announcement by the Directors of their proposal to apply the provisions of sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law in relation to the relevant dividend or contemporaneously with their announcement of the distribution, bonus or rights in question, the Directors shall specify that the shares to be allotted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law shall rank for participation in such dividend, distribution, bonus or rights.

(C) The Directors may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any capitalization pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law with full power to the Directors to make such provisions as they think fit in the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, fractional entitlements are aggregated and sold and the net proceeds distributed to those entitled or are disregarded or rounded up or down or whereby the benefit of fractional entitlements accrues to the Company rather than to the members concerned). The Directors may authorise any person to enter into, on behalf of all members interested, an agreement with the Company providing for such capitalization and matters incidental thereto and any agreement made pursuant to such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned.

(D) The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Directors, by special resolution resolve in respect of any one particular dividend of the Company that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law a dividend may be satisfied wholly in the form of an allotment of shares credited as fully paid without offering any right to members to elect to receive such dividend in cash in lieu of such allotment.

(E) The Directors may on any occasion determine that rights of election and the allotment of shares under paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law shall not be made available or made to any members 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.

142. Subject to the rights of persons, if any, entitled to shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the shares in respect whereof the dividend is paid but no amount paid or credited as paid on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Bye-Law as paid on the share. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date such share shall rank for dividend accordingly. The Directors may deduct from any dividend, bonus or distribution payable to any member all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls, instalments or otherwise in relation to the shares of the Company.
143. 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.
144. The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Directors, be applicable for 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 lawfully 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 or warrants of the Company) as the Directors 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 Directors may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which they may think prudent not to distribute by way of dividend.
145. 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.

146. A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend or bonus declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.
147. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, if two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any one of them may give an effectual receipt for any dividends, interim dividends or bonuses or other moneys payable on or in respect of such shares.
148. Unless otherwise directed by the Directors, any dividend, interest, bonus or other sum payable in cash to the members may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the member or person entitled thereto or to such person at such address as the member or person entitled (as the case may be) may direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent or to the order of such other person as the member or person entitled (as the case may be) may direct and shall be sent at his own risk and the payment of any such cheque or warrant shall operate as a good discharge to the Company in respect of the dividend, interest, bonus or other sum represented thereby, notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged.
149. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof or any profit or benefit derived therefrom. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for 6 years after having been declared shall be forfeited by the Directors and shall revert to the Company.
150. (A) The Directors may, with the sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Company, capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any of the Company' s reserve accounts (including share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) or any sum standing to the credit of any profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution (and not required for the payment or provision of the dividend on any shares with a preferential right to dividend) by appropriating such sum to the holders of shares in the proportions in which such sum would have been divisible amongst them had the same been a distribution of profits by way of dividend and applying such sum on their behalf in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them

respectively or in paying up in full unissued shares (or, subject to any special rights previously conferred on any shares or class of shares for the time being issued, unissued shares of any other class not being redeemable shares), debentures or other obligations of the Company for allotment and distribution credited as fully paid up to and amongst them in the proportion aforesaid, or partly in the one way and partly in the other: Provided that a share premium account and a capital redemption reserve fund and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits may, for the purposes of this Bye-Law, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members as fully paid bonus shares.

(B) Whenever such a resolution as aforesaid shall have been passed the Directors shall make all appropriations and applications of the undivided profits resolved to be capitalised thereby and all allotments and issues of fully paid up shares or debentures, if any, and generally shall do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalization. In particular where any difficulty arises in regard to any distribution under paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may resolve that the distribution should be as nearly as may be practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members in order to adjust the rights of all parties, as may seem expedient to the Directors. The Directors may authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members entitled thereto into an agreement with the Company providing for any such capitalization and matters incidental thereto including the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid up, of any further shares or debentures to which they may be entitled upon such capitalization or, as the case may require, the payment up by the Company on their behalf, by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised, of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all concerned .

151. The following provisions shall have effect to the extent that they are not prohibited by and are in compliance with the Statutes:

(A) If, so long as any of the rights attached to any warrants issued by the

Company to subscribe for shares of the Company shall remain exercisable, the Company does any act or engages in any transaction which, as a result of any adjustments to the subscription price in accordance with the provisions of the conditions of the warrants, would reduce the subscription price to below the par value of a share then the following provisions shall apply:-

(i) as from the date of such act or transaction the Company shall establish and thereafter (subject as provided in this Bye-Law) maintain in accordance with the provisions of this Bye-Law a reserve (the "Subscription Right Reserve") the amount of which shall at no time be less than the sum which for the time being would be required to be capitalised and applied in paying up in full the nominal amount of the additional shares required to be issued and allotted credited as fully paid pursuant to sub-paragraph (iii) of this paragraph (A) on the exercise in full of all the subscription rights outstanding and shall apply the Subscription Right Reserve in paying up such additional shares in full as and when the same are allotted;

(ii) the Subscription Right Reserve will not be used for any purpose other than that specified above until all other reserves of the Company (other than share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) have been used and will then only be used to make good losses of the Company if and so far as is required by law;

(iii) upon the exercise of all or any of the subscription rights represented by any warrant, the relevant subscription rights shall be exercisable in respect of a nominal amount of shares equal to the amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or as the case may be, the relevant portion thereof in the event of a partial exercise of the subscription rights) and, in addition , there shall be allotted in respect of such subscription rights to the exercising warrant holder, credited as fully paid, such additional nominal amount of shares as is equal to the difference between :-

(a) the said amount in cash which the holder of such warrant is required to pay on exercise of the subscription rights represented thereby (or, as the case may be, the relevant portion thereof in the event of a partial exercise of the subscription rights); and

(b) the nominal amount of shares in respect of which such subscription rights would have been exercisable having regard to the provisions of the conditions of the warrants, had it been possible for such subscription rights to represent the right to subscribe for shares at less than par

and immediately upon such exercise so much of the sum standing to the credit of the Subscription Right Reserve as is required to pay up in full such additional nominal amount of shares shall be capitalised and applied in paying up in full such additional nominal amount of shares which shall forthwith be allotted credited as fully paid to the exercising warrant holder;

(iv) if upon the exercise of the subscription rights represented by any warrant the amount standing to the credit of the Subscription Right Reserve is not sufficient to pay up in full such additional nominal amount of shares equal to such difference as aforesaid to which the exercising warrant holder is entitled, the Directors shall apply any profits or reserves then or thereafter becoming available (including to the extent permitted by law, share premium account and capital redemption reserve fund) for such purpose until such additional nominal amount of shares is paid up and allotted as aforesaid and until such time no dividend or other distribution shall be paid or made on the shares. Pending such payment up and allotment the exercising warrant holder shall be issued by the Company with a certificate evidencing his right to the allotment of such additional nominal amount of shares. The rights represented by any such certificate shall be in registered form and shall be transferable in whole or in part in units of one share in the like manner as the shares for the time being transferable, and the Company shall make such arrangements in relation to the maintenance of a register therefor and other matters in relation thereto as the Directors may think fit and adequate particulars thereof shall be made known to each relevant exercising warrant holder upon the issue of such certificate.

(B) Shares allotted pursuant to the provisions of this Bye-Law shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with the other shares allotted on the relevant exercise of the subscription rights represented by the warrant concerned.

(C) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (A) of this Bye-Law no fraction of a share shall be allotted on exercise of the subscription rights.

(D) The provisions of this Bye-Law as to the establishment and maintenance of the Subscription Right Reserve shall not be altered or added to in any way which would vary or abrogate, or which would have the effect of varying or abrogating, the provisions for the benefit of any warrant holder or class of warrant holders under this Bye-Law without the sanction of a special resolution of such warrant holders or class of warrant holders.

(E) A certificate or report by the auditors for the time being of the Company as to whether or not the Subscription Right Reserve is required to be established and maintained and if so the amount thereof so required to be established and maintained, as to the purposes for which the Subscription Right Reserve has been used, as to the extent to which it has been used to make good losses of the Company, as to the additional nominal amount of shares required to be allotted to an exercising warrant holder credited as fully paid and as to any other matter concerning the Subscription Right Reserve shall (in the absence of manifest error) be conclusive and binding upon the Company and all warrant holders.

RECORD DATES

152. Notwithstanding any other provision of these presents the Company or the Directors may fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue and such record date may be on or at any time before or after any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.

ANNUAL RETURNS

153. The Directors shall file the requisite annual declaration and pay the annual government fee in Bermuda in accordance with the Statutes.

ACCOUNTS

154. The Directors shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to:-

(i) all sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure took place;

(ii) all sales and purchases of goods by the Company; and

(iii) the properties, assets, credits and liabilities of the Company and of all other matters required by the Act.

Proper books shall not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

155. The books of account shall be kept at the Company's principal place of business in Hong Kong or at such other place as the Directors think fit and shall always be open to inspection by the Directors, provided that if the books of account shall be kept outside Bermuda, there shall be kept at an office of the Company in Bermuda such records as will enable the Directors to ascertain with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Company at the end of each 3 month period.

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

157. The Directors shall from time to time, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Act, cause to be prepared and audited by the auditors for the time being of the Company such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and group accounts (if any) as are referred to in those provisions. Such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and group accounts (if any) as shall have been audited by the auditors for the time being of the Company and such other reports as are referred to in the relevant provisions of the Act shall be laid before the Company at the annual general meeting which must be held in accordance with the provisions of Bye-Law 56.

158. Every balance sheet of the Company shall be signed pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Act and, subject to those provisions, 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 the annual general meeting, together with a copy of the Directors' report and a copy of the auditors' report, shall be sent to every member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and every person registered under Bye-Law 49 and to all persons other than members or holders of debentures of the Company, being persons entitled to receive notices of general meetings of the Company, at the same time as notice of the meeting is being sent: Provided that this Bye-Law shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures. Copies of each of the said documents shall also be forwarded in appropriate number to the relevant stock exchange on which the shares of the Company shall be listed or the relevant committee thereof in accordance with the terms of any listing agreement for the time being binding on the Company or with the continuing obligation binding on the Company by virtue of any listing.

BRANCH REGISTERS

159. Subject to the provisions of the Act, if the Directors consider it necessary or appropriate, the Company may establish and maintain a branch register of members at such location within or outside Bermuda as the Directors think fit. The Directors may, subject to the Act, make or vary from time to time such provisions as they think fit in respect of the keeping of any such branch register and the transfer of shares to, on or from any such branch register and may comply with the requirements of any local law.

The Board in so far as permitted by any applicable law may, in its absolute discretion, at any time and from time to time transfer any share upon the register to any branch register or any share on any branch register to the register or any other branch register. In the event of any such transfer, the shareholder requesting such transfer shall bear the cost of effecting the transfer.

Unless the Board otherwise agrees (which agreement may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board in its absolute discretion may from time to time determine, and which agreement it shall, without giving any reason therefor, be entitled in its absolute discretion to give or withhold), no shares upon the register shall be transferred to any branch register nor shall shares on any branch register be transferred to the register or any other branch register and all

transfers and other documents of title shall be lodged for registration, and registered, in the case of any shares on a branch register, at the relevant registration office, appointed by the Directors and, in the case of any shares on the register, at the office or such other place in Bermuda at which the register is kept in accordance with the Act.

AUDIT

160. Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the Bye-Laws, the provisions of the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange. The members shall at each annual general meeting appoint one or more firms of auditors to hold office by ordinary resolution until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting. Subject to compliance with the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Board may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditors, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditors (if any) may act. The members may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these Bye-Laws, remove the auditors by special resolution at any time before the expiration of the term of office and shall, by ordinary resolution, at that meeting appoint new auditors in their place for the remainder of the term.
161. Subject as otherwise provided by the Act and the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange, the remuneration of the auditors shall be fixed by the members in general meeting by ordinary resolution or by other body that is independent of the board of Directors.
162. (A) Every statement of account audited by the Company's auditors and presented by the Directors at a general meeting shall after approval at such meeting be conclusive as to the contents thereof except as regards any error discovered therein within 3 months of the approval thereof. Whenever any such error is discovered within that period, it shall forthwith be corrected and the statement of account amended in respect of the error shall be conclusive as aforesaid.
- (B) The financial statements of the Company shall be audited by the auditors in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The auditors shall make a written report thereon in accordance with auditing standards and the report of the auditors shall be submitted to the members in general meeting. The generally accepted auditing standards referred to herein may be those of a country or

jurisdiction other than Bermuda. If so, the report of the auditors must disclose this fact and name such country or jurisdiction.

NOTICES

163. Any notice or document (including a share certificate) may be given by the Company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him at his registered address as appearing in the register or at the address, within or outside Bermuda, supplied by him to the Company for the sending of notices or documents to him or by advertisement to be published in the newspaper, or by sending or transmitting it as an electronic communication to the relevant person at such electronic address as he may provide under this Bye-Law 163, subject to the Company complying with the Statutes and any other applicable laws, rules and regulations from time to time in force with regard to any requirements for the obtaining of consent (or deemed consent) from such person. Every member or a person who is entitled to receive notice from the Company under the provisions of the Statutes or these Bye-Laws may register with the Company an electronic address to which notices can be served upon him. A member who has no address of either type as aforesaid shall be deemed to have received any notice which shall have been displayed at the office or at the principal place of business for the time being of the Company in Hong Kong and shall have remained there for the period of 24 hours and such notice shall be deemed to have been received by such member on the day following that on which it shall have been first so displayed.
164. Subject to Bye-Law 163, where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting an envelope or a wrapper containing the notice and to have been effected on the day following that on which the envelope or wrapper containing the same is put into a post office situated within Bermuda or Hong Kong and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice was properly prepaid, addressed and put into such post office and a certificate in writing signed by the secretary or other person appointed by the Directors that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice was so addressed and put into such post office shall be conclusive evidence thereof. Any notice or other document delivered or left at the registered address or address supplied for the sending of notices or documents to him otherwise than by post shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so delivered or left.

165. A notice may be given by the Company to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint holder named first in the register in respect of the share and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.
166. A notice may be given by the Company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope or wrapper addressed to them by name or by the title of representatives or the deceased or trustee of the bankrupt or committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or curator bonis appointed by the court or by any like description at the address, if any, within Bermuda or Hong Kong supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled or, until such an address has been so supplied, by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death, mental disorder or bankruptcy had not occurred.
167. Any person who, by operation of law, transfer or other means whatsoever, becomes entitled to any share shall be bound by every notice in respect of such share which, prior to his name and address being entered in the register, shall have been duly given under the Bye-Laws to the person from whom he derived his title to such share.
168. Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner hereinbefore authorised to (a) every member, (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a member who, but for his death, mental disorder or bankruptcy, would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting, and (c) the auditors for the time being of the Company. No other persons shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings.
169. Any notice or document delivered or sent by post or left at the registered address or the address supplied by him for the sending of notices or documents to him of any member in pursuance of the Bye-Laws shall, notwithstanding that such member be then deceased or bankrupt or that any other event has occurred and whether or not the Company has notice of his death, bankruptcy or such other event, be deemed to have been duly served in respect of any registered shares whether held solely or jointly with other persons by such member until some other person be registered in his stead as the holder or joint holder thereof and such service shall for all purposes of the Bye-Laws be deemed a sufficient

service of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share.

170. The signature to any notice to be given by the Company may be written or printed.

INFORMATION

171. 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 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.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

172. The Company may destroy:-

(i) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one year from the date of such cancellation;

(ii) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of 2 years from the date such mandate, variation, cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;

(iii) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of 6 years from the date of registration ; and

(iv) any other document on the basis of which any entry in the register is made at any time after the expiry of 6 years from the date an entry in the register was first made in respect of it;

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

that:-

(a) the foregoing provisions of this Bye-Law shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim;

(b) nothing contained in this Bye-Law shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any case where the conditions of proviso (a) above are not fulfilled; and

(c) references in this Bye-Law to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

WINDING-UP

173. If the Company is wound up and the assets available for distribution among the members as such are insufficient to repay the whole of the paid-up capital, such assets 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 or which ought to have been paid up at the commencement of the winding-up on the shares held by them respectively. If in a winding-up the assets available for distribution among the members are more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding-up, the excess shall be distributed amongst the members in proportion to the capital at the commencement of the winding-up paid up by them respectively. This Bye-Law shall not add to or detract from the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

174. No fee or commission shall be paid by the Company to any Director or liquidator upon any sale or realisation of the Company's undertaking or assets or any part thereof except with the sanction of a general meeting convened by notice specifying the fee or commission proposed to be paid.

175. A resolution that the Company be wound up by the court or be wound up voluntarily shall be a special resolution. If the Company shall be wound up (whether voluntarily or under supervision of or by the court), the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Act, divide amongst the members in specie or kind the whole or

any part of the assets of the Company (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and may, for such purpose, set such value as he deems fair upon any property to be divided as aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of such assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other securities whereon there is any liability.

176. In the event of a winding-up of the Company, every member of the Company who is not for the time being in Hong Kong shall be bound, within 14 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, process, order 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 to be published in the newspaper 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.

INDEMNITY

177. (A) Subject to the provisions of and so far as may be permitted by the Act, every Director, auditor, secretary or other officer of the Company and every agent or employee of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company out of the assets of the Company against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution and discharge of his duties or in relation thereto including any liability incurred by him in defending any proceeding, civil or criminal, which relate to anything done or

omitted or alleged to have been done or omitted by him as officer or employee of the Company and in which judgment is given in his favour (or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part) or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under any law for relief from liability in respect of any such act or omission in which relief is granted to him by any court of competent jurisdiction.

(B) Subject to the provisions of the Act, if any Director and/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 and/or person so becoming liable as aforesaid from any loss in respect of such liability.

FINANCIAL YEAR

178 Unless the Directors otherwise determine, the financial year of the Company shall end on 31 March each year and shall begin on 1 April each year.