

ASX Announcement

25 June 2020



Amended Articles of Association

Retech Technology Co., Ltd (ASX: RTE, "**Retech**") is pleased to confirm that given resolution 10 was carried at its Annual General Meeting on 22 June 2020, the amendments to the Retech Articles of Association have been approved.

A copy of the amended Articles of Association of Retech is appended to this ASX Announcement.

This ASX Announcement has been authorised for release by the Company Secretary of Retech.

ENDS

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About Retech

Retech Technology Co., Limited is a leading Chinese e-learning services and technology provider. Retech's products include e-learning solutions, learning analytics, customized and pre-prepared training courses and digital ESG reporting and training. Customers include Bank of China, Ping An Insurance and Mercedes Benz. Based in Shanghai, at 31 December 2019, Retech had approximately 240 staff. In the year to December 2019, Retech's net profit was RMB50.97 million (A\$ 11.68mn equivalent)¹.

¹ Exchange rate: AUD/RMB = 4.3629 (31 March 2020, <https://www.safe.gov.cn/>)



Articles of Association

of

Retech Technology Co Limited

Incorporated in Hong Kong on 10 May 2016

(Reprinted inclusive of amendments up to 22 June 2020)

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE (CHAPTER 622)

Private Company Limited by Shares

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

Retech Technology Co Limited

Part A: Mandatory Articles

1. Company Name

The name of the Company is "Retech Technology Co Limited".

2. Members' Liabilities

The liability of the members is limited to any amount unpaid on the shares held by the members.

3. Share Capital and Initial Shareholdings (on the Company's formation)

- (a) The total number of shares that the Company proposes to issue on its formation 1,000,000 Ordinary Share
- (b) The total amount of share capital to be subscribed by the Company's founder members on its formation HK\$10,000
- (c) The amount of item (b) to be paid up or to be regarded as paid up HK\$10,000
- (d) The amount of item (b) to remain unpaid or to be regarded as remaining unpaid HK\$0

I/WE, the undersigned, wish to form the above Company and wish to adopt these articles of association (comprising this Part A and Part B attached) as its articles of association, and I/we respectively agree to subscribe for the amount of share capital of the Company and to take the number of shares in the Company set opposite my/our respective name(s).

Name(s) of Founder Member(s)	Number of Share(s) and Total Amount of Share Capital
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<i>Miao Shi Investment Group Co., Ltd</i>	105,700 Ordinary Shares, HK\$1,057
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P.O. Box 4389, Road Town, Tortola, BVI

<i>Retech Investment Group Co., Ltd</i>	712,600 Ordinary Shares, HK\$7,126
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P.O. Box 4389, Road Town, Tortola, BVI

<i>Retech Management Co., Ltd</i>	116,000 Ordinary Shares, HK\$1,160
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P.O. Box 4389, Road Town, Tortola, BVI

<i>Xu Shi Technology Investment Group Co., Ltd</i>	65,700 Ordinary Shares, HK\$657
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P.O. Box 4389, Road Town, Tortola, BVI

Total:	1,000.000 Ordinary Share
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Dated: 10 APRIL 2016

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106. ASX Listing Rules

Part 1 - Interpretation

1. Interpretation

(a) The articles set out in Schedule 1 of the Companies (Model Articles) Notice (Cap. 622H) do not apply to the Company.

(b) In these articles:

alternate and alternate director mean a person appointed by a Director as an alternate under article 28(a).

appointor has the meaning set out in article 28(a).

articles means the articles of association of the Company in their present form or as altered from time to time.

associated company means:

(a) a subsidiary of the Company;

(b) a holding company of the Company; or

(c) a subsidiary of such a holding company.

ASX means ASX Limited.

ASX Listing Rules means the listing rules of the ASX and any other rules of the ASX which are applicable while the Company is admitted to the Official List of the ASX, each as amended or replaced from time to time, except to the extent of any express written waiver by the ASX.

ASX Settlement means ASX Settlement Pty Ltd ACN 008 504 532.

ASX Settlement Operating Rules means the settlement operating rules of the ASX as amended or replaced from time to time.

call see article 68(a).

call notice see article 68(a).

CDIs	means CHESs Depository Interest, a unit of beneficial ownership in the shares of the Company, where the legal title to the shares is registered in the name of CDN for the purpose of enabling such interests in the shares in the Company to trade on ASX. CDIs are held in uncertificated form and settled/transferred through CHESs. CDIs will be CHESs-approved from the date of official quotation in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
CDN	means Chess Depository Nominees Pty Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ASX, that fulfils the functions of a depository nominee; i.e. to whom the underlying shares of the Company are issued or transferred for the purpose of facilitating the issue of CDIs in accordance with the ASX Settlement Operating Rules.
CHESs	means The Clearing House Electronic Sub-Register System of share transfers operated by ASX Settlement.
Company	means the company named in Part A of these articles.
Director	means a director of the Company.
distribution recipient	means, in relation to a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the holder of the share; (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.
fully paid, in relation to a share	means that the price at which the share was issued has been fully paid to the Company.
holder, in relation to a share	means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the share.
mental incapacity	has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap. 136).

mentally incapacitated person	means a person who is found under the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap. 136) to be incapable, by reason of mental incapacity, of managing and administering his or her property and affairs.
the Ordinance	means the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622).
paid	means paid or credited as paid.
partly paid, in relation to a share	means part of the price at which the share was issued remains unpaid.
proxy notice	has the meaning set out in article 50(a).
register of members	means the register of members of the Company.
Restricted Security	has the meaning given to that term in the ASX Listing Rules and includes shares or CDIs defined as such in any Restriction Deed or Restriction Notice. Restricted Securities shall not be treated or taken to be a separate class of security for any purpose.
Restriction Deed	means a restriction deed in the form set out in the ASX Listing Rules or otherwise approved by ASX and includes any agreement which the Company and any member agrees is a restriction deed.
Restriction Notice	means a restriction notice in the form set out in the ASX Listing Rules or otherwise approved by ASX.
transmittee	means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law.

- (c) Other words or expressions used in these articles have the same meaning as in the Ordinance as in force on the date these articles become binding on the Company.
- (d) For the purposes of these articles, a document is authenticated if it is authenticated in any way in which section 828(5) or 829(3) of the Ordinance provides for documents or information to be authenticated for the purposes of the Ordinance.

- (e) A reference to the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules includes any amendment or replacement of those rules from time to time.
- (f) A reference to the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, is to the ASX Listing Rules or the ASX Settlement Operating Rules as are in force from time to time in relation to the Company after taking into account any waiver or exemption which is in force either generally or in relation to the Company and in these rules a reference to the ASX Listing Rules, the ASX Settlement Operating Rules or ASX has effect only if at that time the Company is included in the official list of ASX.

Part 2 - Directors and Company Secretary

Division 1—Directors' Powers and Responsibilities

2. Directors' general authority

- (a) Subject to the Ordinance and these articles, the business and affairs of the Company are managed by the Directors, who may exercise all the powers of the Company.
- (b) An alteration of these articles does not invalidate any prior act of the Directors that would have been valid if the alteration had not been made.
- (c) The powers given by this article are not limited by any other power given to the Directors by these articles.
- (d) A Directors' meeting at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the Directors.

3. Members' reserve power

- (a) The members may, by special resolution, direct the Directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
- (b) The special resolution does not invalidate anything that the Directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

4. Directors may delegate

- (a) Subject to these articles, the Directors may, if they think fit, delegate any of the powers that are conferred on them under these articles—
 - (i) to any person or committee;
 - (ii) by any means (including by power of attorney);

- (iii) to any extent and without territorial limit;
 - (iv) in relation to any matter; and
 - (v) on any terms and conditions.
- (b) If the Directors so specify, the delegation may authorize further delegation of the Directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- (c) The Directors may:
 - (i) revoke the delegation wholly or in part; or
 - (ii) revoke or alter its terms and conditions.

5. Committees

- (a) The Directors may make rules providing for the conduct of business of the committees to which they have delegated any of their powers.
- (b) The committees must comply with the rules.

Division 2—Decision-taking by Directors

6. Directors to take decision collectively

A decision of the Directors may only be taken:

- (a) at a Directors' meeting; or
- (b) in the form of a Directors' written resolution.

7. Calling Directors' meetings

- (a) Any Director may call a Directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the Directors.
- (b) Notice of a Directors' meeting must indicate:
 - (i) its proposed date and time; and
 - (ii) where it is to take place.
- (c) Notice of a Directors' meeting must be given to each Director, but need not be in writing.

- (d) If a notice of a Directors' meeting has not been given to a Director (the failure) but the Director waives his or her entitlement to the notice by giving notice to that effect to the Company not more than seven days after the meeting, the failure does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

8. Participation in Directors' meetings

- (a) Subject to these articles, Directors participate in a Directors' meeting, or part of a Directors' meeting, when:
 - (i) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with these articles; and
 - (ii) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- (b) In determining whether Directors are participating in a Directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where a Director is and how they communicate with each other.
- (c) If all the Directors participating in a Directors' meeting are not in the same place, they may regard the meeting as taking place wherever any one of them is.

9. Quorum for Directors' meetings

- (a) At a Directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- (b) The quorum for Directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the Directors, but it must be at least two, and unless otherwise fixed is two.

10. Chairing of Directors' meetings

- (a) The Directors may appoint a Director to chair their meetings.
- (b) The person appointed for the time being is known as the chairperson.
- (c) The Directors may appoint other Directors as deputy or assistant chairpersons to chair Directors' meetings in the chairperson's absence.
- (d) The Directors may terminate the appointment of the chairperson, or deputy or assistant chairperson at any time.

- (e) If neither the chairperson nor the deputy or assistant chairperson is participating in a Directors' meeting within 10 minutes of the time at which it was to start or is willing to chair the meeting, the participating Directors may appoint one of themselves to chair it.

11. Voting at Directors' meeting: general rules

- (a) Subject to these articles, a decision is taken at a Directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating Directors.
- (b) Subject to these articles, each Director participating in a Directors' meeting has one vote.

12. Alternates voting at Directors' meetings

A Director who is also an alternate director has an additional vote on behalf of each appointor who:

- (a) is not participating in a Directors' meeting; and
- (b) would have been entitled to vote if he or she were participating in it.

13. Conflicts of interest

- (a) This article applies if:
 - (i) a Director or an entity connected with the Director is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in a transaction, arrangement or contract with the Company that is significant in relation to the Company's business; and
 - (ii) the Director's or the connected entity's interest is material.
- (b) The Director must declare the nature and extent of the Director's or the connected entity's interest to the other Directors in accordance with section 536 of the Ordinance.
- (c) The Director and the Director's alternate must neither:
 - (i) vote in respect of the transaction, arrangement or contract in which the Director or the connected entity is so interested; nor
 - (ii) be counted for quorum purposes in respect of the transaction, arrangement or contract.
- (d) Article 13(c) does not preclude the alternate from:

- (i) voting in respect of the transaction, arrangement or contract on behalf of another appointor who does not have such an interest; and
 - (ii) being counted for quorum purposes in respect of the transaction, arrangement or contract.
- (e) If the Director or the Director's alternate contravenes article 13(c)(i), the vote must not be counted.
- (f) Article 13(c) does not apply to:
- (i) an arrangement for giving a Director any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by the Director to or obligations undertaken by the Director for the benefit of the Company;
 - (ii) an arrangement for the Company to give any security to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company for which the Director has assumed responsibility wholly or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the deposit of a security;
 - (iii) an arrangement under which benefits are made available to employees and Directors or former employees and Directors of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, which do not provide special benefits for Directors or former Directors; or
 - (iv) an arrangement to subscribe for or underwrite shares.
- (g) A reference in this article to an entity connected with a Director has the meaning given by section 486 of the Ordinance.
- (h) A reference in this article (except in articles 13(f)(iv) and 13(i)) to a transaction, arrangement or contract includes a proposed transaction, arrangement or contract.
- (i) In this article:
- arrangement to subscribe for or underwrite shares means:
- (i) a subscription or proposed subscription for shares or other securities of the Company;
 - (ii) an agreement or proposed agreement to subscribe for shares or other securities of the Company; or
 - (iii) an agreement or proposed agreement to underwrite any of those shares or securities.

14. Supplementary provisions as to conflicts of interest

- (a) A Director may hold any other office or position of profit under the Company (other than the office of auditor) in conjunction with the office of Director for a period and on terms (as to remuneration or otherwise) that the Directors determine.
- (b) A Director or intending Director is not disqualified by the office of Director from contracting with the Company:
 - (i) with regard to the tenure of the other office or position of profit mentioned in article 14(a);
 - (ii) as vendor, purchaser or otherwise.
- (c) The contract mentioned in article 14(b) or any transaction, arrangement or contract entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested is not liable to be avoided.
- (d) A Director who has entered into a contract mentioned in article 14(b) or is interested in a transaction, arrangement or contract mentioned in article 14(c) is not liable to account to the Company for any profit realized by the transaction, arrangement or contract by reason of:
 - (i) the Director holding the office; or
 - (ii) the fiduciary relationship established by the office.
- (e) articles 14(a), 14(b), 14(c) or 14(d) only applies if the Director has declared the nature and extent of the Director's interest under such articles to the other Directors in accordance with section 536 of the Ordinance.
- (f) A Director of the Company may be a Director or other officer of, or be otherwise interested in:
 - (i) any company promoted by the Company; or
 - (ii) any company in which the Company may be interested as shareholder or otherwise.
- (g) Subject to the Ordinance, the Director is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by the Director as a Director or officer of, or from the Director's interest in, the other company unless the Company otherwise directs.

15. Proposing Directors' written resolutions

- (a) Any Director may propose a Directors' written resolution.

- (b) A Directors' written resolution is proposed by giving notice in writing of the proposed resolution to each Director.
- (c) Notice of a proposed Directors' written resolution must indicate:
 - (i) the proposed resolution; and
 - (ii) the time by which it is proposed that the Directors should adopt it.
- (d) Any decision which a person giving notice of a proposed Directors' written resolution takes regarding the process of adopting the resolution must be taken reasonably in good faith.

16. Adoption of Directors' written resolutions

- (a) A proposed Directors' written resolution is adopted when all the Directors who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution at a Directors' meeting have signed one or more copies of it.
- (b) Article 16(a) only applies if those Directors would have formed a quorum at the Directors' meeting.
- (c) It is immaterial whether any Director signs the resolution before or after the time by which the notice proposed that it should be adopted.

17. Effect of Directors' written resolutions

If a proposed Directors' written resolution has been adopted, it is as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a Directors' meeting duly convened and held.

18. Validity of acts of meeting of the Directors

The acts of any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors or the acts of any person acting as a Director are as valid as if the Directors or the person had been duly appointed as a Director and was qualified to be a Director, even if it is afterwards discovered that:

- (a) there was a defect in the appointment of any of the Directors or of the person acting as a Director;
- (b) any one or more of them were not qualified to be a Director or were disqualified from being a Director;
- (c) any one or more of them had ceased to hold office as a Director; or
- (d) any one or more of them were not entitled to vote on the matter in question.

19. Record of decisions to be kept

The Directors must ensure that the Company keeps a written record of every decision taken by the Directors under article 6 for at least 10 years from the date of the decision.

20. Directors' discretion to make further rules

Subject to these articles, the Directors may make any rule that they think fit about—

- (a) how they take decisions; and
- (b) how the rules are to be recorded or communicated to the Directors.

Division 3—Appointment and Retirement of Directors

21. Appointment and retirement of Directors

- (a) A person who is willing to act as a Director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a Director:
 - (i) by ordinary resolution; or
 - (ii) by a decision of the Directors.
- (b) A Director appointed under article 21(a)(i) is subject to article 22.
- (c) An appointment under article 21(a)(ii) may only be made to:
 - (i) fill a casual vacancy; or
 - (ii) appoint a Director as an addition to the existing Directors if the total number of Directors does not exceed the number fixed in accordance with these articles.
- (d) A Director appointed under article 21(a)(ii) must retire from office at the next annual general meeting following the appointment.
- (e) The Company must hold an election of Directors at each annual general meeting,

22. Retirement of Directors by rotation

- (a) At the first annual general meeting, all the Directors must retire from office.

- (b) A director must not hold office (without re-election) past the second annual general meeting following the director's appointment or two years, whichever is longer. However, a director appointed to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the board must not hold office (without re-election) past the next annual general meeting.
- (c) Articles 22 (a) and (b) are subject to the ASX Listing Rules.
- (d) At the annual general meeting at which a Director retires, the Company may appoint a person to fill the vacated office.
- (e) A retiring Director is regarded as having been reappointed to the office if:
 - (i) the Company does not appoint a person to the vacated office; and
 - (ii) the retiring Director has not given notice to the Company of the intention to decline reappointment to the office.
- (f) However, a retiring Director is not regarded as having been reappointed to the office if:
 - (i) at the meeting at which the Director retires, it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacated office; or
 - (ii) a resolution for the reappointment of the Director has been put to the meeting and lost.
- (g) A person is not eligible for appointment to the office of Director at any general meeting unless:
 - (i) the person is a Director retiring at the meeting;
 - (ii) the person is recommended by the Directors for appointment to the office; or
 - (iii) a member qualified to attend and vote at the meeting has sent the Company a notice of the member's intention to propose the person for appointment to the office, and the person has also sent the Company a notice of the person's willingness to be appointed.
- (h) The notice of the member's intention to propose the person for appointment to the office must be authenticated by that member and the notice of the person's willingness to be appointed must be authenticated by that person, and they must be sent to the Company in hard copy form or in electronic form and received by the Company, at least seven days before the date of the general meeting.
- (i) The Company may:
 - (i) by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the number of Directors; and

- (ii) determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to retire from office.

23. Retiring Director eligible for reappointment

A retiring Director is eligible for reappointment to the office.

24. Composite resolution

- (a) This article applies if proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company or any other body corporate.
- (b) The proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately.
- (c) Each of the Directors concerned is entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum (if the Director is not for another reason precluded from doing so) in respect of each resolution except that the Director may not vote concerning the Director's own appointment.

25. Termination of Director's appointment

25.1 A person ceases to be a Director if the person:

- (a) ceases to be a Director under the Ordinance or the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) or is prohibited from being a Director by law;
- (b) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with the person's creditors generally;
- (c) becomes a mentally incapacitated person;
- (d) resigns the office of Director by notice in writing of the resignation in accordance with section 464(5) of the Ordinance;
- (e) for more than six months has been absent without the Directors' permission from Directors' meetings held during that period; or
- (f) is removed from the office of Director by an ordinary resolution of the Company.

26. Directors remuneration

26.1 Remuneration of Executive Directors

Subject to any contract with the Company and to the ASX Listing Rules, the Board may fix the remuneration of each executive Director.

26.2 Remuneration of non-executive Directors

Subject to the ASX Listing Rules, the Directors (other than the executive Directors) are entitled to be paid, out of the funds of the Company, an amount of fees which:

- (a) does not in any year exceed in aggregate the amount of fees last fixed by ordinary resolution; and
- (b) is allocated among them as otherwise decided by the Board.

27. Directors' expenses

The Company may pay any travelling, accommodation and other expenses properly incurred by the Directors in connection with:

- (a) their attendance at:
 - (i) meetings of the Directors or committees of Directors;
 - (ii) general meetings; or
 - (iii) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company; or
- (b) the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company.

Division 4—Alternate Directors

28. Appointment and removal of alternates

- (a) A Director (appointor) may appoint as an alternate any other Director, or any other person approved by resolution of the Directors.
- (b) An alternate may exercise the powers and carry out the responsibilities of the alternate's appointor, in relation to the taking of decisions by the Directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor.
- (c) An appointment or removal of an alternate by the alternate's appointor must be effected:

- (i) by notice to the Company; or
 - (ii) in any other manner approved by the Directors.
- (d) The notice must be authenticated by the appointor.
- (e) The notice must:
- (i) identify the proposed alternate; and
 - (ii) if it is a notice of appointment, contain a statement authenticated by the proposed alternate indicating the proposed alternate's willingness to act as the alternate of the appointor.
- (f) If an alternate is removed by resolution of the Directors, the Company must as soon as practicable give notice of the removal to the alternate's appointor.

29. Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

- (a) An alternate director has the same rights as his appointor (in addition to his own rights as a Director, where applicable) in relation to any decision taken by the Directors under these articles, is subject to the same restrictions as his appointor, and is liable for his own acts and decisions.
- (b) Unless these articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:
- (i) are deemed for all purposes to be Directors;
 - (ii) are liable for their own acts and omissions;
 - (iii) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors; and
 - (iv) are deemed to be agents of or for their appointors.
- (c) Subject to article 13(c), a person who is an alternate director but not a Director:
- (i) may attend any meeting of the Directors or of any committee and be counted as participating for determining whether a quorum is participating and may vote as Director (but only if his appointor is not participating); and
 - (ii) may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by his appointor).
- (d) An alternate director must not be counted or regarded as more than one Director for determining whether:
- (i) a quorum is participating; or
 - (ii) a Directors' written resolution is adopted.

- (e) An alternate director's signature to any resolution in writing of the Directors or of any committee or any document and his attestation of the affixing of the seal (where applicable) is as effective as the signature and attestation of his appointor.
- (f) An alternate director is, subject to his giving to the Company an address (physical or electronic) at which notices may be served on him, entitled (in addition to his appointor) to receive and (in lieu of his appointor) to waive notice of meetings of the Directors and of any committee of which his appointor is a member.
- (g) An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director, provided that his appointor may by notice in writing made to the Company direct that any part of the appointor's remuneration be paid to the alternate director.

30. Termination of alternate directorship

- (a) An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates:
 - (i) if the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
 - (ii) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a Director;
 - (iii) on the death of the alternate's appointor; or
 - (iv) when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a Director terminates.
- (b) Article 30(a)(iv) does not apply if the appointor is reappointed after having retired by rotation at a general meeting or is regarded as having been reappointed as a Director at the same general meeting, and in such a case, the alternate director's appointment as an alternate continues after the reappointment.
- (c) If the alternate is not also a Director in his own right, the alternate's appointment as an alternate additionally terminates if:
 - (i) the approval under article 28(a) is withdrawn or revoked; or
 - (ii) the Company by an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting terminates the appointment.

Division 5 -- Directors' Indemnity and Insurance

31. Indemnity

- (a) A Director or former Director of the Company may be indemnified out of the Company's assets against any liability incurred by the Director to a person other than the Company or an associated company of the Company in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company or associated company (as the case may be).
- (b) Article 31(a) only applies if the indemnity does not cover:
 - (i) any liability of the Director to pay:
 - (A) a fine imposed in criminal proceedings; or
 - (B) a sum payable by way of a penalty in respect of non-compliance with any requirement of a regulatory nature; or
 - (ii) any liability incurred by the Director:
 - (A) in defending criminal proceedings in which the Director is convicted;
 - (B) in defending civil proceedings brought by the Company, or an associated company of the Company, in which judgment is given against the Director;
 - (C) in defending civil proceedings brought on behalf of the Company by a member of the Company or of an associated company of the Company, in which judgment is given against the Director;
 - (D) in defending civil proceedings brought on behalf of an associated company of the Company by a member of the associated company or by a member of an associated company of the associated company, in which judgment is given against the Director; or
 - (E) in connection with an application for relief under section 903 or 904 of the Ordinance in which the Court refuses to grant the Director relief.
- (c) A reference in article 31(b)(ii) to a conviction, judgment or refusal of relief is a reference to the final decision in the proceedings.
- (d) For the purposes of article 31(c), a conviction, judgment or refusal of relief:
 - (i) if not appealed against, becomes final at the end of the period for bringing an appeal; or

- (ii) if appealed against, becomes final when the appeal, or any further appeal, is disposed of.
- (e) For the purposes of article 31(d)(ii), an appeal is disposed of if:
 - (i) it is determined, and the period for bringing any further appeal has ended; or
 - (ii) it is abandoned or otherwise ceases to have effect.

32. Insurance

The Directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for a Director of the Company, or a Director of an associated company of the Company, against:

- (a) any liability to any person attaching to the Director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (except for fraud) in relation to the Company or associated company (as the case may be); or
- (b) any liability incurred by the Director in defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) taken against the Director for any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust (including fraud) in relation to the Company or associated company (as the case may be).

Division 6—Company Secretary

33. Appointment and removal of company secretary

- (a) The Directors may appoint a company secretary for a term, at a remuneration and on conditions they think fit.
- (b) The Directors may remove a company secretary appointed by them.

Part 3 - Decision-taking by Members

Division 1—Organization of General Meetings

34. General meetings

- (a) Subject to sections 611, 612 and 613 of the Ordinance, the Company must, in respect of each financial year of the Company, hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in accordance with section 610 of the Ordinance.
- (b) The Directors may, if they think fit, call a general meeting.

- (c) If the Directors are required to call a general meeting under section 566 of the Ordinance, they must call it in accordance with section 567 of the Ordinance.
- (d) If the Directors do not call a general meeting in accordance with section 567 of the Ordinance, the members who requested the meeting, or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves call a general meeting in accordance with section 568 of the Ordinance.

35. Notice of general meetings

- (a) An annual general meeting must be called by notice of at least 21 days in writing.
- (b) A general meeting other than an annual general meeting must be called by notice of at least 14 days in writing.
- (c) The notice is exclusive of:
 - (i) the day on which it is served or deemed to be served; and
 - (ii) the day for which it is given.
- (d) The notice must:
 - (i) specify the date and time of the meeting;
 - (ii) specify the place of the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the principal place of the meeting and the other place or places of the meeting);
 - (iii) state the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting;
 - (iv) for a notice calling an annual general meeting, state that the meeting is an annual general meeting;
 - (v) include a proxy form in the form detailed in article 50;
 - (vi) if a resolution (whether or not a special resolution) is intended to be moved at the meeting:
 - (A) include notice of the resolution; and
 - (B) include or be accompanied by a statement containing any information or explanation that is reasonably necessary to indicate the purpose of the resolution;
 - (vii) if a special resolution is intended to be moved at the meeting, specify the intention and include the text of the special resolution; and

- (viii) contain a statement specifying a member's right to appoint a proxy under section 596(1) and (3) of the Ordinance.
- (e) Article 35(d)(v) does not apply in relation to a resolution of which:
 - (i) notice has been included in the notice of the meeting under section 567(3) or 568(2) of the Ordinance; or
 - (ii) notice has been given under Section 615 of the Ordinance.
- (f) Despite the fact that a general meeting is called by shorter notice than that specified in this article, it is regarded as having been duly called if it is so agreed:
 - (i) for an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and
 - (ii) in any other case, by a majority in number of the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together representing at least 95% of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the members.

36. Persons entitled to receive notice of general meetings

- (a) Notice of a general meeting must be given to:
 - (i) every member;
 - (ii) every Director; and
 - (iii) the ASX.
- (b) In article 36(a), the reference to a member includes a transmittee, if the Company has been notified of the transmittee's entitlement to a share.
- (c) If notice of a general meeting or any other document relating to the meeting is required to be given to a member, the Company must give a copy of it to its auditor (if more than one auditor, to each of them) at the same time as the notice or the other document is given to the member.

37. Accidental omission to give notice of general meetings

Any accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting to, or any non-receipt of notice of a general meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice does not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

38. Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- (a) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when the person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions that the person has on the business of the meeting.
- (b) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
 - (i) the person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and
 - (ii) the person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not those resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- (c) The Directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- (d) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- (e) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have rights to speak and vote at the meeting, they are able to exercise them.

39. Quorum for general meetings

- (a) Two members present in person or by proxy constitute a quorum at a general meeting. If the Company has only one member, that member present in person or by proxy constitutes a quorum at a general meeting of the Company.
- (b) No business other than the appointment of the chairperson of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

40. Chairing general meetings

- (a) If the chairperson (if any) of the board of Directors is present at a general meeting and is willing to preside as chairperson at the meeting, the meeting is to be presided over by him or her.
- (b) The Directors present at a general meeting must elect one of themselves to be the chairperson if:
 - (i) there is no chairperson of the board of Directors;

- (ii) the chairperson is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting;
 - (iii) the chairperson is unwilling to act; or
 - (iv) the chairperson has given notice to the Company of the intention not to attend the meeting.
- (c) The members present at a general meeting must elect one of themselves to be the chairperson if:
 - (i) no Director is willing to act as chairperson; or
 - (ii) no Director is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting.
- (d) A proxy may be elected to be the chairperson of a general meeting by a resolution of the Company passed at the meeting.

41. Attendance and speaking by non-members

- (a) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members of the Company.
- (b) The chairperson of a general meeting may permit other persons to attend and speak at a general meeting even though they are not:
 - (i) members of the Company; or
 - (ii) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings.

42. Adjournment

- (a) If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding a general meeting, the meeting must:
 - (i) if called on the request of members, be dissolved; or
 - (ii) in any other case, be adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or to another day and at another time and place that the Directors determine.
- (b) If at the adjourned meeting, a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the member or members present in person or by proxy constitute a quorum.

- (c) The chairperson may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:
 - (i) the meeting consents to an adjournment; or
 - (ii) it appears to the chairperson that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- (d) The chairperson must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- (e) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairperson must specify the date, time and place to which it is adjourned.
- (f) Only the business left unfinished at the general meeting may be transacted at the adjourned meeting.
- (g) If a general meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as for an original meeting.
- (h) If a general meeting is adjourned for less than 30 days, it is not necessary to give any notice of the adjourned meeting.

Division 2—Voting at General Meetings

43. General rules on voting

- (a) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with these articles.
- (b) On a vote on a resolution on a show of hands at a general meeting, a declaration by the chairperson that the resolution:
 - (i) has or has not been passed; or
 - (ii) has passed by a particular majority,is conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
- (c) An entry in respect of the declaration in the minutes of the meeting is also conclusive evidence of that fact without the proof.

44. Errors and disputes

- (a) Any objection to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting may only be raised at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and a vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.

- (b) Any objection must be referred to the chairperson of the meeting whose decision is final.

45. Demanding a poll

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision in these articles, a poll must be demanded on any resolutions required to be put to members for the purposes of the ASX Listing Rules.
- (b) A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
 - (i) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or
 - (ii) at a general meeting, either before or on the declaration of the result of a show of hands on that resolution.
- (c) A poll on a resolution may be demanded by:
 - (i) the chairperson of the meeting;
 - (ii) at least two members present in person or by proxy; or
 - (iii) any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing at least five per cent. (5%) of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.
- (d) The instrument appointing a proxy is regarded as conferring authority to demand or join in demanding a poll on a resolution.
- (e) A demand for a poll on a resolution may be withdrawn.

46. Number of votes a member has

- (a) On a vote on a resolution on a show of hands at a general meeting:
 - (i) every member present in person has one vote; and
 - (ii) every proxy present who has been duly appointed by a member entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote.
- (b) If a member appoints more than one proxy, the proxies so appointed are not entitled to vote on the resolution on a show of hands.

- (c) On a vote on a resolution on a poll taken at a general meeting:
 - (i) every member present in person has one vote for each share held by him or her; and
 - (ii) every proxy present who has been duly appointed by a member has one vote for each share in respect of which the proxy is appointed.
- (d) This article has effect subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares.

47. Votes of joint holders of shares

- (a) For joint holders of shares, only the vote of the most senior holder who votes (and any proxies duly authorized by the holder) may be counted.
- (b) For the purposes of this article, the seniority of a holder of a share is determined by the order in which the names of the joint holders appear in the register of members.

48. Votes of mentally incapacitated members

- (a) A member who is a mentally incapacitated person may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by the member's committee, receiver, guardian or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or guardian appointed by the Court.
- (b) The committee, receiver, guardian or other person may vote by proxy on a show of hands or on a poll.

49. No voting of shares on which money owed to the Company

No member is entitled in respect of shares held by him to vote at a general meeting either personally or by proxy or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company if any call or other sum presently payable by him to the Company in respect of such shares remains unpaid.

50. Content of proxy notices

- (a) A proxy may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (**proxy notice**) that:
 - (i) states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;

- (ii) identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - (iii) is authenticated, or is signed on behalf of the member appointing the proxy;
 - (iv) is delivered to the Company in accordance with these articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting in relation to which the proxy is appointed; and
 - (v) otherwise complies with the ASX Listing Rules.
- (b) Subject to compliance with the ASX Listing Rules, the Company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- (c) If the Company requires or allows a proxy notice to be delivered to it in electronic form, it may require the delivery to be properly protected by a security arrangement it specifies.
- (d) A proxy notice may specify how the proxy appointed under it is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions dealing with any business to be transacted at a general meeting.
- (e) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be regarded as:
 - (i) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the general meeting; and
 - (ii) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

51. Execution of appointment of proxy on behalf of member

If a proxy notice is not authenticated, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed the appointment to execute it on behalf of the member appointing the proxy.

52. Delivery of proxy notice and notice revoking appointment of proxy

- (a) A proxy notice does not take effect unless it is received by the Company at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or (for a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at least 24 hours before the time appointed) for taking the poll.

- (b) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the Company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.
- (c) A notice revoking the appointment only takes effect if it is received by the Company at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or (for a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded at least 24 hours before the time appointed) for taking the poll.

53. Effect of member's voting in person on proxy's authority

- (a) A proxy's authority in relation to a resolution is to be regarded as revoked if the member who has appointed the proxy:
 - (i) attends in person the general meeting at which the resolution is to be decided; and
 - (ii) exercises, in relation to the resolution, the voting right attached to the shares in respect of which the proxy is appointed.
- (b) A member who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of the meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the Company by or on behalf of the member.

54. Effect of proxy votes in case of death, mental incapacity, etc of member appointing the proxy

- (a) A vote given in accordance with the terms of a proxy notice is valid despite:
 - (i) the previous death or mental incapacity of the member appointing the proxy;
 - (ii) the revocation of the appointment of the proxy or of the authority under which the appointment of the proxy is executed; or
 - (iii) the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is appointed.
- (b) Article 54(a) does not apply if notice in writing of the death, mental incapacity, revocation or transfer is received by the Company at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or (for a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at least 24 hours before the time appointed) for taking the poll.

55. Amendments to proposed resolutions

- (a) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairperson of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- (b) The notice must be given by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed at least 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or a later time the chairperson of the meeting determines).
- (c) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:
 - (i) the chairperson of the meeting proposes the amendment at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed; and
 - (ii) the amendment merely corrects a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the special resolution.
- (d) If the chairperson of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the vote on that resolution remains valid unless the Court orders otherwise.

56. CDI holders voting at general meetings

- (a) Pursuant to the rules and regulations under the ASX Listing Rules and ASX Settlement Operating Rules, the CDI holders are given the right to attend and be appointed as a proxy in respect of the underlying share to the relevant CDI to vote at any meeting of the holder of shares unless relevant provisions under the Ordinance at the time of meeting prevent CDI holders from attending those meetings. As holders of CDIs will not appear on the register of members of the Company, they will not be entitled to vote at the meeting of the members however they may take the following steps:
 - (i) instructing CDN, as the legal owner, to vote the shares underlying their CDIs in a particular manner. A Voting instruction form will be sent to CDI holders with the notice of meeting or proxy statement for the meeting and this must be completed and returned to the Company prior to this meeting; or
 - (ii) requesting CDN to transfer the shares underlying the CDI to the CDI holder.

Proxy forms, CDI voting instruction forms and details of these alternatives will be included in each notice of meeting of members sent to CDI holders by the Company.

Division 3—Application of Rules to Class Meetings

57. Class meetings

The provisions of these articles relating to general meetings apply, with any necessary modifications, to meetings of the holders of any class of shares.

Part 4 - Shares and Distributions

Division 1—Issue of Shares

58. Powers to issue different classes of shares

- (a) Without affecting any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares or class of shares, the Company may issue shares with:
 - (i) preferred, deferred or other special rights; or
 - (ii) any restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, that the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine.
- (b) Subject to Division 4 of Part 5 of the Ordinance, the Company may issue shares on the terms that they are to be redeemed, or liable to be redeemed, at the option of the Company or the holders of the shares.
- (c) The Directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of the shares.

59. Payment of commissions on subscription for shares

- (a) If the conditions in article 59(b) are satisfied, the Company may pay a commission to a person under section 148 of the Ordinance.
- (b) The conditions are that:
 - (i) the commission paid or agreed to be paid does not exceed 10% of the price at which the shares in respect of which the commission is paid are issued;
 - (ii) if those shares are offered to the public for subscription, the Company, before making the payment, discloses the amount or rate of the commission in the prospectus for the public offer, as required under paragraph 7(a)(ii) in Part I of the Third Schedule to the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap 32); and

- (iii) if those shares are not offered to the public for subscription, the Company, before making the payment, discloses the amount or rate of the commission in any circular or notice issued by the Company inviting subscriptions for those shares, as required under section 148(2)(c)(ii) of the Ordinance.
- (c) The commission may be paid:
 - (i) in cash;
 - (ii) in fully paid or partly paid shares; or
 - (iii) partly in one way and partly in the other.
- (d) The Company may also on any issue of shares pay a brokerage that is lawful.

Division 2—Interests in Shares

60. Company only bound by absolute interests

- (a) Except as required by law, no person is to be recognized by the Company as holding any share on any trust.
- (b) Except as otherwise required by law or these articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognize any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.
- (c) Article 60(b) applies even though the Company has notice of the interest.

Division 3—Share Certificates

61. Certificates to be issued except in certain cases

- (a) The Company must issue each member, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares that the member holds, within:
 - (i) two months after allotment or lodgement of a proper instrument of transfer; or
 - (ii) any other period that the conditions of issue provide.
- (b) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- (c) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

62. Contents and execution of share certificates

- (a) A certificate must specify:
 - (i) in respect of how many shares and of what class the certificate is issued;
 - (ii) the amount paid up on them; and
 - (iii) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- (b) A certificate must:
 - (i) have affixed to it the Company's common seal or the Company's official seal under section 126 of the Ordinance; or
 - (ii) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Ordinance.

63. Consolidated share certificates

- (a) A member may request the Company, in writing, to replace:
 - (i) the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate; or
 - (ii) the member's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates representing the proportion of the shares that the member specifies.
- (b) A consolidated certificate must not be issued unless any certificates that it is to replace have first been returned to the Company for cancellation.
- (c) Separate certificates must not be issued unless the consolidated certificate that they are to replace has first been returned to the Company for cancellation.

64. Replacement share certificates

- (a) If a certificate issued in respect of a member's shares is defaced, damaged, lost or destroyed, the member is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.
- (b) A member exercising the right to be issued with a replacement certificate:
 - (i) may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate, separate certificates or a consolidated certificate;
 - (ii) must return the certificate that is to be replaced to the Company if it is defaced or damaged; and

- (iii) must comply with the conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee that the Directors decide.

65. Registers where CDIs are on issue

Notwithstanding any provisions in these articles:

- (a) Where there are CDIs on issue, the Board shall cause to be kept a certificated branch register of shares in Australia, an uncertificated issuer sponsored register of CDIs and an uncertificated CHES register of CDIs in Australia in addition to the principal register of members as required to be maintained in Hong Kong under the Ordinance.
- (b) The certificated branch register of shares in Australia, uncertificated issuer sponsored sub-register of CDIs and uncertificated CHES sub-register of CDIs will be maintained pursuant to ASX Settlement Operating Rules and ASX Listing Rules.
- (c) The certificated branch register of shares in Australia is the register of legal title and will reflect the legal ownership by CDN of the shares underlying the CDIs. The certificated branch register of shares in Australia shall at all times be mirrored and identical to the principal register of members maintained in Hong Kong under the Ordinance.
- (d) The two uncertificated registers of CDIs combined will make up the register of beneficial title of all shares entrusted to CDN for the purpose of facilitating the shares of the Company to be cleared and settled electronically through CHES under the ASX Listing Rules and the ASX Settlement Operating Rules and for which the total number of shares shall be equivalent and identical to that held by CDN as maintained in the certificated branch register of shares in Australia. For the avoidance of doubt however, whilst maintaining the register of CDIs, such uncertificated registers shall not be binding, acknowledged or recorded in the register of members (maintained by the Company under the Ordinance) as the beneficial ownership of shares or any form of trust whether express, implied or constructive.

Division 4 — Partly Paid Shares

66. Company's lien over partly paid shares

- (a) The Company has a first and paramount lien on any share that is partly paid for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share.
- (b) The Company also has a first and paramount lien on any share that is partly paid standing registered in the name of a single person for all moneys presently payable by the person or the person's estate to the Company.

- (c) The Company's lien on a share extends to any dividend payable in respect of that share.
- (d) The Directors may at any time declare a share to be wholly or in part exempt from this article.

67. Enforcement of Company's lien

- (a) Subject to this article, the Company may sell a share in a manner the Directors think fit if:
 - (i) a notice enforcing a lien (lien enforcement notice) has been issued in respect of that share; and
 - (ii) the person to whom the notice was issued has failed to comply with it.
- (b) A lien enforcement notice:
 - (i) may only be issued in respect of a share on which the Company has a lien, in respect of which a sum is presently payable;
 - (ii) must specify the share concerned;
 - (iii) must require payment of the sum within 14 days of the notice;
 - (iv) must be issued to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise; and
 - (v) must state the Company's intention to sell the share if the notice is not complied with.
- (c) To give effect to the sale of shares under this article, the Directors may authorize any person to transfer the shares to the purchaser, and the purchaser is to be registered as the holder of those shares.
- (d) The purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money, and the purchaser's title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the sale.
- (e) The net proceeds of the sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied:
 - (i) first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice;
 - (ii) second, to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

- (f) Article 67(e)(ii) applies:
 - (i) only after the certificate for the shares sold has been surrendered to the Company for cancellation or a suitable indemnity has been given for any lost certificates; and
 - (ii) subject to a lien equivalent to the Company's lien on the shares before the sale for any money payable in respect of the shares after the date of the lien enforcement notice.
- (g) A statutory declaration by a Director that the declarant is a Director and that a share has been sold to satisfy the Company's lien on a specified date:
 - (i) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share; and
 - (ii) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by these articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

68. Call notices

- (a) Subject to these articles and the terms on which shares are allotted, the Directors may send a notice (**call notice**) to a member requiring the member to pay the Company a specified sum of money (**call**) that is payable in respect of shares held by the member at the date when the Directors decide to send the call notice.
- (b) A call notice:
 - (i) must not require a member to pay a call that exceeds the total sum unpaid on that member's shares;
 - (ii) must specify when and how any call to which it relates is to be paid; and
 - (iii) may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments.
- (c) A member must comply with the requirements of a call notice, but is not obliged to pay any call before 14 days have passed since the notice was sent.
- (d) Before the Company has received any call due under a call notice, the Directors may, by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose shares the call is made:
 - (i) revoke the call notice wholly or in part; or
 - (ii) specify a later time for payment than is specified in the call notice.

69. When call deemed to be made

A call is deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorizing the call was passed.

70. Liability to pay calls

- (a) Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which it is required to be paid.
- (b) Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.
- (c) Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the Directors may, when issuing shares, provide that call notices sent to the holders of those shares may require them:
 - (i) to pay calls that are not the same; or
 - (ii) to pay calls at different times.

71. When call notice need not be issued

- (a) A call notice need not be issued in respect of sums that are specified, in the terms on which a share is issued, as being payable to the Company in respect of that share:
 - (i) on allotment;
 - (ii) on the occurrence of a particular event; or
 - (iii) on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue.
- (b) But if the due date for payment of such a sum has passed and it has not been paid, the holder of the share concerned is:
 - (i) treated in all respects as having failed to comply with a call notice in respect of that sum; and
 - (ii) liable to the same consequences as regards the payment of interest and forfeiture.

72. Failure to comply with call notice: automatic consequences

- (a) If a member is liable to pay a call or instalment of a call and fails to do so by the date specified for its payment, the member must pay the Company interest on the call or instalment from that date until the call or instalment is paid.
- (b) The interest rate is to be determined by the Directors, but must not exceed 10% per annum.
- (c) The Directors may waive the payment of the interest wholly or in part.

73. Notice of intended forfeiture

- (a) If a member is liable to pay a call or instalment of a call and fails to do so by the date specified for its payment, the Directors may, for so long as any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on the member requiring payment of the part of the call or instalment that is unpaid, together with any interest that may have accrued.
- (b) The notice must:
 - (i) specify a further date (not before the end of 14 days after the date of service of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made;
 - (ii) state how that payment is to be made; and
 - (iii) state that if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

74. Directors' power to forfeit shares

If the requirements of the notice of intended forfeiture under article 73 are not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call was made may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

75. Effect of forfeiture

- (a) Subject to these articles, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes:
 - (i) all interests in the share, and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of it; and
 - (ii) all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the Company.

- (b) If a person's shares have been forfeited:
 - (i) the Company must send that person a notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the register of members;
 - (ii) that person ceases to be a member in respect of those shares;
 - (iii) that person must surrender the certificate for the shares forfeited to the Company for cancellation;
 - (iv) that person remains liable to the Company for all sums payable by that person under these articles at the date of forfeiture in respect of those shares, including any interest (whether accrued before or after the date of forfeiture); and
 - (v) the Directors may waive the payment of those sums wholly or in part or enforce the payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

76. Procedure following forfeiture

- (a) If a forfeited share is to be disposed of by being transferred, the Company may receive the consideration for the transfer and the Directors may authorize any person to execute the instrument of transfer.
- (b) A statutory declaration by a Director that the declarant is a Director and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date:
 - (i) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share; and
 - (ii) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by these articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.
- (c) A person to whom a forfeited share is transferred is not bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any).
- (d) The person's title to the share is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the forfeiture or transfer of the share.
- (e) If the Company sells a forfeited share, the person who held it prior to its forfeiture is entitled to receive from the Company the proceeds of the sale, net of any commission, and excluding any amount that:
 - (i) was, or would have become, payable; and
 - (ii) had not, when the share was forfeited, been paid by that person in respect of the share.

- (f) Despite article 76(e), no interest is payable to such a person in respect of the proceeds and the Company is not required to account for any money earned on them.

77. Surrender of shares

- (a) A member may surrender any share:
 - (i) in respect of which the Directors may serve a notice of intended forfeiture under article 73;
 - (ii) that the Directors may forfeit; or
 - (iii) that has been forfeited.
- (b) The Directors may accept the surrender of such a share.
- (c) The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share.
- (d) A share that has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share that has been forfeited.

Division 5 —Transfer and Transmission of Shares

78. Transfer of shares

- (a) Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the Directors, which is executed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee.
- (b) No fee may be charged by the Company for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- (c) The Company may retain any instrument of transfer that is registered.
- (d) The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.

79. Power of Directors to refuse transfer of shares

- (a) The Directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share if:
 - (i) the share is not fully paid;

- (ii) the instrument of transfer is not lodged at the Company's registered office or another place that the Directors have appointed;
 - (iii) the instrument of transfer is not accompanied by the certificate for the share to which it relates, or other evidence the Directors reasonably require to show the transferor's right to make the transfer, or evidence of the right of someone other than the transferor to make the transfer on the transferor's behalf; or
 - (iv) the transfer is in respect of more than one class of shares.
- (b) If the Directors refuse to register the transfer of a share under article 79(a):
- (i) the transferor or transferee may request a statement of the reasons for the refusal; and
 - (ii) the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferor or transferee who lodged it unless the Directors suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.
- (c) The instrument of transfer must be returned in accordance with article 79(b)(ii) together with a notice of refusal within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company.
- (d) If a request is made under article 79(b)(i), the Directors must, within 28 days after receiving the request:
- (i) send the transferor or transferee who made the request a statement of the reasons for the refusal; or
 - (ii) register the transfer.

80. Power of Directors to suspend registration of transfer of shares

The Directors may suspend the registration of a transfer of a share:

- (a) for any period or periods not exceeding 30 days in each year; or
- (b) if the period of 30 days for closing the register of members is extended in respect of that year under section 632(3) of the Ordinance, for not more than that extended period.

81. Transmission of shares

- (a) If a member dies, the Company may only recognize the following person or persons as having any title to a share of the deceased member:

- (i) if the deceased member was a joint holder of the share, the surviving holder or holders of the share; and
 - (ii) if the deceased member was a sole holder of the share, the legal personal representative of the deceased member.
- (b) Nothing in these articles releases the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of a share that had been jointly held by the deceased member with other persons.

82. Transmittees' rights

- (a) If a transmittee produces evidence of entitlement to the share as the Directors properly require, the transmittee may, subject to these articles, choose to become the holder of the share or to have the share transferred to another person.
- (b) The Directors have the same right to refuse or suspend the registration as they would have had if the holder had transferred the share before the transmission.
- (c) A transmittee is entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which the transmittee would be entitled if the transmittee were the holder of the share, except that the transmittee is not, before being registered as a member in respect of the share, entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by membership in relation to meetings of the Company.
- (d) The Directors may at any time give notice requiring a transmittee to choose to become the holder of the share or to have the share transferred to another person.
- (e) If the notice is not complied with within 90 days of the notice being given, the Directors may withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

83. Exercise of transmittees' rights

- (a) If a transmittee chooses to become the holder of a share, the transmittee must notify the Company in writing of the choice.
- (b) Within two months after receiving the notice, the Directors must:
 - (i) register the transmittee as the holder of the share; or
 - (ii) send the transmittee a notice of refusal of registration.
- (c) If the Directors refuse registration, the transmittee may request a statement of the reasons for the refusal.

- (d) If a request is made under article 83(c), the Directors must, within 28 days after receiving the request:
 - (i) send the transmittee a statement of the reasons for the refusal; or
 - (ii) register the transmittee as the holder of the share.
- (e) If the transmittee chooses to have the share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.
- (f) All the limitations, restrictions and other provisions of these articles relating to the right to transfer and the registration of transfer of shares apply to the notice under article 83(a) or the transfer under article 83(e), as if the transmission had not occurred and the transfer were a transfer made by the holder of the share before the transmission.

84. Transmittees bound by prior notices

If a notice is given to a member in respect of shares and a transmittee is entitled to those shares, the transmittee is bound by the notice if it was given to the member before the transmittee's name has been entered in the register of members.

85. Transfer of CDIs

- (a) Subject to the rules and conditions as stipulated under the ASX Listing Rules and ASX Settlement Operating Rules, each CDIs holder is given full discretion to trade their CDIs by transferring the beneficial interest in shares rather than the legal title. The transfer will be settled electronically by delivery of the relevant CDI holding through CHESS. Accordingly, any holder of the CDIs of the Company whose name has been entered into and registered under the uncertificated registers of CDIs shall have his beneficial ownership of shares in the Company conferred to him or her.
- (b) Pursuant to the ASX Settlement Operating Rules, the holders of CDIs shall, according to the amount of the CDIs held by them, be treated as having the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, entitlement to participate in rights issues and bonus issues, participation in assets on a winding up, voting at meetings of the Company and other matters, as if they held the shares from which the CDIs arose, but no such rights, privileges or advantages (except as to participation in dividends and profits and in the assets on winding up of the Company) shall be conferred by an amount of CDIs which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred such rights, privileges and advantages. However, it shall be CDN as the legal owner of the shares that holds such rights pursuant to the Ordinance and these articles.

86. Conversion of CDIs into shares and vice versa

- (a) The Board may from time to time assist in the transfer of shares between members and between members and CDI holders upon receipt of a notice of transfer issued by the members.
- (b) The holders of CDIs who wish to convert their CDIs into shares (i.e, receive a transfer of shares from CDN) to be held on the Hong Kong register of members, can do so by instructing the Company's share registry either:
 - (i) directly in the case of CDIs on the issuer sponsored sub-register operated by the Company. CDI holders will be provided with a CDI cancellation request for completion and return to the Company's share registry; or
 - (ii) through their sponsoring participant (usually their broker) in the case of CDIs which are sponsored on the CHESSE sub-register. In this case, the sponsoring broker will arrange for completion of the relevant form and its return to the Company's share registry.
- (c) The Company's share registry will then arrange for the shares to be transferred from CDN into the name of the holder and instruct the Company secretary to issue a new certificate and entry of such conversion onto register of members in Hong Kong. This will cause the shares to be registered in the name of the holder on the register of members in Hong Kong and trading on ASX will no longer be possible and any shares so issued will bear restrictive details in accordance with the provisions in these articles and with the Companies Ordinance. CDIs cancelled from the Australian register will be placed onto the register of members in Hong Kong using registered details originated and provided from the Australian register.
- (d) The Company's share registry will not charge an individual security holder a fee for transferring CDI holdings into shares held on and maintained in the register of members in Hong Kong. Process of completion on production and receipt of a duly completed and valid notice of Transmutation, is expected to be completed within 2 days. However, no guarantee can be given about the time required for this conversion to take place.
- (e) If the holders of the shares wish to convert their holdings to CDIs, they can do so by contacting the Company's share registry, subject to rules and provisions of ASX Listing Rules and ASX Settlement Operating Rules. The Company's share registry will not charge a fee to a holder of Shares seeking to convert the Shares to CDIs regardless whether the Company's share registry is to incur an expense in relation to such conversion.

87. Restricted Securities

For so long as the Company has Restricted Securities on issue, the following applies:

- (a) a holder of Restricted Securities must not dispose of, or agree or offer to dispose of, the securities during the escrow period applicable to those securities except as permitted by the Listing Rules or ASX;
- (b) If the Restricted Securities are in the same class as quoted securities of the company, the holder of those Restricted Securities will be taken to have agreed in writing that the Restricted Securities are to be kept on the company's issuer sponsored sub-register and are to have a holding lock applied for the duration of the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities;
- (c) The Company will refuse to acknowledge any disposal (including, without limitation, to register any transfer) of Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities except as permitted by the Listing Rules or the ASX;
- (d) A holder of Restricted Securities will not be entitled to participate in any return of capital on those Restricted Securities during the escrow period applicable to those Restricted Securities except as permitted by the Listing Rules or ASX; and
- (e) If a holder of Restricted Securities breaches a Restriction Deed or a provision of these articles restricting a disposal of those Restricted Securities, the holder will not be entitled to any dividend or distribution, or to exercise any voting rights, in respect to those Restricted Securities for so long as the breach continues.

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

88. Alteration of share capital

The Company may by ordinary resolution alter its share capital in any one or more of the ways set out in section 170 of the Ordinance.

89. Reduction of share capital

The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital in accordance with Division 3 of Part 5 of the Ordinance.

90. Share buy-backs

The Company may buy back its own shares (including any redeemable shares) in accordance with Division 4 of Part 5 of the Ordinance.

91. Allotment of shares

The Directors must not exercise any power conferred on them to allot shares in the Company without the prior approval of the Company by resolution if the approval is required by section 140 of the Ordinance and otherwise in accordance with the ASX Listing Rules.

Division 7 —Distributions

92. Procedure for declaring dividends

- (a) The Company may at a general meeting declare dividends, but a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.
- (b) The Directors may from time to time pay the members interim dividends that appear to the Directors to be justified by the profits of the Company.
- (c) A dividend may only be paid out of the profits in accordance with Part 6 of the Ordinance.
- (d) Unless the members' resolution to declare or Directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each member's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- (e) All dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid; and be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.
- (f) Article 92(e is subject to any rights of persons who are entitled to shares with special rights regarding dividend.
- (g) If a share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, the share ranks for dividend accordingly.
- (h) For the purposes of this article, no amount paid on a share in advance of calls may be treated as paid on the share.
- (i) Before recommending any dividend, the Directors may set aside out of the profits of the Company any sums they think fit as reserves.

- (j) The Directors may:
 - (i) apply the reserves for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied; and
 - (ii) pending such an application, employ the reserves in the business of the Company or invest them in any investments (other than shares of the Company) that they think fit.
- (k) The Directors may also, without placing the sums to reserve, carry forward any profits that they think prudent not to divide.

93. Payment of dividends and other distributions

- (a) If a dividend or other sum that is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:
 - (i) transfer to a bank account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the Directors decide;
 - (ii) any other means of payment as the Directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or as the Directors decide.

- (b) In this article:

specified person means a person specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the Directors decide.

94. Deductions from distributions in respect of sums owed to the Company

- (a) This article applies if:
 - (i) a share is subject to the Company's lien under article 66; and
 - (ii) the Directors are entitled to issue a lien enforcement notice under article 67 in respect of it.
- (b) Instead of issuing the lien enforcement notice, the Directors may deduct from any dividend or other sum payable in respect of the share any sum of money that is payable to the Company in respect of that share to the extent that they are entitled to require payment under the lien enforcement notice.
- (c) The money so deducted must be used to pay any of the sums payable in respect of the share.
- (d) The Company must notify the distribution recipient in writing of:

- (i) the fact and amount of the deduction;
- (ii) any non-payment of a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share resulting from the deduction; and
- (iii) how the money deducted has been applied.

95. No interest on distributions

The Company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by:

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued; or
- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of the share and the Company.

96. Unclaimed distributions

- (a) If dividends or other sums are payable in respect of shares and they are not claimed after having been declared or become payable, they may be invested or made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed.
- (b) The payment of the dividends or other sums into a separate account does not make the Company a trustee in respect of it.
- (c) A distribution recipient is no longer entitled to a dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the Company, if:
 - (i) 12 years have passed from the date on which the dividend or other sum became due for payment; and
 - (ii) the distribution recipient has not claimed it.

97. Non-cash distributions

- (a) Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the Company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the Directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any Company).
- (b) For paying a non-cash distribution, the Directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, if any difficulty arises regarding the distribution:

- (i) fixing the value of any assets;
- (ii) paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
- (iii) vesting any assets in trustees.

98. Waiver of distributions

- (a) Distribution recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by executing a deed to that effect in favour of the Company.
- (b) But if the share has more than one holder or more than one person is entitled to the share (whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise), the deed is not effective unless it is expressed to be executed by all the holders or other persons entitled to the share.

Division 8 —Capitalization of Profits

99. Capitalization of profits

- (a) The Company may by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the Directors capitalize profits.
- (b) If the capitalization is to be accompanied by the issue of shares or debentures, the Directors may apply the sum capitalized in the proportions in which the members would be entitled if the sum was distributed by way of dividend.
- (c) To the extent necessary to adjust the rights of the members among themselves if shares or debentures become issuable in fractions, the Directors may make any arrangements they think fit, including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments or adopting a rounding policy.

Part 5 - Miscellaneous Provisions

Division 1—Communications to and by Company

100. Means of communication to be used

- (a) Subject to these articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the Company under these articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which Part 18 of the Ordinance provides for documents or information to be sent or supplied by or to the Company for the purposes of the Ordinance.

- (b) Subject to these articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a Director in connection with the taking of decisions by Directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that Director has asked to be sent or supplied with such a notice or document for the time being. A Director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that Director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.
- (c) A document that is to be sent to an overseas member and CDI holders must be sent by air or by fax or in another way that ensures it will be received quickly.

101. Failure to notify contact details

- (a) A member ceases to be entitled to receive notices from the Company if:
 - (i) the Company sends two consecutive documents to the member over a period of at least 12 months; and
 - (ii) each of those documents is returned undelivered, or the Company receives notification that it has not been delivered.
- (b) A member who has ceased to be entitled to receive notices from the Company becomes entitled to receive those notices again by sending the Company:
 - (i) an address to be recorded in the register of members; or
 - (ii) if the member has agreed that the Company should use a means of communication other than sending things to such an address, the information that the Company needs to use that means of communication effectively.

Division 2—Administrative Arrangements

102. Company seals

- (a) A common seal may only be used by the authority of the Directors.
- (b) A common seal must be a metallic seal having the Company's name engraved on it in legible form.
- (c) Subject to article 102(b), the Directors may decide by what means and in what form a common seal or official seal (whether for use outside Hong Kong or for sealing securities) is to be used.

- (d) Unless otherwise decided by the Directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by:
 - (i) one Director; and
 - (ii) one authorized person.
- (e) For the purposes of this article, an authorized person is:
 - (i) any Director;
 - (ii) any person authorized by the Directors for signing documents to which the common seal is applied.
- (f) If the Company has an official seal for use outside Hong Kong, it may only be affixed to a document if its use on the document, or documents of a class to which it belongs, has been authorized by a decision of the Directors.
- (g) If the Company has an official seal for sealing securities, it may only be affixed to securities by a person authorized to apply it to securities by the Directors.

103. No right to inspect accounts and other records

A person is not entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely because of being a member, unless the person is authorized to do so by:

- (a) an enactment;
- (b) an order under section 740 of the Ordinance;
- (c) the Directors; or
- (d) an ordinary resolution of the Company.

104. Winding up

- (a) If the Company is wound up and a surplus remains after the payment of debts proved in the winding up, the liquidator:
 - (i) may, with the required sanction, divide amongst the members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company (whether they consist of property of the same kind or not) and may, for this purpose, set a value the liquidator thinks fair on any property to be so divided; and
 - (ii) may determine how the division is to be carried out between the members or different classes of members.

- (b) The liquidator may, with the required sanction, vest the whole or part of those assets in trustees on trust for the benefit of the contributories that the liquidator, with the required sanction, thinks fit, but a member must not be compelled to accept any shares or other securities on which there is any liability.

- (c) In this article:

required sanction means the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Ordinance.

105. Documentation to be given to the ASX

Nothing in these articles shall affect any provision of the ASX Settlement Operating Rules and ASX Listing Rules requiring notices or documents to be delivered in a particular way and CDI holders and the ASX will receive all notices and company announcement (such as annual reports of the Company) that members are entitled to receive from the Company.

Part 6 - ASX Listing Rules

106. ASX Listing Rules

- (a) A reference to the ASX Listing Rules, the ASX or related matters in these articles has effect if, and only if, at the relevant time the Company is listed on the ASX.
- (b) If the Company is admitted to the official list of the ASX it must comply with the ASX Listing Rules.
- (c) To endeavour to ensure these articles comply with the ASX Listing Rules on an annual basis, the directors will procure a review of these articles be undertaken to ensure these articles comply with the ASX Listing Rules. In the event of any inconsistency (which includes where these articles contain a provision which the ASX Listing Rules stipulate these articles should not contain, or these articles do not contain a provision which the ASX Listing Rules stipulate these articles should contain), the directors will take advice in respect of any actual or possible inconsistency with the ASX Listing Rules and the Ordinance and:
 - (i) in the event there is no conflict between the relevant ASX Listing Rule and the Ordinance, the directors will cause a general meeting to be held in accordance with these articles so that members can resolve that these articles be amended to the extent necessary to rectify the inconsistency with the ASX Listing Rules;
 - (ii) in the event there is a conflict between the relevant ASX Listing Rule and the Ordinance, the directors will take reasonable steps to seek and

obtain a waiver of the inconsistency from either the ASX or the relevant Hong Kong regulatory authority.