

CIRCULAR DATED 31 MARCH 2017

THIS CIRCULAR IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

If you are in any doubt as to the contents herein and the course of action you should take, you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant or other professional adviser immediately.

If you have sold or transferred all your ordinary shares (the “**Shares**”) in the capital of Bund Center Investment Ltd (the “**Company**”), you should immediately forward this Circular, the Notice of SGM (as defined herein) and the Proxy Form attached to this Circular to the purchaser or to the transferee or to the bank, stockbroker or other agent through whom the sale or transfer was effected for onward transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

The Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or correctness of any of the statements made, opinions expressed or reports contained in this Circular.



BUND CENTER INVESTMENT LTD

(Incorporated in Bermuda)
(Company Registration No. 43449)

CIRCULAR TO SHAREHOLDERS

IN RELATION TO

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BYE-LAWS OF THE COMPANY

IMPORTANT DATES AND TIMES

- Last date and time for lodgement of Proxy Form : Sunday, 23 April 2017 at 5.30 p.m.
- Date and time of Special General Meeting : Tuesday, 25 April 2017 at 5.30 p.m. (or as soon thereafter following the conclusion or adjournment of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at 4.30 p.m. on the same day and at the same place, whichever is earlier)
- Place of Special General Meeting : PARKROYAL on Beach Road,
Grand Ballroom, Level 1,
7500 Beach Road,
Singapore 199591

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DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Circular, the following definitions apply throughout unless the context requires otherwise or unless otherwise stated:

“2011 Amendment Act”	:	Companies Amendment (No. 2) Act 2011 of Bermuda
“2014 Amendment Act”	:	Companies Amendment (No. 2) Act 2014 of Bermuda
“Act” or “Bermuda Companies Act”	:	The Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda
“AGM”	:	An annual general meeting of the Company
“Board” or “Board of Directors”	:	The board of Directors of the Company for the time being
“Bye-laws”	:	The bye-laws of the Company, as may be amended, modified or supplemented from time to time
“CDP”	:	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited
“Circular”	:	This circular to Shareholders dated 31 March 2017 in respect of the Proposed Amendments
“Company”	:	Bund Center Investment Ltd
“Depositor Proxy Form”	:	A form for a Depositor to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the SGM on his/her/its behalf
“Directors”	:	The directors of the Company for the time being
“Financial Statements”	:	A copy of the financial statements which are to be laid before a general meeting of the Company, made up to the end of the applicable financial year and including every document and all information as required by the Bermuda Companies Act and/or the rules or regulations of the SGX-ST
“Latest Practicable Date”	:	21 March 2017, being the latest practicable date prior to the printing of this Circular
“Listing Manual”	:	The listing manual of the SGX-ST, as may be amended, modified or supplemented from time to time
“Listing Rules”	:	The listing rules under the Listing Manual
“Memorandum”	:	The Memorandum of Association of the Company
“MOF”	:	Ministry of Finance of Singapore
“Notice of SGM”	:	The notice of the SGM as set out on pages 64 and 65 of this Circular

DEFINITIONS

“Proposed Amendments”	:	The proposed amendments to the Bye-laws, as set out in full in Appendix 1 to this Circular
“Proxy Form”	:	Collectively, the Depositor Proxy Form and the Shareholder Proxy Form in respect of the SGM as enclosed with this Circular
“Securities Accounts”	:	The securities accounts maintained by Depositors with CDP, but not including the securities accounts maintained with a Depository Agent
“SFA”	:	The Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore
“SGM”	:	The special general meeting of the Company, notice of which is set out on pages 64 and 65 of this Circular, to be held on Tuesday, 25 April 2017 at 5.30 p.m. (or as soon thereafter following the conclusion or adjournment of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at 4.30 p.m. on the same day and at the same place, whichever is earlier), and any adjournment thereof
“SGX-ST”	:	Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited
“Shareholder Proxy Form”	:	A form for Shareholders (not being Depositors) to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the SGM on their behalf
“Shareholders”	:	The registered holders of Shares
“Shares”	:	Ordinary shares with a par value of US\$0.10 each in the capital of the Company
“Singapore Amendment Act”	:	The Companies (Amendment) Act 2014 of Singapore
“Singapore Companies Act”	:	The Companies Act (Chapter 50) of Singapore
“Special Resolution”	:	The special resolution as set out in the Notice of SGM
“Specified Business Legislation Amendment Act 2011”	:	Specified Business Legislation Amendment Act 2011 of Bermuda
“S\$” and “cents”	:	Singapore dollars and cents respectively
“%” or “per cent”	:	Percentage or per centum

The terms **“Depositor”**, **“Depository”**, **“Depository Agent”** and **“Depository Register”** shall have the meanings ascribed to them respectively in section 81SF of the SFA.

Any reference in this Circular to any enactment is a reference to that enactment as for the time being amended or re-enacted. Any word defined under the Bermuda Companies Act, the Singapore Companies Act, the Listing Manual, the SFA or any statutory modification thereof and used in this Circular shall, where applicable, have the meaning assigned to it under the Bermuda Companies Act,

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the Singapore Companies Act, the Listing Manual, the SFA or any such statutory modification thereof, as the case may be, unless otherwise provided.

Words importing the singular shall, where applicable, include the plural where the context admits and *vice versa*. Words importing the masculine gender shall, where applicable, include the feminine and neuter gender where the context admits and *vice versa*. References to persons shall, where applicable, include corporations.

Any reference to a time of a day or date in this Circular shall be a reference to Singapore time and dates unless otherwise stated.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

BUND CENTER INVESTMENT LTD

(Incorporated in Bermuda)
(Company Registration No. 43449)

Board of Directors:

Frankle (Djafar) Widjaja (Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)
Franky Oesman Widjaja (Non-Executive Director)
Deborah Widjaja (Executive Director and Deputy Chief Executive Officer)
Chew Yow Foo (Executive Director and Chief Financial Officer)
Lim Jun Xiong, Steven (Independent Director)
David Yeow (Independent Director)
Willy Shee Ping Yah @ Shee Ping Yan (Independent Director)

Registered Office:

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

31 March 2017

To: The Shareholders of Bund Center Investment Ltd

Dear Sir/Madam,

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BYE-LAWS OF THE COMPANY

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Directors are convening the SGM to be held on Tuesday, 25 April 2017 to seek the approval of Shareholders in relation to the proposed amendments to the Bye-laws of the Company ("**Proposed Amendments**").
- 1.2 The purpose of this Circular is to provide Shareholders with information relating to, and to seek Shareholders' approval for, the Proposed Amendments to be tabled at the SGM, the notice of which is set out on pages 64 and 65 of this Circular.
- 1.3 This Circular has been prepared solely for the purpose set out herein and may not be relied upon by any persons (other than Shareholders) or for any other purpose.

2. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BYE-LAWS

2.1 Background and Rationale

The Companies (Amendment) Act 2014 of Singapore, which was passed in the Parliament of Singapore on 8 October 2014 and took effect in phases on 1 July 2015 and 3 January 2016 respectively, introduced wide-ranging changes to the Singapore Companies Act previously in force. The changes aim to reduce regulatory burden for companies, provide for greater business flexibility, and improve the corporate governance landscape in Singapore.

The 2011 Amendment Act, which came into operation on 18 December 2011, introduced wide-ranging amendments to the Bermuda Companies Act to reduce inefficiencies and unnecessary formalities and resulted in significant changes to the company law regime in Bermuda. The 2014 Amendment Act, which came into operation on 24 June 2014, amended section 45(1) of the Bermuda Companies Act so as to expressly provide clarification and add

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flexibility to the authorisation process by which a company's share capital may be altered. The Specified Business Legislation Amendment Act 2011, which came into operation on 28 June 2011, amended section 83 of the Bermuda Companies Act to require every company to keep records of account (which are required by the Bermuda Companies Act) for a period of five years from the date on which they are prepared.

The Company is proposing to align its Bye-laws with the Singapore Amendment Act, to the extent practicable and is permitted by (or is not otherwise contrary to) the laws of Bermuda, to benefit from the changes introduced to the Singapore Companies Act. Key changes introduced by the Singapore Amendment Act include, amongst others, a multiple-proxies regime, which serves to enfranchise indirect investors, and provisions to facilitate the electronic transmission of notices and documents, which are ultimately intended to enable companies to reduce costs and increase efficiency. At the same time, the Company also seeks to ensure that its Bye-laws are in line with the changes to the Bermuda Companies Act introduced by, *inter alia*, the 2011 Amendment Act and the 2014 Amendment Act, and complies with the prevailing requirements of the Listing Manual, and also streamline and rationalise certain other provisions in the existing Bye-laws.

The Company confirms that the Proposed Amendments are consistent and in accordance with the Listing Manual, and in particular, complies with Rule 730(2) of the Listing Manual.

2.2 Summary of Principal Proposed Amendments

The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the Proposed Amendments, and should be read in conjunction with Appendix 1 to this Circular, which sets out a comparison of the Bye-laws (incorporating the Proposed Amendments) against the Bye-laws in force as at the Latest Practicable Date, with all additions underlined and any deletions marked with a strikethrough.

2.3.1 Alignment with the Singapore Companies Act

The following Bye-laws include provisions which are in line with the Singapore Companies Act, as amended pursuant to the Singapore Amendment Act, and which are compliant with (or is not otherwise contrary to) the Bermuda Companies Act:

- (a) **Bye-laws 1 and 2.** Bye-laws 1 and 2, which comprise the interpretation section of the Bye-laws, include the following additional/revised provisions:
- (1) a new definition of "relevant intermediary" is added. This is as extracted from the Singapore Companies Act, and added with the introduction of new provisions facilitating the multiple-proxies regime pursuant to the Singapore Amendment Act;
 - (2) Bye-law 2(e), which relates to the interpretation of the expression "writing", has been amended to clarify that expressions referring to writing or its cognates shall be construed as including other modes of representing words, figures, symbols or other information in a visible form, whether in a physical document or electronic means. This would facilitate, for example, a proxy instrument being filled in and submitted in either physical or electronic form; and
 - (3) Bye-law 2(g) is a new provision stating that the expressions "Depositor", "Depository", "Depository Agent" and "Depository Register" shall have the

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meanings ascribed to them respectively in the SFA. This is for alignment with the migration of the provisions in the Singapore Companies Act which relate to the Central Depository System to the SFA pursuant to the Singapore Amendment Act.

- (b) **Bye-laws 65(2), 74, 77(1), 77(1A).** Bye-laws 65(2), 74, 77(1) and 77(1A), which relate to the voting rights of Shareholders, and the appointment and deposit of proxies, have new provisions to incorporate the multiple-proxies regime introduced by the Singapore Amendment Act. The multiple-proxies regime allows “relevant intermediaries”, such as banks, capital markets services licence holders which provide custodial services for securities and the Central Provident Fund Board, to appoint more than 2 proxies to attend, speak and vote at general meetings. This is to allow indirect investors to be appointed as proxies to participate in shareholders’ meetings. As part of this new multiple-proxies regime, the 48-hour cut-off time for the submission of proxies is extended to 72 hours to provide companies with more time to process the anticipated increase in number of proxies. In particular:
- (i) Bye-law 77(1) provides that, to the extent permitted by applicable laws, a Shareholder who is a “relevant intermediary” may appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same general meeting, and where such Shareholder’s form of proxy appoints more than 1 proxy, the number and class of shares in relation to which each proxy has been appointed must be specified in the form of proxy. Similar amendments have also been made to Bye-law 77(1A) such that a Depositor who is a “relevant intermediary” may, similarly, nominate more than 2 persons to act as CDP’s proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same general meeting. These amendments are for alignment with new section 181(1C) of the Singapore Companies Act;
 - (ii) Bye-law 77(1A)(e) has been revised to make it clear that the maximum number of votes which a Depositor or his proxy can cast on a poll is the number of shares credited to the Securities Account of that Depositor as shown in the records of the Depository as at 72 hours before the time of the relevant general meeting. This is for alignment with new section 81SJ(4) of the SFA;
 - (iii) Bye-law 65(2) provides that in the case of a Shareholder who is a “relevant intermediary” and who is represented at a general meeting by 2 or more proxies, each proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands. This is for alignment with new section 181(1D) of the Singapore Companies Act; and
 - (iv) the cut-off time for the deposit of proxies has been extended from 48 to 72 hours before the time appointed for holding the general meeting. This is for alignment with section 178(1)(c) of the Singapore Companies Act, as amended by the Singapore Amendment Act.
- (c) **Bye-law 103(1).** Bye-law 103(1), which relates to the general powers of the Directors to manage the Company’s business, clarifies that the business and affairs of the Company is to be managed by, or under the direction of or, additionally, under the supervision of, the Directors. This is for alignment with section 157A of the Singapore Companies Act, as amended pursuant to the Singapore Amendment Act.

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2.3.2 Bermuda Companies Act

The following Bye-laws include provisions which are in line with the Bermuda Companies Act, as amended by, amongst others, the 2011 Amendment Act, the 2014 Amendment Act and the Specified Business Legislation Amendment Act 2011:

- (a) **Bye-law 3(3).** Section 39 of the Bermuda Companies Act was repealed in 2011 pursuant to the 2011 Amendment Act to remove the general prohibition against a company providing financial assistance where a person is acquiring, or proposing to acquire, shares in the company. The qualifications applicable to the prohibition in the previous section 39 contained in the previous section 39A (dealing with exclusion from prohibition on financial assistance), previous section 39B (dealing with circumstances where financial assistance is permitted) and previous section 39C (dealing with conditions applicable to giving of financial assistance under the previous section 39B) have also been removed. Accordingly, Bye-law 3(3) has been deleted.
- (b) **Bye-law 4.** Section 45(1) of the Bermuda Companies Act was amended in 2014 pursuant to the 2014 Amendment Act so that a company may authorise the alteration of its share capital, by a general meeting alone, where the alteration to be made by the company seeks to increase its capital, change its currency denomination of capital, or cause the diminution of its capital, or a company may amend its share capital with authorisation either by a general meeting or by the company's bye-laws where the company seeks to *inter alia* divide its shares into separate classes, consolidate its shares, or subdivide its shares. Accordingly, Bye-law 4, which relates to the ways by which the Company may alter its share capital by ordinary resolution, has been amended to clarify that the Company may only do so in any manner and to the extent permitted by law (including the rules or regulations of the SGX-ST for so long as the Shares are listed on the SGX-ST). The reference to the issue of non-voting shares under Bye-law 4(c) has been removed as this is presently not permitted by the Listing Rules.
- (c) **New Bye-law 48(6).** Section 48 of the Bermuda Companies Act was amended in 2011 pursuant to the 2011 Amendment Act to remove the requirement for a proper instrument of transfer of shares or debentures to be delivered to the company in the case of a company whose shares or debentures are listed on an appointed stock exchange. Accordingly, Bye-law 48(6) is a new provision to clarify that for so long as the Shares are listed or admitted for trading on the SGX-ST, Shares may be transferred in accordance with the rules or regulations of the SGX-ST.
- (d) **Bye-law 55.** Bye-law 55 has been amended to clarify that where the Shares are no longer listed on the SGX-ST, the Company need not hold any AGM if the holding of AGMs is dispensed with in accordance with the Bermuda Companies Act. This amendment is made as the Bermuda Companies Act was amended in 2011 pursuant to the 2011 Amendment Act to give the power to the companies to elect to dispense with holding an annual general meeting.
- (e) **Bye-law 85(1).** Section 91 of the Bermuda Companies Act was amended in 2011 pursuant to the 2011 Amendment Act to provide that a company's affairs shall be managed by at least 1 director (as opposed to not less than 2 directors, as previously required). Accordingly, Bye-law 85(1) has been amended to make it clear that the number of Directors shall be at least 1.

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In addition, under the Bermuda Companies Act, the former requirement for directors to be “individuals” has been changed to permit a company, i.e. a ‘body corporate’, to be elected or appointed as a director. Accordingly, Bye-law 85(1), which complies with paragraph (9)(a) of Appendix 2.2 of the Listing Manual as it provides that all Directors shall be natural persons, has been amended to clarify that for so long as the Shares are listed on the SGX-ST, all Directors shall be natural persons.

- (f) **Bye-law 85(6).** The Bermuda Companies Act was amended in 2011 pursuant to the 2011 Amendment Act to give the power to companies to elect to dispense with holding annual general meetings. Therefore, the requirement that Directors hold office only until the next AGM only applies for so long as the Company remains listed on the SGX-ST. Accordingly, Bye-law 85(6) has been amended to make it clear that where the Shares are no longer listed on the SGX-ST, the Board need not retire at the next AGM if the holding of AGMs is dispensed with in accordance with the Bermuda Companies Act.
- (g) **Bye-law 137.** The solvency test in section 54 of the Bermuda Companies Act was amended in 2011 pursuant to the 2011 Amendment Act. A Bermuda company is not permitted to pay out a dividend or make a distribution unless it meets the statutory solvency test set out in section 54 of the Bermuda Companies Act. The solvency test comprises of 2 limbs: (i) the cash flow test and (ii) the balance sheet test. Previously, the balance sheet test was measured with reference to the difference between the realisable value of a company’s assets and the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts. However, pursuant to the amendment to section 54 of the Bermuda Companies Act, the appropriate measure of the balance sheet test now is the difference between the realisable value of the company’s assets and its liabilities. Accordingly, Bye-law 137, which relates to the payment of dividends, has been amended to clarify that no dividend shall be paid or distribution made if to do so would render the Company unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or the realisable value of its assets would thereby become less than its liabilities.
- (h) **Bye-law 148.** A new subsection was inserted to section 83 of the Bermuda Companies Act in 2011 pursuant to the Specified Business Legislation Amendment Act 2011 to require every Bermuda company to keep its records of account for 5 years. Prior to the amendment in 2011, the Bermuda Companies Act did not prescribe a definite time frame for a Bermuda company to keep its records of account. Accordingly, Bye-law 148, which relates to the keeping of proper records of account, has been amended to provide that the Board shall cause such accounts to be kept for 5 years from the date on which they were prepared (or such other period as may be required under the Bermuda Companies Act). This is for alignment with section 83 of the Bermuda Companies Act.

2.3.3 Listing Manual

Rule 730(2) of the Listing Manual provides that if an issuer amends its articles or other constituent documents, they must be made consistent with all the Listing Rules prevailing at the time of amendment.

The following Bye-laws have been updated to ensure consistency with the Listing Rules prevailing as at the Latest Practicable Date, in compliance with Rule 730(2) of the Listing Manual.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

- (a) **New Bye-law 8(3).** Bye-law 8(3) is a new provision which provides that the rights attaching to shares of a class other than ordinary shares must be expressed in the Bye-laws. This is in line with paragraph (1)(b) of Appendix 2.2 of the Listing Manual.
- (b) **Bye-law 56.** Bye-law 56, which relates to *inter alia* the convening of general meetings of the Company, has been amended to make it clear that for so long as the Shares are listed or admitted for trading on SGX-ST, all general meetings shall be held in Singapore, unless prohibited by law. This is in line with Rule 730A(1) of the Listing Manual.
- (c) **Bye-law 58(1).** Bye-law 58(1) has been amended for alignment with paragraph (7) of Appendix 2.2 of the Listing Manual. It provides that at least 14 days' notice of any general meeting shall be given by advertisement in the daily press and in writing to the SGX-ST, for so long as the Shares are listed on the SGX-ST.
- (d) **Bye-laws 65(1) and 67.** Bye-law 65(1) is a new provision to make it clear that, if required by the Listing Rules, all resolutions at general meetings shall be voted on by poll (unless such requirement is waived by the SGX-ST). Consequential changes have been made to Bye-law 67. These changes are in line with Rule 730A(2) of the Listing Manual.
- (e) **New Bye-laws 86(3) and 88A.** Bye-law 88A is a new provision to call for the resignation of a Director if he is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds, in line with paragraph (9)(n) of Appendix 2.2 of the Listing Manual, which provides that:

“Where a director is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds, he must immediately resign from the board.”

Consequential changes have been made to Bye-law 86(3), which relates to the filling of the office vacated by a retiring Director in certain default events, to provide that a retiring Director is deemed to be re-elected in certain default circumstances except, additionally, where he is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds.

2.3.4 General

The following Bye-laws have been updated, streamlined and rationalised generally:

- (a) **Bye-law 1.** A new definition of “law” has been introduced in the interpretation section, which clarifies that this expression as used in the Bye-laws shall, for so long that the Shares of the Company are listed on the SGX-ST, include the SFA and the Listing Rules. This provides for flexibility in the amended Bye-laws which seeks to allow the Company to refrain from taking certain actions, or take certain actions allowed by changes in the applicable laws, without having to make further amendments to the amended Bye-laws.
- (b) **Bye-law 3(1).** Pursuant to the completion of a share consolidation exercise undertaken by the Company in 2016, the par value of each Share is now US\$0.10 (previously US\$0.025). Accordingly, Bye-law 3(1), which relates to the par value of the Shares, has been amended to reflect this. For more information on the share consolidation exercise, please refer to the Company’s circular dated 1 April 2016.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

- (c) **Bye-law 55.** Bye-law 55, which relates to the time-frame for holding AGMs, has been revised to remove the requirement to hold an AGM within 15 months from the last preceding AGM. The reference to the 15-month deadline to convene an AGM was previously intended for alignment with the requirements of the Singapore Companies Act then, and this has now been superseded. The 15-month deadline will be removed pursuant to the Companies (Amendment) Act 2017, which has been passed by the Singapore Parliament on 10 March 2017. Bye-law 55 is proposed to be simplified to state that for so long as the Shares are listed or admitted for trading on SGX-ST, an AGM shall be held within such period that would not infringe the Bermuda Companies Act and/or the rules or regulations of the SGX-ST, if any. It follows that for as long as the Shares are listed on the SGX-ST, the requirements of Rule 707(1) and paragraph (10) of Appendix 2.2 of the Listing Manual will apply such that the interval between the close of the Company's financial year and the date of the Company's AGM shall not exceed 4 months.
- (d) **Bye-laws 78 and 79.** Bye-law 78, which relates to the appointment of proxies, has new provisions to facilitate the appointment of a proxy through online electronic means. In particular, it provides that a Shareholder or Depositor can elect to signify his approval for the appointment of a proxy via electronic means, through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors, in lieu of the present requirement of signing, or where applicable, the affixation of the common seal of the corporate Shareholder or Depositor concerned.
- For the purpose of accommodating the deposit by Shareholders and Depositors, and receipt by the Company, of electronic proxy instructions by Shareholders and Depositors who elect to use the electronic appointment process, Bye-law 79, which relates to the deposit of proxies, has new provisions which authorise the Directors to prescribe and determine the manner of receipt by the Company of the instrument appointing a proxy through digital means.
- (e) **New Bye-law 147A.** Bye-law 147A is a new provision added to the Bye-laws to give Directors the power to capitalise reserves for share-based incentive plans, as well as empower the Directors to do the same for the benefit of non-executive Directors as part of their Directors' remuneration. This will enable the Company, if it so desires, to remunerate its non-executive Directors by way of Directors' fees in the form of shares, or in a combination of cash and shares, using such method.
- (f) **Bye-law 157.** Bye-law 157, which relates to the methods of service of notices and documents to Shareholders, has been amended to clarify that Financial Statements can also be sent to Shareholders through electronic means. Bye-law 157 is also amended to add that the various modes through which notices may be given to Shareholders shall in each case be to the extent permitted by law (including the Listing Rules for so long as the Shares are listed on the SGX-ST).
- (g) **New Bye-law 158(5).** Bye-law 158 presently provides for a "deemed delivery" regime in relation to any information or document proposed to be delivered to a Shareholder by publication on a website. The Company is required to send the Shareholder a notice with particulars as to *inter alia* where such information or documents may be found, and Shareholders are given the opportunity to elect, whether they wish to receive physical copies of such information or documents. If they so elect, the Company is required to send to such Shareholders physical copies within a specified period of time. Bye-law 158(5) is a new provision to clarify that the electronic transmission regime set out in the Bye-laws will only be applied if the Listing Rules allow for this for so long as the Shares are listed on the SGX-ST.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders should note that any introduction and use of electronic transmission by the Company to transmit documents are subject to the Listing Rules being amended to allow for electronic transmission, and any requirement on the electronic transmission of documents, which may be prescribed by the SGX-ST from time to time. Shareholders should note that there is no certainty that the Listing Rules will be amended to allow electronic transmission of notices and documents.

As at the Latest Practicable Date, the outcome of a public consultation by the SGX-ST on *inter alia* whether listed issuers should be allowed to send notices and documents to shareholders electronically is not known yet. In its consultation, the SGX-ST had also asked for comments on additional safeguards in relation to the electronic transmission regime. There is no certainty that the Listing Rules will be amended to allow electronic transmission of notices and documents. Going forward, for so long as the Company is listed on the SGX-ST, the Company will not make use of the “deemed delivery” regime provided in its Bye-laws to transmit notices or documents electronically to Shareholders unless the Listing Rules allow it, and the Company will comply with the Listing Rules on the subject.

- (h) **Bye-laws 167(1) and 167(2).** Bye-law 167(2), which relates to the disclosure of interests by person(s) with a substantial shareholding in the Company, has been simplified to require such person(s) to comply with Part VII (Disclosure of Interests) of the SFA which provides for the disclosure of such interests. Bye-law 167(1) has also been amended as Part VII (Disclosure of Interests) of the SFA also applies to Directors and the chief executive officer of the Company.
- (i) **Bye-laws 167(3).** Bye-law 167(3), which relates to the power of the Company to require disclosure of beneficial interest in its Shares pursuant to section 92 of the Singapore Companies Act, has been amended following the repeal of section 92 of the Singapore Companies Act. This right is now made available under section 137 of the SFA, which came into force on 19 November 2012.

2.3.5 Appendix 1

Shareholders may also refer to Appendix 1 to this Circular, which sets out a comparison of the Bye-laws (incorporating the Proposed Amendments) against the Bye-laws in force as at the Latest Practicable Date, with all additions underlined and any deletions marked with a strikethrough. The Proposed Amendments are subject to Shareholders' approval.

3. DIRECTORS' RECOMMENDATIONS

Having considered the rationale and the information relating to the Proposed Amendments, the Directors are of the opinion that the Proposed Amendments would be beneficial to, and are in the interests of, the Company and accordingly recommend that Shareholders vote in favour of the Special Resolution relating to the Proposed Amendments at the SGM.

4. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

The SGM will be convened at PARKROYAL on Beach Road, Grand Ballroom, Level 1, 7500 Beach Road, Singapore 199591 on Tuesday, 25 April 2017 at 5.30 p.m. (or as soon thereafter following the conclusion or adjournment of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

held at 4.30 p.m. on the same day and at the same place, whichever is earlier), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the Special Resolution as set out in the Notice of SGM.

5. **ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY SHAREHOLDERS AND DEPOSITORS**

Shareholders who are unable to attend the SGM and who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and vote on their behalf should complete, sign and return the attached Shareholder Proxy Form in accordance with the instructions printed therein as soon as possible and in any event so as to arrive at the mailing address of the Company at c/o 3 Shenton Way, #17-07 Shenton House, Singapore 068805 at least 48 hours before the time fixed for the SGM. The completion and return of a Shareholder Proxy Form by a Shareholder does not preclude him/her from attending and voting in person at the SGM in place of his/her proxy if he/she so wishes.

A Depositor shall not be regarded as a Shareholder entitled to attend the SGM and to speak and vote thereat. Depositors who wish to attend and vote at the SGM, and whose names are shown in the records of CDP as at a time not earlier than 48 hours prior to the time of the SGM as supplied by CDP to the Company, may attend as CDP's proxies.

Depositors who are individuals and who wish to attend the SGM in person need not take any further action and can attend and vote at the SGM without the lodgement of any proxy form.

Individual Depositors who are unable to attend the SGM personally and who wish to appoint their nominee(s) to attend, and Depositors who are not individuals, will find attached to this Circular a Depositor Proxy Form which they are requested to complete, sign and return in accordance with the instructions printed thereon as soon as possible and in any event so as to arrive at the mailing address of the Company at c/o 3 Shenton Way, #17-07 Shenton House, Singapore 068805, at least 48 hours before the time fixed for the SGM. The completion and return of a Depositor Proxy Form by an individual Depositor does not preclude him/her from attending and voting in person at the SGM in place of his/her nominee if he/she wishes to do so, in which event the Depositor Proxy Form submitted bearing his/her name shall be deemed to be revoked.

6. **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT**

The Directors collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given in this Circular and confirm after making all reasonable enquiries that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, this Circular constitutes full and true disclosure of all material facts about the Proposed Amendments, the Company and its subsidiaries, and the Directors are not aware of any facts the omission of which would make any statement in this Circular misleading.

Where information in this Circular has been extracted from published or otherwise publicly available sources or obtained from a named source, the sole responsibility of the Directors has been to ensure that such information has been accurately and correctly extracted from those sources and/or reproduced in this Circular in its proper form and context.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

7. DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION

Copies of the Memorandum and Bye-laws of the Company may be inspected at the Company's mailing address at c/o 3 Shenton Way #17-07 Shenton House Singapore 068805, during normal business hours for three (3) months from the date hereof.

Yours faithfully
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
BUND CENTER INVESTMENT LTD

Frankle (Djafar) Widjaja
Director

31 March 2017

**APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED
AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS**

Bye-laws

of

Bund Center Investment Ltd

(~~Adopted on 6 May 2010 pursuant to~~ Adopted by a special resolution
~~written resolutions passed by the sole shareholder~~ members on 25 April 2017 ~~12 April 2010~~)

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

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APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

INTERPRETATION

1. In these Bye-laws, the following words and expressions shall, where not inconsistent with the context, have the following meanings, respectively:

<u>WORD</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
“Act”	the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda as <u>may be amended, supplemented and/or modified</u> from time to time.
“Auditor”	the auditor of the Company for the time being and may include any individual or partnership.
“Bye-laws”	these Bye-laws in their present form or as supplemented or amended or substituted from time to time.
“Board”	the board of <u>D</u> irectors appointed or elected pursuant to these Bye-laws and acting by resolution in accordance with the Act and these Bye-laws or the <u>D</u> irectors present at a meeting of <u>D</u> irectors at which there is a quorum.
“capital”	the share capital from time to time of the Company.
“clear days”	in relation to the <u>a</u> period of notice, that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect.
“Company”	Bund Center Investment Ltd
“debenture” and “debenture holder”	include debenture stock and debenture stockholder respectively.
“ Depositor ”	a person being a Depository Agent or a holder of a Securities Account maintained with the Depository.
“ Depository ”	The Central Depository (Pte) Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, and (where the context requires) shall include any person specified by it in a notice given to the Company, as its nominee.
“ Depository Agent ”	an entity registered as a Depository Agent with the Depository for the purpose of maintaining securities sub-accounts for its own account and for the account of others.
“Designated Stock Exchange”	the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited <u>or its successor if applicable</u> , for so long as the shares of the Company are listed or quoted on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, or such other stock exchange

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

	which is an appointed stock exchange for the purposes of the Act in respect of which the shares of the Company are listed or quoted and where such appointed stock exchange deems such listing or quotation to be the primary listing or quotation of the shares of the Company.
“Director”	a director of the Company and shall include an alternate director.
<u>“Financial Statements”</u>	<u>refers to the financial statements which are to be laid before a general meeting of the Company, made up to the end of the applicable financial year and including all documents and information as required by the Act and the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange.</u>
“head office”	such office of the Company as the Directors may from time to time determine to be the principal office of the Company.
<u>“law”</u>	<u>all laws, bye-laws, rules, regulations, orders and/or official directions for the time being in force applying to or affecting the Company whether in Bermuda, Singapore or elsewhere, including the Statutes and, for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, including the rules and/or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange and the SFA.</u>
“market day”	a day on which the Designated Stock Exchange is open for trading in securities.
“Member” or <u>“shareholder”</u>	a duly registered holder from time to time of the shares in the “shareholder” capital of the Company.
“month”	a calendar month.
“Notice”	written notice as further provided in these Bye-laws unless otherwise specifically stated.
“Office”	the registered office of the Company for the time being.
“paid up”	paid up or credited as paid up.
“Register”	the principal register of Members and where applicable, any branch register of Members to be kept pursuant to the provisions of the Act.
“Registration Office”	in respect of any class of share capital such place as the Board may from time to time determine to keep a branch register of Members <u>Register</u> in respect of that class of share capital and where (except in cases where the Board otherwise directs) the transfers or other documents of title for such class of share capital are to be lodged for

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

registration and are to be registered.

“relevant intermediary”

means:

- (a) a banking corporation licensed under the Banking Act (Chapter 19) of Singapore, or a wholly-owned subsidiary of such a banking corporation, whose business includes the provision of nominee services and who holds shares in that capacity; or
- (b) a person holding a capital markets services licence to provide custodial services for securities under the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore, and who holds shares in that capacity; or
- (c) the Central Provident Fund Board established by the Central Provident Fund Act (Chapter 36) of Singapore, in respect of shares purchased under the subsidiary legislation made under that act providing for the making of investments from the contributions and interest standing to the credit of members of the Central Provident Fund, if the Central Provident Fund Board holds those shares in the capacity of an intermediary pursuant to or in accordance with that subsidiary legislation.

“Seal”

common seal or any one or more duplicate seals of the Company (including a securities seal) for use in Bermuda or in any place outside Bermuda.

“Secretary”

any person, firm or corporation appointed by the Board to perform any of the duties of secretary of the Company and includes any assistant, deputy, temporary or acting secretary.

“Securities Account”

the securities account maintained by a person with the Depository.

“SFA”

the Securities and Futures Act (Chapter 289) of Singapore as may be amended, supplemented and/or modified from time to time.

“Statutes”

the Act and every other act of the Legislature of Bermuda for the time being in force applying to or affecting the Company, its memorandum of association and/or these Bye-laws.

“Treasury Shares”

a share of the Company that was or is treated as having been acquired and held by the Company and has been held continuously by the Company since it was so acquired and has not been cancelled.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

“year” a calendar year.

2. In these Bye-laws, unless there be something within the subject or context inconsistent with such construction:-

- (a) words importing the singular include the plural and *vice versa*;
- (b) words denoting the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter genders;
- (c) words importing persons include companies, associations and bodies of persons whether corporate or not;
- (d) the words:-
 - (i) “may” shall be construed as permissive;
 - (ii) "shall" or "will" shall be construed as imperative;
- (e) expressions referring to writing or its cognates shall be construed as including facsimile printing, lithography, photography, electronic mail and other modes of representing words, figures, symbols or other information in a visible form, whether in a physical document or electronic means;
- (f) references to any act, ordinance, statute or statutory provision shall be interpreted as relating to any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;
- (g) the expressions "Depositor", "Depository", "Depository Agent" and "Depository Register" shall have the meanings ascribed to them respectively in the SFA;
- ~~(g)~~(h) save as aforesaid words and expressions defined in the Statutes shall bear the same meanings in these Bye-laws;
- ~~(h)~~(i) a resolution shall be a special resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of votes cast by Members, being entitled so to do, voting in person or, in the case of Members being corporations, by their respective duly authorised representatives or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy;
- ~~(i)~~(j) a resolution shall be an ordinary resolution when it has been passed by a simple majority of votes cast by Members, being entitled so to do, voting in person or, in the case of Members being corporations, by their respective duly authorised representatives or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy;
- ~~(j)~~(k) a special resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an ordinary resolution is expressed to be required under any provision of these Bye-laws or the Statutes; and
- ~~(k)~~(l) references to a document being executed include references to it being executed under hand or under seal or by electronic signature or by any other method and references to a notice or document include a notice or document recorded or stored in any digital, electronic, electrical, magnetic or other retrievable form or medium and information in visible form whether having physical substance or not.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

SHARE CAPITAL

3. (1) The share capital of the Company at the date on which these Bye-laws come into effect shall be divided into shares of a par value of US\$~~0.05~~0.10 each.

(2) The Company may purchase its own shares for cancellation or acquire them as Treasury Shares in accordance with the Act on such terms as the Board shall think fit. Any power of the Company to purchase or otherwise acquire its own shares shall be exercisable by the Board in accordance with and subject to the Act, the Company's memorandum of association and, for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, the prior approval of the Members in general meeting for such purchase or acquisition. Such approval of the Members shall remain in force until (i) the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company following the passing of the resolution granting the said authority or (ii) the date by which such annual general meeting is required to be held or (iii) it is revoked or varied by ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting, whichever is the earliest, and may thereafter be renewed by the Members in general meeting. For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, the Company shall make an announcement to the Designated Stock Exchange of any purchase or acquisition by the Company of its own shares, in accordance with the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange in effect from time to time ~~on the market day following the day of such purchase or acquisition.~~

~~(3) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries shall give, whether directly or indirectly, whether by means of loan, guarantee, provision of security or otherwise, any financial assistance for the purpose of the acquisition or proposed acquisition by any person of any shares in the Company, but nothing in this Bye-law shall prohibit transactions permitted under the Act.~~

ALTERATION OF CAPITAL

4. ~~The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution in accordance with Section 45 of the Act in any manner and to the extent permitted by law (including the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange):-~~

- (a) ~~increase its capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amounts, as the resolution shall prescribe;~~
- (b) ~~consolidate and divide all or any of its capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;~~
- (c) ~~divide its shares into several classes and without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of existing shares attach thereto respectively any preferential, deferred, qualified or special rights, privileges, conditions or such restrictions which in the absence of any such determination by the Company in general meeting, as the Directors may determine provided always that where the Company issues shares which do not carry voting rights, the words "non-voting" shall appear in the designation of such shares and where the equity capital includes shares with different voting rights, the designation of each class of shares, other than those with the most favourable voting rights, must include the words "restricted voting" or "limited voting";~~

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

- (d) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the memorandum of association (subject, nevertheless, to the Act), and may by such resolution determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may have any such preferred rights or be subject to any such restrictions as compared with the other or others as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares;
- (e) change the currency denomination of its share capital; and
- ~~(f) make provision for the issue and allotment of shares which do not carry any voting rights; and~~
- ~~(g)~~(f) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken, or agreed to be taken, by any person, and diminish the amount of its capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

5. The Board may settle as it considers expedient any difficulty which arises in relation to any consolidation and division under the last preceding Bye-law and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing may issue certificates in respect of fractions of shares or arrange for the sale of the shares representing fractions and the distribution of the net proceeds of sale (after deduction of the expenses of such sale) in due proportion amongst the Members who would have been entitled to the fractions, and for this purpose the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares representing fractions to their purchaser or resolve that such net proceeds be paid to the Company for the Company's benefit. Such purchaser will not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor will his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

6. The Company may from time to time by special resolution, subject to any confirmation or consent required by law, reduce its authorised or issued share capital or any share premium account or other undistributable reserve in any manner permitted by law.

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

SHARE RIGHTS

8. (1) Subject to any special rights conferred on the holders of any shares or class of shares, any share in the Company (whether forming part of the present capital or not) may be issued with or have attached thereto such rights or restrictions whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise as the Company may by ordinary resolution determine or, if there has not been any such determination or so far as the same shall not make specific provision, as the Board may determine.

(2) All the rights attaching to a Treasury Share shall be suspended and shall not be exercisable by the Company while it holds such Treasury Share and, except where required by the Act, all Treasury Shares shall be excluded from the calculation of any percentage or fraction of the share capital or shares, of the Company.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

(3) The rights attaching to shares of a class other than ordinary shares shall be expressed in these Bye-laws.

9. (1) In the event of preference shares being issued the total number of issued preference shares shall not at any time exceed the total number of the issued ordinary shares and preference shareholders shall have the same rights as ordinary shareholders as regards receiving of notices, reports and ~~balance sheets~~ Financial Statements and attending general meetings of the Company, and preference shareholders shall also have the right to vote at any meeting convened for the purpose of reducing the capital or winding-up or sanctioning a sale of the undertaking or where the proposition to be submitted to the meeting directly affects their rights and privileges or when the dividend on the preference shares is more than six (6) months in arrear.

(2) Subject to Sections 42 and 43 of the Act, any preference shares may be issued or converted into shares that, at a determinable date or at the option of the Company or the holder if so authorised by its memorandum of association, are liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the Company before the issue or conversion may by ordinary resolution of the Members determine.

(3) The Company has power to issue further preference capital ranking equally with, or in priority to, preference shares already issued.

VARIATION OF RIGHTS

10. Whenever the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, subject to the provisions of the Statutes, preference capital other than redeemable preference capital may be repaid and the special rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of the class (but not otherwise) and may be so repaid, varied or abrogated either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up. To every such separate general meeting and all adjournments thereof all the provisions of these Bye-laws relating to general meetings of the Company and to the proceedings thereat shall *mutatis mutandis* apply, except that the necessary quorum (other than at an adjourned meeting) shall be two persons at least holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class and at any adjourned meeting of such holders, two holders present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by them) shall be a quorum and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll and that every such holder shall on a poll have one vote for every share of the class held by him, provided always that where the necessary majority for such a special resolution is not obtained at such general meeting, consent in writing if obtained from the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of the class concerned within two months of such general meeting shall be as valid and effectual as a special resolution carried at such general meeting. The foregoing provisions of this Bye-law shall apply to the variation or abrogation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class the special rights whereof are to be varied.

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

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

SHARES

12. (1) Subject to the Act and to the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange (if applicable), no shares may be issued by the Board without the prior approval of the Company in general meeting but subject thereto and to these Bye-laws and without prejudice to any special rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any shares or any class of shares, the unissued shares of the Company (whether forming part of the original or any increased capital) shall be at the disposal of the Board, which may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as the Board may in its absolute discretion determine but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount.

Neither the Company nor the Board shall be obliged, when making or granting any allotment of, offer of, option over or disposal of shares, to make, or make available, any such allotment, offer, option or shares to Members or others with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories being a territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, this would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable. Members affected as a result of the foregoing sentence shall not be, or be deemed to be, a separate class of members for any purpose whatsoever.

(2) Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Company in general meeting or except as permitted under the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange (if applicable), all new shares shall before issue be offered to such persons who as at the date of the offer are entitled to receive notices from the Company of general meetings in proportion, as far as the circumstances admit, to the amount of the existing shares to which they are entitled. The offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined. After the expiration of that time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the person to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Board may dispose of those shares in such manner as it thinks most beneficial to the Company. The Board may likewise so dispose of any new shares which (by reason of the ratio which the new shares bear to shares held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares) cannot, in the opinion of the Board, be conveniently offered under this Bye-law 12(2).

(3) Notwithstanding Bye-law 12(2) above but subject to the Statutes and the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange (if applicable), the Company in general meeting may by ordinary resolution grant to the Directors a general authority, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as may be specified in the said ordinary resolution (including but not limited to the aggregate number of Shares which may be issued and the duration of the general authority), to issue shares in the capital of the Company whether by way of rights, bonus or otherwise; and/or make or grant offers, agreements or options (collectively, "Instruments") that might or would require shares to be issued, including but not limited to the creation and issue of (as well as adjustments to) warrants, debentures or other instruments convertible into shares; Provided that unless otherwise specified in the ordinary resolution or required by any applicable rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange, such general authority will continue (notwithstanding the authority conferred by the said ordinary resolution may have ceased to be in force) in relation to the issue of shares pursuant to any Instrument made or granted by the Directors while the said ordinary resolution was in force.

(4) The Board may issue warrants conferring the right upon the holders thereof to subscribe for any class of shares or securities in the capital of the Company on such terms as it may from time to time determine, Provided that such issue must be specifically approved by the Company in general meeting if required by the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

(5) Subject to the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange (if applicable), the Company may issue its shares in fractional denominations and deal with such fractions to the same extent as its whole shares and shares in fractional denominations shall have in proportion to the respective fractions represented thereby all of the rights of whole shares including (but without limiting the generality of the foregoing) the right to vote, to receive dividends and distributions and to participate in a winding-up.

13. The Company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission and brokerage conferred or permitted by the Act. Subject to the Act, the commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one and partly in the other.

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

15. (1) Subject to the terms and conditions of any application for shares, the Board shall allot shares applied for within ten (10) market days of the closing date of any such application (or such other period as may be approved by the Designated Stock Exchange).

(2) Subject to the Act and these Bye-laws, the Board may at any time after the allotment of shares but before any person has been entered in the Register as the holder, recognise a renunciation thereof by the allottee in favour of some other person and may accord to any allottee of a share a right to effect such renunciation upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board considers fit to impose.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

16. Every share certificate shall be issued under the Seal or a facsimile thereof or bearing the signature (or a facsimile thereof) of a Director or the Secretary or a person expressly authorised to sign and shall specify the number and class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates, and the amount paid up thereon and may otherwise be in such form as the Directors may from time to time determine. No certificate shall be issued representing shares of more than one class. The Board may by resolution determine, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signature on any such certificates (or certificates in respect of other securities) need not be autographic but may be affixed to such certificates by some mechanical means or may be printed thereon or that such certificates need not be signed by any person.

17. (1) In the case of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate therefor and delivery of a certificate to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all such holders.

(2) Where a share stands in the names of two or more persons, the person first named in the Register shall as regards service of notices and, subject to the provisions of these Bye-laws, all or any other matters connected with the Company, except the transfer of the shares, be deemed the sole holder thereof.

(3) Where a share stands in the names of two or more persons, any request relating to cancellation or issue of share certificates may be made by any one of the registered joint holders.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

18. (1) Every person whose name is entered as a Member in the Register shall be entitled, without payment, to receive one certificate for all shares of any one class or several certificates each for one or more of such shares of such class upon payment for every certificate after the first of such fee as is provided in Bye-law 18(2).

(2) The fee payable in respect of share certificates referred to in this Bye-law and Bye-law 19 shall be an amount not exceeding two Singapore dollars (S\$2.00) per certificate or such other maximum amount as the Designated Stock Exchange may from time to time determine provided that the Board may at any time waive such fee or determine a lower amount for such fee.

19. (1) Upon every transfer of shares the certificate held by the transferor shall be given up to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be cancelled accordingly, and a new certificate shall be issued to the transferee in respect of the shares transferred to him.

(2) Where a Member transfers part only of the shares comprised in a certificate or where a Member requires the Company to cancel any certificate or certificates and issue new certificates for the purpose of subdividing his holding in a different manner the old certificate or certificates shall be cancelled and a new certificate or certificates for the balance of such shares issued in lieu thereof and such Member shall pay all or any part of the stamp duty payable (if any) on each share certificate prior to the delivery thereof which the Board in its absolute discretion may require and such fee as is provided in Bye-law 18(2).

20. Subject to the payment of all or any part of the stamp duty payable (if any) on each share certificate prior to the delivery thereof which the Board in its absolute discretion may require, every person whose name is entered as a Member in the Register shall be entitled to receive within ten (10) market days of the date of allotment (or such other period as may be approved by the Designated Stock Exchange) or within ten (10) market days after the date of lodgement of a registrable transfer (or such other period as may be approved by the Designated Stock Exchange) share certificates in reasonable denominations for the shares so allotted or transferred.

21. Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, if any share certificate shall be defaced, worn out, destroyed, lost or stolen, it may be renewed on such evidence being produced and a letter of indemnity (if required) being given by the shareholder, transferee, person entitled, purchaser, member firm or member company of the Designated Stock Exchange or on behalf of its or their client or clients as the Directors shall require, and (in case of defacement or wearing out) on delivery of the old certificate and in any case on payment of such sum not exceeding two Singapore dollars (S\$2.00) as the Directors may from time to time require together with the amount of the stamp duty payable (if any) on each share certificate. In the case of destruction, loss or theft, a shareholder or person entitled to whom such renewed certificate is given shall also bear the loss and pay to the Company all expenses incidental to the investigations by the Company of the evidence of such destruction or loss.

LIEN

22. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on all the shares not fully paid up registered in the name of a Member (whether solely or jointly with others). Such lien shall be restricted to unpaid calls and instalments upon the specific shares in respect of which such moneys are due and unpaid, and to such amounts as the Company may be called upon by law to pay in respect of the shares of the Member or deceased Member. The Company's lien on a share shall extend to all dividends or other moneys payable thereon or in respect thereof. The Board may at any time, generally or in any particular case, waive any lien that has arisen or declare any share exempt in whole or in part, from the provisions of this Bye-law.

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23. Subject to these Bye-laws, the Company may sell in such manner as the Board determines any share on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless some sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, or the liability or engagement in respect of which such lien exists is liable to be presently fulfilled or discharged nor until the expiration of fourteen (14) clear days after a notice in writing, stating and demanding payment of the sum presently payable, or specifying the liability or engagement and demanding fulfilment or discharge thereof and giving notice of the intention to sell in default, has been served on the registered holder for the time being of the share or the person entitled thereto by reason of his death or bankruptcy.

24. The net proceeds of the sale shall be received by the Company and applied in or towards payment or discharge of the debt or liability (including unpaid calls and accrued interest and expenses) in respect of which the lien exists, so far as the same is presently payable, and any residue shall be paid to the person entitled to the share at the time of the sale or to his executors, administrators or assignees or as he may direct. To give effect to any such sale the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares sold to the purchaser thereof. The purchaser shall be registered as the holder of the shares so transferred and he shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

25. Subject to these Bye-laws and to the terms of allotment, the Board may from time to time make calls upon the Members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium), and each Member shall (subject to being given at least fourteen (14) clear days' Notice specifying the time and place of payment) pay to the Company as required by such notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be extended, postponed or revoked in whole or in part as the Board determines but no Member shall be entitled to any such extension, postponement or revocation except as a matter of grace and favour.

26. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising the call was passed and may be made payable either in one lump sum or by instalments.

27. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls and instalments due in respect thereof or other moneys due in respect thereof.

28. If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at such rate (not exceeding twenty per cent. (20%) per annum) as the Board may determine, but the Board may in its absolute discretion waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

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

30. On the trial or hearing of any action or other proceedings for the recovery of any money due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the Member sued is entered in the Register as the holder, or one of the holders, of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, that the

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resolution making the call is duly recorded in the minute book, and that notice of such call was duly given to the Member sued, in pursuance of these Bye-laws; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call, nor any other matters whatsoever, but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of the debt.

31. Any amount payable in respect of a share upon allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date fixed for payment and if it is not paid the provisions of these Bye-laws shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

32. On the issue of shares the Board may differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

33. The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any Member willing to advance the same, and either in money or money's worth, all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid or instalments payable upon any shares held by him and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (if any) as the Board may decide. The Board may at any time repay the amount so advanced upon giving to such Member not less than one month's Notice of its intention in that behalf, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced. Such payment in advance shall not entitle the holder of such share or shares to participate in respect thereof in a dividend subsequently declared or in profits.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES

34. (1) If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the Board may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen (14) clear days' Notice:-

- (a) requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and which may still accrue up to the date of actual payment; and
- (b) stating that if the Notice is not complied with the shares on which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

(2) If the requirements of any such Notice are not complied with, any share in respect of which such Notice has been given may at any time thereafter, before payment of all calls and interest due in respect thereof has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect, and such forfeiture shall include all dividends and bonuses declared in respect of the forfeited share but not actually paid before the forfeiture.

35. When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before forfeiture the holder of the share. No forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such Notice.

36. The Board may accept the surrender of any share liable to be forfeited hereunder and, in such case, references in these Bye-laws to forfeiture will include surrender.

37. Until cancelled in accordance with the requirements of the Act, a forfeited share shall be the property of the Company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of to such person, upon such terms and in such manner as the Board determines, and at any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposition the forfeiture may be annulled by the Board on such terms as the Board determines.

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37A. If any shares are forfeited and sold, any residue after the satisfaction of the unpaid calls and any accrued interests and expenses shall be paid to the person whose shares have been forfeited, or his executors, administrators or assignees or as he directs.

38. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a Member in respect of the forfeited shares but nevertheless shall remain liable to pay the Company all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares, with (if the Directors shall in their discretion so require) interest thereon from the date of forfeiture until payment at such rate (not exceeding twenty per cent. (20%) per annum) as the Board determines. The Board may enforce payment thereof if it thinks fit, and without any deduction or allowance for the value of the forfeited shares, at the date of forfeiture, but his liability shall cease if and when the Company shall have received payment in full of all such moneys in respect of the shares. For the purposes of this Bye-law any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, is payable thereon at a fixed time which is subsequent to the date of forfeiture, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall notwithstanding that time has not yet arrived be deemed to be payable at the date of forfeiture, and the same shall become due and payable immediately upon the forfeiture, but interest thereon shall only be payable in respect of any period between the said fixed time and the date of actual payment.

39. A declaration by a Director or the Secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and such declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer by the Company if necessary) constitute a good title to the share, and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall be registered as the holder of the share and shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any), nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share. When any share shall have been forfeited, notice of the declaration shall be given to the Member in whose name it stood immediately prior to the forfeiture, and an entry of the forfeiture, with the date thereof, shall forthwith be made in the register, but no forfeiture shall be in any manner invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice or make any such entry.

40. Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid the Board may at any time, before any shares so forfeited shall have been sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, permit the shares forfeited to be bought back upon the terms of payment of all calls and interest due upon and expenses incurred in respect of the share, and upon such further terms (if any) as it thinks fit.

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

42. The provisions of these Bye-laws as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, as if the same had been payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS

43. (1) The Company shall keep in one or more books a Register and shall enter therein particulars required by the Act.

(2) Subject to the Act, the Company may keep an overseas or local or other branch register of Members resident in any place, and the Board may make and vary such regulations as it

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determines in respect of the keeping of any such register and maintaining a Registration Office in connection therewith.

44. The Register and branch register of Members, as the case may be, shall be open to inspection between 10.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon on every business day by members of the public without charge at the Office or such other place in Bermuda at which the Register is kept in accordance with the Act or, if appropriate, at the Registration Office or at the office of a share transfer agent of the Company. The Register including any overseas or local or other branch register of Members may, after notice has been given by advertisement in an appointed newspaper and in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange or by any electronic means as may be accepted by the Designated Stock Exchange, be closed at such times or for such periods not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in each year as the Board may determine and either generally or in respect of any class of shares.

RECORD DATES

45. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Bye-laws the Company or the Directors may fix any date as the record date for:-

- (a) determining the Members entitled to receive any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue and such record date may be on, or at any time not more than thirty (30) days before or after, any date on which such dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made; and
- (b) determining the Members entitled to receive notice of and to vote at any general meeting of the Company.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

46. Subject to these Bye-laws, any Member may transfer all or any of his shares by an instrument of transfer in the form acceptable to the Board provided always that the Company shall accept for registration an instrument of transfer in a form approved by the Designated Stock Exchange.

47. The instrument of transfer of any share shall be signed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee and be witnessed, provided always that an instrument of transfer in respect of which the transferee is the Depository shall be effective although not signed or witnessed by or on behalf of the Depository and provided further that when a corporation executes an instrument of transfer under seal, the affixation and attestation of the corporation's seal may be accepted as compliance with the requirements of this Bye-law. The Board may also resolve, either generally or in any particular case, upon request by either the transferor or transferee, to accept mechanically executed transfers. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register in respect thereof. Nothing in these Bye-laws shall preclude the Board from recognising a renunciation of the allotment or provisional allotment of any share by the allottee in favour of some other person.

48. (1) The Board may, in its absolute discretion and without giving any reason therefor, refuse to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) to a person of whom it does not approve, or any share issued under any share incentive scheme for employees upon which a restriction on transfer imposed thereby still subsists, and it may also, without prejudice to the foregoing generality, refuse to register a transfer of any share (not being a fully paid up share) on which the Company has a lien or, except in the case of a transfer to executors, administrators or

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trustees of the estate of a deceased Member, a transfer of any share to more than three (3) joint holders.

(2) No transfer shall be made to an infant or to a person of unsound mind or under other legal disability.

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

(4) Unless the Board otherwise agrees (which agreement may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board in its absolute discretion may from time to time determine, and which agreement the Board shall, without giving any reason therefor, be entitled in its absolute discretion to give or withhold), no shares upon the Register shall be transferred to any branch register nor shall shares on any branch register be transferred to the Register or any other branch register and all transfers and other documents of title shall be lodged for registration, and registered, in the case of any shares on a branch register, at the relevant Registration Office, and, in the case of any shares on the Register, at the Office or such other place in Bermuda at which the Register is kept in accordance with the Act.

(5) Save as provided in the Bye-laws, there shall be no restriction on the transfer of fully paid up shares (except where required by law or the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange).

(6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Bye-laws, for so long as the shares of the Company are listed or admitted for trading on the Designated Stock Exchange, shares may be transferred in accordance with the rules or regulations of such Designated Stock Exchange.

49. Without limiting the generality of the last preceding Bye-law, the Board may decline to recognise any instrument of transfer unless:-

- (a) a fee of such sum (not exceeding two Singapore dollars (S\$2.00) or such other maximum sum as the Designated Stock Exchange may determine to be payable) as the Board may from time to time require is paid to the Company in respect thereof;
- (b) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share;
- (c) the instrument of transfer is lodged at the Office or such other place in Bermuda at which the Register is kept in accordance with the Act or the Registration Office (as the case may be) accompanied by the relevant share certificate(s) and such other evidence as the Board may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer (and, if the instrument of transfer is executed by some other person on his behalf; the authority of that person so to do); and
- (d) if applicable, the instrument of transfer is duly and properly stamped.

50. If the Board refuses to register a transfer of any share, it shall, within one (1) month after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to each of the transferor and transferee notice of the refusal.

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51. The registration of transfers of shares or of any class of shares may, after notice has been given by advertisement in an appointed newspaper and in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in any year) as the Board may determine.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

52. In the case of the death of a Member, the survivor or survivors where the deceased Member was a joint holder, and the legal personal representatives of the deceased Member where the deceased Member was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to the deceased Member's interest in the shares. In the case of the death of a Depositor, Section 81SQ of the SFA shall apply, to the extent permitted by or is not otherwise contrary to the Statutes. Nothing herein shall release the estate of a deceased joint holder from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by such deceased Member with other persons. Subject to the provisions of the Act, for the purpose of this Bye-law, legal personal representative means the executor or administrator of a deceased Member or such other person as the Board may, in its absolute discretion, decide as being properly authorised to deal with the shares of a deceased Member. Where two or more persons are registered as joint holders of a share or shares, then in the event of the death of any joint holder or holders the remaining joint holder or holders shall be absolutely entitled to the said share or shares and the Company shall recognise no claim in respect of the estate of any joint holder except in the case of the last survivor of such joint holders.

53. Subject to Section 52 of the Act, any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a Member may, upon such evidence as to his title being produced as may be required by the Board, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof. If he elects to become the holder he shall notify the Company in writing either at the Registration Office or Office, as the case may be, to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute a transfer of the share in favour of that person. The provisions of these Bye-laws relating to the transfer and registration of transfers of shares shall apply to such notice or transfer as aforesaid as if the death or bankruptcy of the Member had not occurred and the notice or transfer were a transfer signed by such Member.

54. A person becoming entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a Member shall be entitled to the same dividends and other advantages to which he would be entitled if he were the registered holder of the share. However, the Board may, if it thinks fit, withhold the payment of any dividend payable or other advantages in respect of such share until such person shall become the registered holder of the share or shall have effectually transferred such share, but, subject to the requirements of Bye-law 74(2) being met, such a person may vote at meetings.

GENERAL MEETINGS

55. For so long as the shares of the Company are listed or admitted for trading on a Designated Stock Exchange, a An annual general meeting of the Company shall be held in each year other than the year in which its statutory meeting is convened at such time (within ~~a period of not more than fifteen (15) months after the holding of the last preceding annual general meeting unless a longer period~~ such period that would not infringe the Act and/or the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange, if any) and place as may be determined by the Board. In addition, for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, the interval between the close of the Company's financial year and the date of the Company's annual general meeting shall not exceed four (4) months or such other period as may be prescribed or permitted by the Designated

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Stock Exchange. Where the shares of the Company are no longer listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, the Company need not hold any annual general meeting if the holding of annual general meetings is dispensed with in accordance with the Act.

56. Each general meeting, other than an annual general meeting, shall be called a special general meeting. General meetings may be held in any part of the world as may be determined by the Board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for so long as the shares of the Company are listed or admitted for trading on a Designated Stock Exchange, all general meetings shall be held in Singapore, unless prohibited by law.

57. The Board may whenever it thinks fit call special general meetings, and, subject to the Act, Members holding at the date of deposit of the requisition not less than one-tenth of the paid up capital of the Company carrying the right of voting at general meetings of the Company shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the Secretary of the Company, to require a special general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition; and such meeting shall be held within two (2) months after the deposit of such requisition. If within twenty-one (21) days of such deposit the Board fails to proceed to convene such meeting the requisitionists themselves may do so in accordance with the provisions of Section 74(3) of the Act.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

58. (1) At least fourteen (14) days' Notice of a general meeting shall be given to each Member entitled to attend and vote thereat. A general meeting at which the passing of a special resolution is to be considered shall be called by not less than twenty-one (21) days' Notice. A general meeting, whether or not a special resolution will be considered at such meeting, may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:-

- (a) in the case of a meeting called as an annual general meeting, by all the Members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the Members having the right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent. (95%) in nominal value of the issued shares giving that right.

(2) For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, at least fourteen (14) days' notice of any general meeting shall be given by advertisement in ~~an English daily newspaper in circulation in Singapore~~ the daily press and in writing to the Designated Stock Exchange.

(3) The period of notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and exclusive of the day on which the meeting is to be held, and the Notice shall specify the day, time and place of the meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of the business. Any Notice of a general meeting to consider special business shall be accompanied by a statement regarding the effect of any proposed resolution on the Company in respect of such special business. The Notice convening an annual general meeting shall specify the meeting as such. Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all Members other than to such Members as, under the provisions of these Bye-laws or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notices from the Company, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy or winding-up of a Member and to each of the Directors and the Auditors.

(4) The Secretary may postpone any general meeting called in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-laws (other than a meeting requisitioned under these Bye-laws) provided that

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notice of postponement is given to each Member before the time for such meeting. Fresh notice of the date, time and place for the postponed meeting shall be given to each Member in accordance with the provisions of these Bye-laws.

59. The accidental omission to give Notice of a meeting or (in cases where instruments of proxy are sent out with the Notice) to send such instrument of proxy to, or the non-receipt of such Notice or such instrument of proxy by, any person entitled to receive such Notice shall not invalidate any resolution passed or the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

60. (1) Members may participate in any general meeting by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

(2) All business shall be deemed special that is transacted at a special general meeting, and also all business that is transacted at an annual general meeting, with the exception of declaring a dividend, the reading, considering and adopting of the Financial Statements~~accounts and balance sheet~~ and the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other documents required to be annexed to ~~the balance sheet~~thereto, the election of Directors and appointment of Auditors and other officers in the place of those retiring, the fixing of the remuneration of the Auditors, and the voting of remuneration or extra remuneration to the Directors.

(3) No business, other than the appointment of a chairman of a meeting, shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of Members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business. Except as herein otherwise provided, two (2) Members present in person shall form a quorum, provided that if the Company shall at any time have only one Member, one Member present in person or by proxy, or being a corporation by its ~~representative~~ duly authorized representative, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any general meeting of the Company held during such time. For the purposes of this Bye-law, "Member" includes a person attending as a proxy or as a duly authorized representative of a corporation (including the Depository) which is a Member.

61. If within thirty (30) minutes (or such longer time not exceeding one hour as the chairman of the meeting may determine to wait) after the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened on the requisition of Members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such time and place as the Board may determine. If at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for holding the meeting, the meeting shall be dissolved.

62. The chairman (if there be one) of the Board, and if not the president (if there be one) of the Company, shall preside as chairman at every general meeting. If at any meeting the chairman or the president, as the case may be, is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, or if neither of them is willing to act as chairman, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to act, or if one Director only is present he shall preside as chairman if willing to act. If no Director is present, or if each of the Directors present declines to take the chair, or if the chairman chosen shall retire from the chair, the Members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote shall elect one of their number to be chairman.

63. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place as the

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meeting shall determine, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might lawfully have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen (14) days or more, at least seven (7) clear days' Notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting but it shall not be necessary to specify in such notice the nature of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Save as aforesaid, it shall be unnecessary to give notice of an adjournment.

64. If an amendment is proposed to any resolution under consideration but is in good faith ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting, the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling. In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution, no amendment thereto (other than a mere clerical amendment to correct a patent error) may in any event be considered or voted upon.

VOTING

65. (1) If required by the rules or regulations of any Designated Stock Exchange, all resolutions at general meetings shall be voted by poll (unless such requirement is waived by such Designated Stock Exchange).

(2) Subject to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any shares by or in accordance with these Bye-laws, at any general meeting, every Member present in person (or being a corporation, is present by a representative duly authorised under Section 78 of the Act), or by proxy shall:

- (i) ~~on a show of hands, every Member present in person (or being a corporation, is present by a representative duly authorised under Section 78 of the Act), or by proxy shall have one vote, provided that:~~
 - (a) in the case of a Member who is not a relevant intermediary and who is represented by two proxies, only one of the two proxies as determined by that Member, or failing such determination, by the chairman of the meeting (or by a person authorised by him) in his sole discretion shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands and the chairman of the meeting shall determine which proxy shall be entitled to vote where a Member (other than the Depository) is represented by two proxies, and
 - (b) in the case of a Member who is a relevant intermediary and who is represented by two or more proxies, each proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands; and
- (ii) ~~on a poll, every Member present in person or by proxy or, in the case of a Member being a corporation, by its duly authorised representative shall have one vote for every fully paid share of which he is the holder or which he represents, and in respect of which all calls due to the Company have been paid, but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments is treated for the foregoing purposes as paid up on the share.~~

In the event that a Member participates in a general meeting by telephone or electronic means or other communication facilities, the chairman of the meeting shall direct the manner in which such Member may cast his vote on a show of hands or by poll, as the case may be.

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Subject to Bye-law 65(1), a resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) a poll is demanded:-

- (a) by the chairman of such meeting; or
- (b) by at least three Members present in person (or in the case of a Member being a corporation by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) by a Member or Members present in person (or in the case of a Member being a corporation by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all Members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) by a Member or Members present in person (or in the case of a Member being a corporation by its duly authorised representative) or by proxy and holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all shares conferring that right; or
- (e) where the Depository is a Member, by at least three proxies representing the Depository.

A demand by a person as proxy for a Member or in the case of a Member being a corporation by its duly authorised representative shall be deemed to be the same as a demand by a Member.

66. Unless a poll is required by the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange (if applicable) or duly demanded and the demand is not withdrawn, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or not carried by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect made in the minute book of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution.

67. ~~If a poll is duly demanded~~ Where a poll is taken, the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was ~~demande~~taken.

68. A poll ~~demande~~ on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken forthwith. A poll ~~demande~~ on any other question shall be taken in such manner (including but not limited to the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and either forthwith or at such time (being not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the demand) and place as the chairman directs. It shall not be necessary (unless the chairman otherwise directs) for notice to be given of a poll not taken immediately.

69. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting or the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll has been demanded, and, with the consent of the chairman, it may be withdrawn at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier.

70. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

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

72. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of such meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

73. Where there are joint holders of any share any one of such joint holder may vote, either in person or by proxy, in respect of such share as if he were solely entitled thereto, but if more than one of such joint holders be present at any meeting the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register in respect of the joint holding. Several executors or administrators of a deceased Member in whose name any share stands shall for the purposes of this Bye-law be deemed joint holders thereof.

74. (1) A Member who is a patient for any purpose relating to mental health or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction for the protection or management of the affairs of persons incapable of managing their own affairs may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, committee, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a receiver, committee or curator bonis appointed by such court, and such receiver, committee, curator bonis or other person may vote on a poll by proxy, and may otherwise act and be treated as if he were the registered holder of such shares for the purposes of general meetings, provided that such evidence as the Board may require of the authority of the person claiming to vote shall have been deposited at the Office, head office or Registration Office, as appropriate, not less than ~~forty-eight (48)~~ seventy-two (72) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting, or adjourned meeting or poll, as the case may be.

(2) Any person entitled under Bye-law 53 to be registered as the holder of any shares may vote at any general meeting in respect thereof in the same manner as if he were the registered holder of such shares, provided that seventy-two (72)~~forty-eight (48)~~ hours at least before the time of the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting, as the case may be, at which he proposes to vote, he shall satisfy the Board of his entitlement to such shares, or the Board shall have previously admitted his right to vote at such meeting in respect thereof.

75. No Member shall, unless the Board otherwise determines, be entitled to attend and vote and to be reckoned in a quorum at any general meeting unless he is duly registered and all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.

76. If:-

- (a) any objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter; or
- (b) any votes have been counted which ought not to have been counted or which might have been rejected; or
- (c) any votes are not counted which ought to have been counted;

the objection or error shall not vitiate the decision of the meeting or adjourned meeting on any resolution unless the same is raised or pointed out at the meeting or, as the case may be, the adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the same may have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters shall be final and conclusive.

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PROXIES

77. (1) To the extent permitted by law:
- (a) Any a Member entitled to attend, speak and vote at a meeting of the Company who is the holder of two or more shares and who is not a relevant intermediary shall be entitled to may appoint not more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote instead of him at the same general meeting. Where such Member's form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy; and
- (b) a Member entitled to attend, speak and vote at a meeting of the Company who is the holder of two or more shares and who is a relevant intermediary may appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same general meeting. Where such Member's form of proxy appoints more than one proxy, the number and class of shares concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy, provided that if the Member is the Depository:-
- (1A) In any case where the Member concerned is the Depository:-
- (a) the Depository may appoint more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same general meeting and each proxy shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the Depository as the Depository could exercise, including, notwithstanding Bye-law 65, the right to vote individually on a show of hands;
- (b) unless the Depository specifies otherwise in a written notice to the Company, the Depository shall be deemed to have appointed as the Depository's proxies to vote on behalf of the Depository at a general meeting of the Company each of the Depositors who are individuals and whose names are shown in the records of the Depository as at a time not earlier than ~~forty-eight (48)~~seventy-two (72) hours prior to the time of the relevant general meeting supplied by the Depository to the Company and notwithstanding any other provisions in these Bye-laws, the appointment of proxies by virtue of this Bye-law 77(1A4)(b) shall not require an instrument of proxy or the lodgment of any instrument of proxy;
- (c) the Company shall accept as valid in all respects the form of instrument of proxy approved by the Depository (the "CDP Proxy Form") for use at the date relevant to the general meeting in question naming a Depositor whose name is shown in the records of the Depository as at a time not earlier than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the time of the relevant general meeting supplied by the Depository to the Company (the "Nominating Depositor") and permitting that Nominating Depositor to nominate a person or persons other than himself as the proxy or proxies appointed by the Depository. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Bye-laws and to the extent permitted by law (including the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange), a Nominating Depositor:
- (i) who is not a relevant intermediary may nominate not more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote instead of him at the same general meeting. Where such Nominating Depositor's form of proxy nominates more than one proxy, the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy; and

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(ii) who is a relevant intermediary may nominate more than two proxies to attend, speak and vote at the same general meeting. Where such Nominating Depositor's form of proxy nominates more than one proxy, the number and class of shares concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the form of proxy.

The Company shall, in determining rights to vote and other matters in respect of a completed CDP Proxy Form submitted to it, have regard to the instructions given by and the notes (if any) set out in the CDP Proxy Form. The submission of any CDP Proxy Form shall not affect the operation of Bye-law 77(1A4)(b) and shall not preclude a Depositor appointed as a proxy by virtue of Bye-law 77(1A4)(b) from attending and voting at the relevant meeting but in the event of attendance by such Depositor the CDP Proxy Form submitted bearing his name as the Nominating Depositor shall be deemed to be revoked;

(d) the Company shall reject any CDP Proxy Form of a Nominating Depositor if his name is not shown in the records of the Depository as at a time not earlier than ~~forty-eight (48)~~ seventy-two (72) hours prior to the time of the relevant general meeting supplied by the Depository to the Company; and

(e) on a poll the maximum number of votes which a Depositor, or proxies appointed pursuant to a CDP Proxy Form in respect of that Depositor, is able to cast shall be the number of shares credited to the Securities Account of that Depositor as shown in the records of the Depository as at a time not earlier than ~~forty-eight (48)~~ seventy-two (72) hours prior to the time of the relevant general meeting supplied by the Depository to the Company, whether that number is greater or smaller than the number specified in any CDP Proxy Form or instrument of proxy executed by or on behalf of the Depository.

(2) In any case where an instrument of proxy appoints more than one proxy (including the case when a CDP Proxy Form is used), the proportion of the shareholding concerned to be represented by each proxy shall be specified in the instrument of proxy.

(3) A proxy need not be a Member. In addition, subject to Bye-law 77(1), a proxy or proxies representing either a Member who is an individual or a Member which is a corporation shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the Member which he or they represent as such Member could exercise, including, notwithstanding Bye-law 65, the right to vote individually on a show of hands. On a poll, a proxy need not use all the votes he is entitled to cast or cast all such votes in the same way.

78. (1) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual or common form (including any form approved from time to time by the Depository) or in such other form as the Board may approve (provided that this shall not preclude the use of the two-way form) and:

(a) in the case of an individual shall be:

(i) signed under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing if the instrument is delivered personally or sent by post; or,

(ii) if the instrument is permitted by law to be submitted and is submitted by electronic means, such instrument shall be authorised by that individual

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through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors; and

(b) if the appointor is in the case of a corporation (other than the Depository), shall be:-

(i) either given under its seal or under the hand of a signed on its behalf by a duly authorised officer, attorney or agent or other person authorised to sign the same if the instrument is delivered personally or sent by post; or,

(ii) if the instrument is permitted by law to be submitted and is submitted by electronic means, such instrument shall be authorised by that corporation through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors; and

(c) in the case of the Depository, such instrument shall be signed by its duly authorised officer by some method or system of mechanical signature as the Depository may deem appropriate, and if the instrument is permitted by law to be submitted and is submitted by electronic means, such instrument shall be authorised by the Depository through such method and in such manner as may be approved by the Directors.

The Directors may, for the purposes of this Bye-law and to the extent permitted by law, designate procedures for authenticating any such instrument, and any such instrument not so authenticated by use of such procedures shall be deemed not to have been received by the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the case of an instrument of proxy purporting to be signed on behalf of a corporation by an officer thereof it shall be assumed, unless the contrary appears, that such officer was duly authorised to sign such instrument of proxy on behalf of the corporation without further evidence of the fact.

(2) To the extent permitted by law, the Directors may, in their absolute discretion:

(a) approve the method and manner for an instrument appointing a proxy to be authorised; and

(b) designate the procedure for authenticating an instrument appointing a proxy,

as contemplated in Bye-laws 78(1)(a)(ii) and 78(1)(b)(ii) for application to such Members or Depositors, or class of Members or Depositors, as they may determine. Where the Directors do not so approve and designate in relation to a Member or Depositor (whether of a class or otherwise), Bye-law 78(1)(a)(i) and/or (as the case may be) Bye-law 78(1)(b)(i) shall apply.

79. (1) The instrument appointing a proxy and (if required by the Board) the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed on behalf of the appointor (which shall, for this purpose, include a Depositor), or a certified copy of such power or authority, shall be:

(a) if sent personally or by post, delivered to such place or one of such places (if any) as may be specified for that purpose in or by way of note to or in any document accompanying the notice convening the meeting (or, if no place is so specified, at the Registration Office or the Office, as may be appropriate); or

(b) if submitted by electronic means, must be received through such means as may be specified for that purpose in or by way of note to or in any document accompanying the notice convening the general meeting.

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and in either case not less than ~~forty-eight (48)~~ seventy-two (72) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll taken subsequently to the date of a meeting or adjourned meeting, not less than ~~twenty-four (24)~~ seventy-two (72) hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve (12) months from the date named in it as the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in cases where the meeting was originally held within twelve (12) months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a Member from attending and voting in person at the meeting convened and in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.

(2) The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, and in relation to such Members or Depositors, or class of Members or Depositors, as they may determine, specify the means through which instruments appointing a proxy may be submitted by electronic means, as contemplated in Bye-law 79(1)(b). Where the Directors do not so specify in relation to a Member or Depositor (whether of a class or otherwise), Bye-law 79(1)(a) shall apply.

80. ~~Instruments of proxy shall be in any usual or common form (including any form approved from time to time by the Depository) or in such other form as the Board may approve (provided that this shall not preclude the use of the two-way form) and t~~The Board may, if it thinks fit, send out with the notice of any meeting forms of instrument of proxy for use at the meeting. The instrument of proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The instrument of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

81. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal, or revocation of the instrument of proxy or of the authority under which it was executed, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity or revocation shall have been received by the Company at the Office or the Registration Office (or such other place as may be specified for the delivery of instruments of proxy in the notice convening the meeting or other document sent therewith) two (2) hours at least before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting, or the taking of the poll, at which the instrument of proxy is used.

82. Anything which under these Bye-laws a Member may do by proxy he may likewise do by his duly appointed attorney and the provisions of these Bye-laws relating to proxies and instruments appointing proxies shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to any such attorney and the instrument under which such attorney is appointed.

CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES

83. (1) Any corporation which is a Member may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of Members. The person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of such corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member and such corporation shall for the purposes of these Bye-laws be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present thereat.

(2) Where a Member is the Depository (or its nominee, in each case, being a corporation), it may authorise such persons as it thinks fit to act as its representatives at any meeting

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of the Company or at any meeting of any class of Members provided that the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such representative is so authorised. Each person so authorised under the provisions of this Bye-law shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers as if such person was the registered holder of the shares of the Company held by the Depository (or its nominee) in respect of the number and class of shares specified in the relevant authorisation including the right to vote individually.

(3) Any reference in these Bye-laws to a duly authorised representative of a Member being a corporation shall mean a representative authorised under the provisions of this Bye-law.

WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS OF MEMBERS

84. (1) Subject to these Bye-laws, anything which may be done by resolution of the Company in general meeting or by resolution of a meeting of any class of the Members may, without a meeting be done by written resolution in accordance with this Bye-law.

_____ (2) Notice of a written resolution shall be given, and a copy of the resolution shall be circulated to all Members who would be entitled to attend a meeting and vote thereon. The accidental omission to give notice to, or the non-receipt of a notice by, any Member does not invalidate the passing of a resolution. A resolution in writing signed (in such manner as to indicate, expressly or impliedly, unconditional approval) by or on behalf of Members who at the date that the notice is given represent such majority of votes as would be required if the resolution was voted on at a meeting of Members at which all Members entitled to attend and vote thereat were present and voting, shall, for the purposes of these Bye-laws, be treated as a resolution duly passed at a general meeting of the Company and, where relevant, as a special resolution so passed. For the purposes of this Bye-law, the effective date of the resolution is the date when the resolution is signed by, or in the case of a Member that is a corporation whether or not a company within the meaning of the Act, on behalf of, the last Member whose signature results in the necessary voting majority being achieved and any reference in any Bye-law to the date of passing of a resolution is, in relation to a resolution made in accordance with this Bye-law, a reference to such date. Where the resolution states a date as being the date of his signature thereof by any Member the statement shall be prima facie evidence that it was signed by him on that date. Such a resolution may consist of several documents in the like form, each signed by one or more relevant Members.

(3) Notwithstanding any provisions contained in these Bye-laws, a resolution in writing shall not be passed for the purpose of removing a Director before the expiration of his term of office under Bye-law 85(4) or for the purposes set out in Bye-law 151(3) relating to the removal and appointment of the Auditor.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

85. (1) The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution, determine the maximum number of ~~d~~Directors and increase or reduce the number of Directors but so that the number of Directors shall ~~never be less than two (2)~~ be at least one (1). For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, aAll Directors shall be natural persons. The Directors shall be elected or appointed in the first place at the statutory meeting of Members and thereafter the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person to be a Director either as an additional Director or to fill a casual vacancy.

(2) The Board shall have the power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person as a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or, where a maximum number of Directors has

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been determined by the Members and the Members have authorised the Board to appoint additional Directors, as an additional Director.

(3) Neither a Director nor an alternate Director shall be required to hold any shares of the Company by way of qualification and a Director or alternate Director (as the case may be) who is not a Member shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company and of all classes of shares of the Company.

(4) Subject to any provision to the contrary in these Bye-laws the Members may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these Bye-laws, by ordinary resolution remove a Director at any time before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Bye-laws or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim for damages under any such agreement) provided that the Notice of any such meeting convened for the purpose of removing a Director shall contain a statement of the intention so to do and be served on such Director fourteen (14) days before the meeting and at such meeting such Director shall be entitled to be heard on the motion for his removal.

(5) A vacancy on the Board created by the removal of a Director under the provisions of ~~subparagraph~~ Bye-law 85(4) above may be filled by the election or appointment by the Members at the meeting at which such Director is removed or, in the absence of such election or appointment, such general meeting may authorise the Board to appoint a Director to fill any vacancy in the number left unfilled.

(6) For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, a Any Director appointed by the Board shall retire at the next annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election at that meeting. Where the shares of the Company are no longer listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, the Board need not retire at the next annual general meeting of the Company if the holding of annual general meetings is dispensed with in accordance with the Act.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provisions in these Bye-laws and for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, a Director shall resign or retire from the Board if so required by the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange.

RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

86. (1) Each Director shall retire at least once every three (3) years.

(2) A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.

(3) The Company at the meeting at which a Director retires under any provision of these Bye-laws may by ordinary resolution fill the office being vacated by electing thereto the retiring Director or some other person eligible for appointment. In default the retiring Director shall be deemed to have been re-elected except in any of the following cases:-

(a) where at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such office or a resolution for the re-election of such Director is put to the meeting and lost; or

(b) where such Director has given notice in writing to the Company that he is unwilling to be re-elected; or

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(c) where such Director is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds.

The retirement shall not have effect until the conclusion of the meeting except where a resolution is passed to elect some other person in the place of the retiring Director or a resolution for his re-election is put to the meeting and lost and accordingly a retiring Director who is re-elected or deemed to have been re-elected will continue in office without a break.

87. A person who is not a retiring Director shall be eligible for election to office of Director at any general meeting if a Member intending to propose him has, at least eleven (11) clear days before the meeting, left at the Office a Notice duly signed by the nominee, giving his consent to the nomination and signifying his candidature for the office, or the intention of such Member to propose him. In the case of a person recommended by the Directors for election, nine (9) clear days' Notice only shall be necessary. Notice of each and every candidature for election to the Board shall be served on the Members at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which the election is to take place.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

88. The office of a Director shall be vacated if the Director:-

(1) resigns his office by notice in writing delivered to the Company at the Office or tendered at a meeting of the Board;

(2) becomes of unsound mind or dies;

(3) without special leave of absence from the Board, is absent from meetings of the Board for six (6) consecutive months, and his alternate Director, if any, shall not during such period have attended in his stead and the Board resolves that his office be vacated; or

(4) becomes bankrupt or has a receiving order made against him or suspends payment or compounds with his creditors;

(5) is prohibited by law from being a Director; or

(6) ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Statutes or is removed from office pursuant to these Bye-laws.

88A. For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, where a Director is disqualified from acting as a director in any jurisdiction for reasons other than on technical grounds, he must immediately resign from the Board.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

89. (1) The Board may from time to time appoint any one or more of its body to be a managing director or a person holding an equivalent position, joint managing director or deputy managing director or to hold any other employment or executive office with the Company for such period (subject to their continuance as Directors) and upon such terms as the Board may determine and the Board may revoke or terminate any of such appointments. Any such revocation or termination as aforesaid shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages that such Director may have against the Company or the Company may have against such Director. A Director appointed to an office under this Bye-law shall be subject to the same provisions as to removal as the other Directors of the Company, and he shall (subject to the provisions of any contract between him and the Company) ipso

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facto and immediately cease to hold such office if he shall cease to hold the office of Director for any cause. Where the appointment is for a fixed term, such term shall not exceed five (5) years.

(2) A managing director or a person holding an equivalent position shall at all times be subject to the control of the Board but subject thereto the Board may from time to time entrust to and confer upon a managing director for the time being such of the powers exercisable under these Bye-laws by the Board as they may think fit and may confer such powers for such time and to be exercised on such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think expedient and they may confer such powers either collaterally with or to the exclusion of and in substitution for all or any of the powers of the Board in that behalf and may from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

90. Notwithstanding Bye-laws 95, 96, 97 and 98, an executive director appointed to an office under Bye-law 89 hereof shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise or by all or any of those modes) and such other benefits (including pension and/or gratuity and/or other benefits on retirement) and allowances as the Board may from time to time determine, and either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a Director, but he shall not in any circumstances be remunerated by a commission on or a percentage of turnover.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

91. Any Director may at any time by Notice delivered to the Office or head office or at a meeting of the Directors appoint any person (other than another Director) to be his alternate Director. Such appointment, unless previously approved by a majority of the Board, shall have effect only upon and subject to being so approved. Any person so appointed shall have all the rights and powers of the Director or Directors for whom such person is appointed in the alternative provided that such person shall not be counted more than once in determining whether or not a quorum is present. An alternate Director may be removed at any time by the person who appointed him or by the Board and, subject thereto, the office of alternate Director shall continue until the Director for whom such alternate Director was appointed ceases for any reason to be a Director. Any appointment or removal of an alternate Director may be effected by Notice signed by the appointor and delivered to the Office or head office or tendered at a meeting of the Board. An alternate Director may not act as alternate to more than one Director. An alternate Director shall be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the Board or of committees of the Board to the same extent as the Director appointing him and shall be entitled to such extent to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a Director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these Bye-laws shall apply as if he were a Director.

92. An alternate Director shall only be a Director for the purposes of the Act and shall only be subject to the provisions of the Act insofar as they relate to the duties and obligations of a Director when performing the functions of the Director for whom he is appointed in the alternative and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the Director appointing him. An alternate Director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements or transactions and to be repaid expenses and to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent *mutatis mutandis* as if he were a Director but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any fee in his capacity as an alternate Director except only such part, if any, of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by Notice to the Company from time to time direct.

93. If the appointor of an alternate Director is for the time being absent from his usual place of residence or otherwise not available or unable to act, the signature of an alternate Director to any

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resolution in writing of the Board or a committee of the Board of which his appointor is a member shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as the signature of his appointor.

94. An alternate Director shall ipso facto cease to be an alternate Director if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a Director, however, such alternate Director or any other person may be re-appointed by the Directors to serve as an alternate Director PROVIDED always that, if at any meeting any Director retires but is re-elected at the same meeting, any appointment of such alternate Director pursuant to these Bye-laws which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force as though he had not retired.

DIRECTORS' FEES AND EXPENSES

95. The ordinary remuneration of the Directors shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting, shall not be increased except pursuant to an ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting where notice of the proposed increase shall have been given in the notice convening the general meeting, and shall (unless otherwise directed by the resolution by which it is voted) be divided amongst the Board in such proportions and in such manner as the Board may agree or, failing agreement, equally, except that any Director who shall hold office for part only of the period in respect of which such remuneration is payable shall be entitled only to rank in such division for a proportion of remuneration related to the period during which he has held office. Such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

96. Each Director shall be entitled to be repaid or prepaid all travelling, hotel and incidental expenses reasonably incurred or expected to be incurred by him in attending meetings of the Board or committees of the Board or general meetings or separate meetings of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of his duties as a Director.

97. (1) Any Director who, by request, goes or resides abroad for any purpose of the Company or who performs services which in the opinion of the Board go beyond the ordinary duties of a Director may be paid such extra remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine and such extra remuneration shall be in addition to or in substitution for any ordinary remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Bye-law.

(2) The remuneration (including any remuneration under Bye-law 97(1) above) in the case of a Director other than an executive Director shall be payable by a fixed sum and shall not at any time be by commission on or percentage of the profits or turnover, and no director whether an executive Director or otherwise shall be remunerated by a commission on or percentage of turnover.

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

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

99. A Director may:-

- (a) hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and, subject to the relevant provisions of the Act, upon such terms as the Board may determine. Any remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or

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otherwise) paid to any Director in respect of any such other office or place of profit shall be in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other Bye-law; and/or

- (b) act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as Auditor) and he or his firm may be remunerated for professional services as if he were not a Director; and/or
- (c) continue to be or become a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of any other company promoted by the Company or in which the Company may be interested as a vendor, shareholder or otherwise and (unless otherwise agreed) no such Director shall be accountable for any remuneration, profits or other benefits received by him as a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer or member of or from his interests in any such other company. Subject as otherwise provided by these Bye-laws the Directors may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting powers conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the Company, or exercisable by them as directors of such other company in such manner in all respects as they think fit (including the exercise thereof in favour of any resolution appointing themselves or any of them directors, managing directors, joint managing directors, deputy managing directors, executive directors, managers or other officers of such company) or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officers of such other company and any Director may vote in favour of the exercise of such voting rights in manner aforesaid notwithstanding that he may be, or about to be, appointed a director, managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, executive director, manager or other officer of such a company, and that as such he is or may become interested in the exercise of such voting rights in manner aforesaid.

100. Subject to the Act and to these Bye-laws, no Director or proposed or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner whatever, nor shall any such contract or any other contract or arrangement in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company or the Members for any remuneration, profit or other benefits realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established provided that such Director shall disclose the nature of his interest in any contract or arrangement in which he is interested in accordance with Bye-law 101 herein.

101. A Director who to his knowledge is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the Board at which the question of entering into the contract or arrangement is first considered, if he knows his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the Board after he knows that he is or has become so interested. For the purposes of this Bye-law, a general Notice to the Board by a Director to the effect that:-

- (a) he is a member or officer of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may after the date of the Notice be made with that company or firm; or

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- (b) he is to be regarded as interested in any contract or arrangement which may after the date of the Notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him;

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

102. (1) A Director shall not vote on any resolution of the Board in respect of any contract or arrangement or proposed contract or arrangement in which he has directly or indirectly a personal material interest. Matters in which he shall not be considered to have a personal material interest shall include the following :-

- (a) any contract or arrangement for the giving to such Director any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or obligations incurred or undertaken by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
- (b) any contract or arrangement for the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director has himself assumed responsibility in whole or in part whether alone or jointly under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (c) any contract or arrangement in which he is interested in the same manner as other holders of shares or debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries by virtue only of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the Company;
- (d) any contract or arrangement concerning any other company in which he is interested only, whether directly or indirectly, as an officer or executive or a shareholder other than a company in which the Director together with any of his associates (as defined by the rules or regulations, where applicable, of the Designated Stock Exchange) is beneficially interested in (other than through his interest (if any) in the Company) five (5) per cent or more of the issued shares or of the voting rights of any class of shares of such company (or any third company through which his interest is derived); or
- (e) any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a share option scheme, a pension fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme or other arrangement which relates both to directors and employees of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any Director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to which such scheme or fund relates.

(2) A company shall be deemed to be a company in which a Director owns five per cent. (5%) or more if and so long as (but only if and so long as) he and his associates (as defined by the rules or regulations, where applicable, of the Designated Stock Exchange), (either directly or indirectly) are the holders of or beneficially interested in (other than through his interest (if any) in the Company) five per cent. (5%) or more of any class of the equity share capital of such company or of the voting rights available to members of such company (or of any third company through which his interest is derived). For the purpose of this paragraph there shall be disregarded any shares held by a Director as bare or custodian trustee and in which he has no beneficial interest, any shares comprised in a trust in which the Director's interest is in reversion or remainder if and so long as some other person is

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entitled to receive the income thereof, and any shares comprised in an authorised unit trust scheme in which the Director is interested only as a unit holder.

(3) Where a company in which a Director together with his associates (as defined by the rules or regulations, where applicable, of the Designated Stock Exchange) holds five per cent. (5%) or more is materially interested in a contract or transaction, then that Director shall also be deemed materially interested in such contract or transaction.

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

GENERAL POWERS OF THE DIRECTORS

103. (1) The business of the Company shall be managed and conducted by, or under the direction or supervision of, the Board, which may pay all expenses incurred in forming and registering the Company and may exercise all powers of the Company (whether relating to the management of the business of the Company or otherwise) except powers that by the Statutes or by these Bye-laws are required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting. The general powers given by this Bye-law shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Board by any other Bye-law.

(2) Any person contracting or dealing with the Company in the ordinary course of business shall be entitled to rely on any written or oral contract or agreement or deed, document or instrument entered into or executed as the case may be by any two of the Directors acting jointly on behalf of the Company and the same shall be deemed to be validly entered into or executed by the Company as the case may be and shall, subject to any rule of law, be binding on the Company.

(3) Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by these Bye-laws it is hereby expressly declared that the Board shall have the following powers:-

- (a) to give to any person the right or option of requiring at a future date that an allotment shall be made to him of any share at par or at such premium as may be agreed;:-
- (b) to give to any Directors, officers or servants of the Company an interest in any particular business or transaction or participation in the profits thereof or in the general profits of the Company either in addition to or in substitution for a salary or other remuneration; and-
- (c) to resolve that the Company be discontinued in Bermuda and continued in a named country or jurisdiction outside Bermuda subject to the provisions of the Act.

104. The Board may establish any regional or local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company in any place, and may appoint any persons to be members of such local

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boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration (either by way of salary or by commission or by conferring the right to participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of two or more of these modes) and pay the working expenses of any staff employed by them upon the business of the Company. The Board may delegate to any regional or local board, manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the Board (other than its powers to make calls and forfeit shares), with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any of them to fill any vacancies therein and to act notwithstanding vacancies. Any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit, and the Board may remove any person appointed as aforesaid, and may revoke or vary such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

105. The Board may by power of attorney appoint any company, firm or person or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney or attorneys of the Company for such purposes and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the Board under these Bye-laws) and for such period and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any such attorney as the Board may think fit, and may also authorise any such attorney to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in him.

106. The Board may entrust to and confer upon a managing director, joint managing director, deputy managing director, an executive director or any Director any of the powers exercisable by it upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit, and either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of, its own powers, and may from time to time revoke or vary all or any of such powers but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of such revocation or variation shall be affected thereby.

107. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other instruments, whether negotiable or transferable or not, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Board shall from time to time by resolution determine. The Company's banking accounts shall be kept with such banker or bankers as the Board shall from time to time determine.

108. (1) The Board may establish or concur or join with other companies (being subsidiary companies of the Company or companies with which it is associated in business) in establishing and making contributions out of the Company's moneys to any schemes or funds for providing pensions, sickness or compassionate allowances, life assurance or other benefits for employees (which expression as used in this and the following paragraph shall include any Director or ex-Director who may hold or have held any executive office or any office of profit under the Company or any of its subsidiary companies) and ex-employees of the Company and their dependants or any class or classes of such person.

(2) The Board may pay, enter into agreements to pay or make grants of revocable or irrevocable, and either subject or not subject to any terms or conditions, pensions or other benefits to employees and ex-employees and their dependants, or to any of such persons, including pensions or benefits additional to those, if any, to which such employees or ex-employees or their dependants are or may become entitled under any such scheme or fund as mentioned in the last preceding paragraph. Any such pension or benefit may, as the Board considers desirable, be granted to an employee either before and in anticipation of or upon or at any time after his actual retirement.

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BORROWING POWERS

109. The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to raise or borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of the Company and, subject to the Act, to issue debentures, bonds and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

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

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

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

(2) The Board shall cause a proper register to be kept, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, of all charges specifically affecting the property of the Company and of any series of debentures issued by the Company and shall duly comply with the requirements of the Act in regard to the registration of charges and debentures therein specified and otherwise.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTORS

113. The Board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it considers appropriate. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of any equality of votes (except where only two (2) Directors are present and form the quorum or when only two (2) Directors are competent to vote on the matter at issue) the chairman of the meeting shall have an additional or casting vote.

114. A meeting of the Board may be convened by the Secretary on request of a Director or by any Director. The Secretary shall convene a meeting of the Board of which notice may be given in writing or by telephone or electronic means or in such other manner as the Board may from time to time determine whenever he shall be required so to do by the chairman (if any) of the Board or the president (if any) of the Company, as the case may be, or any Director.

115. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two (2). An alternate Director shall be counted in a quorum in the case of the absence of a Director for whom he is the alternate.

(2) Directors may participate in any meeting of the Board by means of such telephone, electronic or other communication facilities as permit all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other simultaneously and instantaneously, and participation in such a meeting shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

(3) Any Director who ceases to be a Director at a Board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a Director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of such Board meeting if no other Director objects and if otherwise a quorum of Directors would not be present.

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116. The continuing Directors or a sole continuing Director may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the Board provided that if the number of Directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these Bye-laws, the continuing Directors or Director, notwithstanding that the number of Directors is below the number fixed by or in accordance with these Bye-laws or that there is only one continuing Director may, except in an emergency, act only for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to such minimum number, or summoning a general meeting of the Company. If there be no Directors or Director able or willing to act, then any two (2) Members may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors.

117. The Board may elect a chairman and one or more deputy chairman of its meetings and determine the period for which they are respectively to hold such office. If no chairman or deputy chairman is elected, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is present within five (5) minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

118. A meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board.

119. (1) The Board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions to committees, consisting of such Director or Directors and other persons as it thinks fit, and they may, from time to time, revoke such delegation or revoke the appointment of and discharge any such committees either wholly or in part, and either as to persons or purposes. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretions so delegated, conform to any directions which may be imposed on it by the Board.

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

120. The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two (2) or more members shall be governed by the provisions contained in these Bye-laws for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board so far as the same are applicable and are not superseded by any directions imposed by the Board under the last preceding Bye-law.

121. A resolution in writing signed by the majority of Directors shall be as valid and effectual as if a resolution had been passed at a meeting of the Board duly convened and held provided that such number of Directors approving the resolution is sufficient to constitute a quorum and that a copy of such resolution has been given or the contents thereof communicated to all the Directors for the time being entitled to receive notices of Board meetings in the same manner as notices of meetings are required to be given by these Bye-laws and further provided that no Director approving the resolution is aware of or has received any objection to the resolution from any Director. Such resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or alternate Directors and for this purpose a facsimile signature of a Director or an alternate Director shall be treated as valid.

122. All acts done in good faith by the Board or by any committee or by any person acting as a Director or members of a committee, shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the Board or such committee or person acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office, be as valid as if every

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such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a Director or member of such committee.

MANAGERS

123. The Board may from time to time appoint a general manager, a manager or managers of the Company and may fix his or their remuneration either by way of salary or commission or by conferring the right to participation in the profits of the Company or by a combination of two or more of these modes and pay the working expenses of any of the staff of the general manager, manager or managers who may be employed by him or them upon the business of the Company.

124. The appointment of such general manager, manager or managers may be for such period as the Board may decide, and the Board may confer upon him or them all or any of the powers of the Board as it may think fit.

125. The Board may enter into such agreement or agreements with any such general manager, manager or managers upon such terms and conditions in all respects as the Board may in their absolute discretion think fit, including a power for such general manager, manager or managers to appoint an assistant manager or managers or other employees whatsoever under them for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company.

OFFICERS

126. (1) The officers of the Company shall consist of the Directors and Secretary and such additional officers (who may or may not be Directors) as the Board may from time to time determine, all of whom shall be deemed to be officers for the purposes of the Act and these Bye-laws.

(2) The officers shall receive such remuneration as the Board may from time to time determine.

(3) Where the Company appoints and maintains a resident representative ordinarily resident in Bermuda in accordance with the Act, the resident representative shall comply with the provisions of the Act.

The Company shall provide the resident representative with such documents and information as the resident representative may require in order to be able to comply with the provisions of the Act. The resident representative shall be entitled to have notice of, attend and be heard at all meetings of the Board or of any committee appointed by the Board or general meetings of the Company.

127. (1) The Secretary and additional officers, if any, shall be appointed by the Board and shall hold office on such terms and for such period as the Board may determine. If thought fit, two (2) or more persons may be appointed as joint Secretaries. The Board may also appoint from time to time on such terms as it thinks fit one or more assistant or deputy Secretaries.

(2) The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Members and shall keep correct minutes of such meetings and enter the same in the proper books provided for the purpose. He shall perform such other duties as are prescribed by the Act or these Bye-laws or as may be prescribed by the Board.

128. The officers of the Company shall have such powers and perform such duties in the management, business and affairs of the Company as may be delegated to them by the Board from time to time.

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129. A provision of the Act or of these Bye-laws requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a Director and the Secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as Director and as or in place of the Secretary.

REGISTER OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

130. (1) The Board shall cause to be kept in one or more books at the Office a Register of Directors and Officers and shall enter therein the following particulars with respect to each Director and Officer, that is to say:-

- (a) in the case of an individual, his or her present first name, surname and address; and
 - (b) in the case of a company, its name and registered office.
- (2) The Board shall within a period of fourteen (14) days from the occurrence of:-
- (a) any change among the Directors and Officers; or
 - (b) any change in the particulars contained in the Register of Directors and Officers,

cause to be entered on the Register of Directors and Officers the particulars of such change and of the date on which it occurred.

(3) The Register of Directors and Officers shall be open to inspection by members of the public without charge at the Office between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on every business day.

- (4) In this Bye-law "Officer" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 92A(7) of the Act.

MINUTES

131. (1) The Board shall cause Minutes to be duly entered in books provided for the purpose:-

- (a) of all elections and appointments of officers;
- (b) of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Board and of any committee appointed by the Board;
- (c) of all resolutions and proceedings of each general meeting of the Members and meetings of the Board.

(2) Minutes prepared in accordance with the Act and these Bye-laws shall be kept by the Secretary at the Office.

SEAL

132. (1) The Company may adopt a Seal in such form as the Board may determine. The Board may adopt one or more duplicate seals for use in or outside Bermuda. For the purpose of sealing documents creating or evidencing securities issued by the Company, the Company may have a securities seal which is a facsimile of the Seal with the addition of the words "Securities Seal" on its face or in such other form as the Board may approve. The Board shall provide for the custody of each Seal and no Seal shall be used without the authority of the Board or of a committee of the Board authorised by the Board in that behalf. Subject as otherwise provided in these Bye-laws, a Seal may,

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but need not, be affixed to any deed, instrument, share certificate or document, and if the Seal is to be affixed thereto, it shall be attested to by the signature of one Director or the Secretary or such other person (including a Director) or persons as the Board may appoint, either generally or in any particular case, save that as regards any certificates for shares or debentures or other securities of the Company the Board may by resolution determine that such signature shall be dispensed with or affixed by some method or system of mechanical signature. Every instrument executed in the manner provided by this Bye-law shall be deemed to be sealed and executed with the authority of the Board previously given.

(2) Where the Company has a Seal for use abroad, the Board may by writing under the Seal appoint any agent or committee abroad to be the duly authorised agent of the Company for the purpose of affixing and using such Seal and the Board may impose restrictions on the use thereof as may be thought fit. Wherever in these Bye-laws reference is made to the Seal, the reference shall, when and so far as may be applicable, be deemed to include any such other Seal as aforesaid.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

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

DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

134. The Company shall be entitled to destroy the following documents at the following times:-

- (a) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after the expiry of one (1) year from the date of such cancellation;
- (b) any dividend mandate or any variation or cancellation thereof or any notification of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of two (2) years from the date such mandate variation cancellation or notification was recorded by the Company;
- (c) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after the expiry of seven (7) years from the date of registration;
- (d) any allotment letters after the expiry of seven (7) years from the date of issue thereof; and
- (e) copies of powers of attorney, grants of probate and letters of administration at any time after the expiry of seven (7) years after the account to which the relevant power of attorney, grant of probate or letters of administration related has been closed;

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and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that every entry in the Register purporting to be made on the basis of any such documents so destroyed was duly and properly made and every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled and that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered and that every other document destroyed hereunder was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company. Provided always that: (1) the foregoing provisions of this Bye-law shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without express notice to the Company that the preservation of such document was relevant to a claim; (2) nothing contained in this Bye-law shall be construed as imposing upon the Company any liability in respect of the destruction of any such document earlier than as aforesaid or in any case where the conditions of proviso (1) above are not fulfilled; and (3) references in this Bye-law to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

135. The Board may, subject to these Bye-laws and in accordance with the Act, declare a dividend in any currency to be paid to the Members and such dividend may be paid in cash or wholly or partly in specie in which case the Board may fix the value for distribution in specie of any assets. The Board may declare and make such other distributions (in cash or in specie) to the Members as may be lawfully made out of the assets of the Company. The Company in general meeting may also, subject to these Bye-laws and in accordance with the Act, declare a dividend or such other distribution to be paid to the Members but no dividend or distribution shall be declared by the Company in general meeting in excess of the amount recommended by the Board.

136. Without prejudice to the generality of the above Bye-law 135 if at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes, the Board may pay such dividends in respect of those shares in the capital of the Company which confer on the holders thereof deferred or non-preferential rights as well as in respect of those shares which confer on the holders thereof preferential rights with regard to dividend and provided that the Board acts bona fide the Board shall not incur any responsibility to the holders of shares conferring any preference for any damage that they may suffer by reason of the payment of any dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferential rights and may also pay periodically any fixed dividend which is payable on any shares of the Company.

137. No dividend shall be paid or distribution made if to do so would render the Company unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or the realisable value of its assets would thereby become less than ~~the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium accounts.~~

138. Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide:-

- (a) all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this Bye-law as paid up on the share; and
- (b) all dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

139. The Board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to a Member by the Company on or in respect of any shares all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

140. No unpaid dividend or distribution or other moneys payable by the Company shall bear interest as against the Company.

141. Any dividend, interest or other sum payable in cash to the holder of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post addressed to the holder at his registered address or, in the case of joint holders, addressed to the holder whose name stands first in the Register in respect of the shares at his address as appearing in the Register or addressed to such person and at such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every such cheque or warrant shall, unless the holder or joint holders otherwise direct, be made payable to the order of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the order of the holder whose name stands first on the Register in respect of such shares, and shall be sent at his or their risk and payment of the cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall constitute a good discharge to the Company notwithstanding that it may subsequently appear that the same has been stolen or that any endorsement thereon has been forged. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable or property distributable in respect of the shares held by such joint holders.

142. All dividends or bonuses unclaimed for one (1) year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed. Any dividend or bonuses unclaimed after a period of six (6) years from the date of declaration shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company. The payment by the Board of any unclaimed dividend or other sums payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the Company a trustee in respect thereof.

143. Whenever the Board or the Company in general meeting has resolved that a dividend be paid or declared, the Board may further resolve that such dividend be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets of any kind and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or warrants to subscribe securities of the Company or any other company, or in any one or more of such ways, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient, and in particular may issue certificates in respect of fractions of shares, disregard fractional entitlements or round the same up or down, and may fix the value for distribution of such specific assets, or any part thereof, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Board and may appoint any person to sign any requisite instruments of transfer and other documents on behalf of the persons entitled to the dividend, and such appointment shall be effective and binding on the Members. The Board may resolve that no such assets shall be made available to Members with registered addresses in any particular territory or territories where, in the absence of a registration statement or other special formalities, such distribution of assets would or might, in the opinion of the Board, be unlawful or impracticable and in such event the only entitlement of the Members aforesaid shall be to receive cash payments as aforesaid. Members affected as a result of the foregoing sentence shall not be or be deemed to be a separate class of Members for any purpose whatsoever.

144. (1) Subject to the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Board shall have full power to make such provisions as it thinks fit for the implementation of a scheme which enables the Members to elect to receive securities in lieu of cash amount of any dividend, and the Board may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to such a scheme.

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

RESERVES

145. Before recommending any dividend, the Board may set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as it determines as reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied and pending such application may, also at such discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the Board may from time to time think fit and so that it shall not be necessary to keep any investments constituting the reserve or reserves separate or distinct from any other investments of the Company. The Board may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which it may think prudent not to distribute.

CAPITALISATION

146. The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Board, at any time and from time to time pass an ordinary resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including the profit and loss account) whether or not the same is available for distribution and accordingly that such amount be set free for distribution among the Members or any class of Members who would be entitled thereto if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on the footing that the same is not paid in cash but is applied either in or towards paying up the amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares in the Company held by such Members respectively or in paying up in full unissued shares, debentures or other obligations of the Company, to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up among such Members, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and the Board shall give effect to such resolution provided that, for the purposes of this Bye-law, a share premium account and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits, may be applied only in paying up in full unissued shares of the Company to be issued to such Members credited as fully paid. In carrying sums to reserve and in applying the same the Board shall comply with the provisions of the Act.

147. The Board may settle, as it considers appropriate, any difficulty arising in regard to any distribution under the last preceding Bye-law and in particular may issue certificates in respect of fractions of shares or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may resolve that the distribution should be as nearly as may be practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members in order to adjust the rights of all parties, as may seem expedient to the Board. The Board may appoint any person to sign on behalf of the persons entitled to participate in the distribution any contract necessary or desirable for giving effect thereto and such appointment shall be effective and binding upon the Members.

147A. In addition and without prejudice to the powers provided for by Bye-laws 146 and 147, the Directors shall have power to capitalise any undivided profits or other moneys of the Company not required for the payment or provision of any dividend on any shares entitled to cumulative or non-cumulative preferential dividends (including profits or other moneys carried and standing to the credit

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

of any reserve or reserves) and to apply such profits or other moneys in paying up in full, in each case on terms that such shares shall, upon issue:

- (a) be held by or for the benefit of participants of any share incentive or option scheme or plan implemented by the Company and approved by shareholders in a general meeting and on such terms as the Directors shall think fit; or
- (b) be held by or for the benefit of non-executive Directors as part of their remuneration under these Bye-laws approved by members in a general meeting in such manner and on such terms as the Directors shall think fit.

The Directors may do all such acts and things considered necessary to give effect to any of the foregoing.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

148. The Board shall cause to be kept, for five (5) years from the date on which they were prepared (or such other period as may be required under the Act), proper records of account with respect to all sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place; all sales and purchases of goods by the Company; the assets and liabilities of the Company; and all other matters required by the Act or necessary to give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

149. The records of account shall be kept at the Office or, subject to the Act, at such other place or places as the Board decides and shall always be open to inspection by the Directors. No Member (other than a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or book or document of the Company except as conferred by law or authorised by the Board or the Company in general meeting.

150. (1) Subject to Sections 87A and 88 of the Act, a copy of the financial statements which is to be laid before a general meeting of the Company, made up to the end of the applicable financial year and including every document and all information as required by the Act and the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange ("Financial Statements"), together with a copy of the Auditors' report, shall be sent to each person entitled thereto (the "Entitled Persons") at least fourteen (14) days before the date of the general meeting provided that this Bye-law shall not require a copy of those documents to be sent to any person whose address the Company is not aware of or to more than one of the joint holders of any shares or debentures.

(2) Subject to compliance with Sections 87A and 87B of the Act and the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange, the Company may send to Entitled Persons summarised financial statements, derived from the Financial Statements for the relevant period, instead of the Financial Statements. The summarised financial statements shall be accompanied by the Auditors' report and shall be sent to Entitled Persons not less than twenty-one (21) days before the general meeting at which the Financial Statements are to be laid. Entitled Persons who receive the summarised financial statements may elect, by notice in writing to the Company, to receive the Financial Statements. Financial Statements shall be sent within seven (7) days of receipt of the Entitled Person's election to receive the Financial Statements.

AUDIT

151. (1) Subject to Section 88 of the Act, at each annual general meeting, the Members shall appoint an auditor to hold office until the close of the next annual general meeting, and if an

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

appointment is not so made, the Auditor in office shall continue in office until a successor is appointed. Such auditor may be a Member but no Director or officer or employee of the Company shall, during his continuance in office, be eligible to act as an auditor of the Company.

(2) Subject to Section 89 of the Act, a person, other than an incumbent Auditor, shall not be capable of being appointed Auditor at an annual general meeting unless notice in writing of an intention to nominate that person to the office of Auditor has been given not less than twenty-one (21) days before the annual general meeting and furthermore, the Company shall send a copy of any such notice to the Auditor.

(3) The Members may, at any general meeting convened and held in accordance with these Bye-laws, by special resolution remove the Auditor at any time before the expiration of his term of office and shall by ordinary resolution at that meeting appoint another Auditor in his stead for the remainder of his term.

152. Subject to Section 88 of the Act, the ~~f~~Financial ~~s~~Statements of the Company shall be audited at least once in every year.

153. The remuneration of the Auditor shall be fixed by the Company in general meeting or in such manner as the Members may determine.

154. If the office of auditor becomes vacant by the resignation or death of the Auditor, or by his becoming incapable of acting by reason of illness or other disability at a time when his services are required, the Board may appoint an auditor to fill the vacancy. An Auditor appointed pursuant to this Bye-law shall, subject to the Act, these Bye-laws and the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange (if applicable), hold office until close of the next annual general meeting.

155. The Auditor shall at all reasonable times have access to all books kept by the Company and to all accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and he may call on the Directors or officers of the Company for any information in their possession relating to the books or affairs of the Company.

156. The ~~f~~Financial ~~s~~Statements of the Company shall be examined by the Auditor and compared by him with the books, accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and he shall make a written report thereon stating whether such ~~f~~Financial ~~s~~Statements are drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company and the results of its operations for the period under review and, in case information shall have been called for from Directors or officers of the Company, whether the same has been furnished and has been satisfactory. The ~~f~~Financial ~~s~~Statements of the Company shall be audited by the Auditor in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The Auditor shall make a written report thereon in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the report of the Auditor shall be submitted to the Members in general meeting. The generally accepted auditing standards referred to herein may be those of a country or jurisdiction other than Bermuda. If so, the ~~f~~Financial ~~s~~Statements and the report of the Auditor should disclose this fact and name such country or jurisdiction.

NOTICES

157. Any notice from the Company to a Member shall be given in writing or by cable, telex or by electronic means (including facsimile and electronic mail) and any such notice and (where appropriate) any other document (including without limitation the Financial Statements) may be served or delivered by the Company on or to any Member either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid envelope addressed to such Member at his registered address as appearing in the Register or at any other address supplied by him to the Company for the purpose or, as the case may be, by

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transmitting it by electronic means (including facsimile and electronic mail) to any such address or number supplied by him to the Company for the giving of notice to him, or by delivering it in accordance with Bye-law 158, or may also be served by advertisement in appointed newspapers (as defined in the Act) or in newspapers published daily and circulating generally in the territory of ~~and in accordance with the requirements of the Designated Stock Exchange~~ or by way of announcement on any Designated Stock Exchange, in each case to the extent permitted by law (including the rules or regulations of a Designated Stock Exchange for so long as the shares of the Company are listed on such Designated Stock Exchange). In the case of joint holders of a share all notices and documents shall be given to that one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the Register and such notices and documents so given shall be deemed a sufficient service on or delivery to all the joint holders.

158. (1) The Board may deliver any information or documents (including without limitation the Financial Statements) to a Member by publication of an electronic record of such information or documents on a website and by sending the Member a notice of their availability and including therein details of the publication of the information or documents on the website, the address of the website, the place on the website where the information or documents may be found, how the information or document may be accessed on the website and how a Member is to notify the Company of his election to receive the information or documents in physical form if he wishes to receive the same in a physical form.

(2) If a Member elects to receive the information or documents in physical form, the Company shall send to that Member such information or documents within seven (7) days of receipt by the Company of that Member's election.

(3) In the case of information or documents delivered in accordance with Bye-law 158-(1), service or delivery shall be deemed to have occurred when (i) the Member is notified in accordance with that ~~Bye-law~~; and (ii) the information or document is published on the website. In proving such service or delivery a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Board as to the fact and time of the publication on the website shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

(4) The accidental omission of the Company to send information or a document to a Member in accordance with Bye-law 158(2), or the non-receipt by the Member of information or a document that has been duly sent to that Member, does not invalidate the deemed delivery of that information or document to that Member.

(5) For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, this Bye-law 158 shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Bye-laws, be subject to the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange.

159. Any notice or other document:-

- (a) if served or delivered by post, shall where appropriate be sent by airmail and shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day following that on which the envelope containing the same, properly prepaid and addressed, is put into the post; in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly addressed and put into the post and a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Board that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or other document was so addressed and put into the post shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and

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- (b) if served or delivered in any other manner contemplated by these Bye-laws (save for a notice or document delivered in accordance with Bye-law 158(1)), shall be deemed to have been served or delivered at the time of personal service or delivery or, as the case may be, at the time of the relevant despatch or transmission by electronic means, unless otherwise provided under the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange (if applicable); and in proving such service or delivery a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other officer of the Company or other person appointed by the Board as to the fact and time of such service, delivery, despatch, transmission by electronic means shall be conclusive evidence thereof, unless otherwise provided under the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange (if applicable).

160. (1) Any notice or other document delivered or sent in accordance with these Bye-laws shall, notwithstanding that such Member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event has occurred, and whether or not the Company has notice of the death or bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been duly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of such Member as sole or joint holder unless his name shall, at the time of the service or delivery of the notice or document, have been removed from the Register as the holder of the share, and such service or delivery shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service or delivery of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share.

(2) A notice may be given by the Company to the person entitled to a share in consequence of the death, mental disorder or bankruptcy of a Member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter, envelope or wrapper addressed to him by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt, or by any like description, at the address, if any, supplied for the purpose by the person claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death, mental disorder or bankruptcy had not occurred.

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

SIGNATURES

161. For the purposes of these Bye-laws, a cable or telex or facsimile transmission message or an electronic mail purporting to come from a holder of shares or, as the case may be, a Director or alternate Director, or, in the case of a corporation which is a holder of shares from a director or the secretary thereof or a duly appointed attorney or duly authorised representative thereof for it and on its behalf, shall in the absence of express evidence to the contrary available to the person relying thereon at the relevant time be deemed to be a document or instrument in writing signed by such holder or Director or alternate Director in the terms in which it is received.

WINDING UP

162. (1) The Board shall have power in the name and on behalf of the Company to present a petition to the court for the Company to be wound up.

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

(2) A resolution that the Company be wound up by the court or be wound up voluntarily shall be a special resolution.

163. If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary or by the court) the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the Members in specie or kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether or not the assets shall consist of properties of one kind or shall consist of properties to be divided as aforesaid of different kinds, and may for such purpose set such value as he deems fair upon any one or more class or classes of property and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the Members or different classes of Members. The liquidator may, with the like authority, vest any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Members as the liquidator with the like authority shall think fit, and the liquidation of the Company may be closed and the Company dissolved, but so that no contributory shall be compelled to accept any shares or other property in respect of which there is a liability.

INDEMNITY

164. (1) The Directors, Secretary and other Officers (such term to include any person appointed by the Board to hold an office in the Company and any person appointed to any committee by the Board) for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company, the Auditor for the time being and the liquidator or trustees (if any) for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company and every one of them, and their heirs, executors and administrators, shall be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which they or any of them, their heirs, executors or administrators, shall or may incur or sustain by or by reason of any act done, concurred in or omitted in or about the execution of their duty, or supposed duty, or in their respective offices or trusts, and none of them shall be answerable for the acts, receipts, neglects or defaults of the others of them or for joining in any receipts for the sake of conformity, or for any bankers or other persons with whom any moneys or effects belonging to the Company shall or may be lodged or deposited for safe custody, or for insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which any moneys of or belonging to the Company shall be placed out on or invested, or for any other loss, misfortune or damage which may happen in the execution of their respective offices or trusts, or in relation thereto, PROVIDED THAT this indemnity shall not extend to any matter in respect of any fraud or dishonesty which may attach to any of the said persons.

(2) Each Member agrees to waive any claim or right of action he might have, whether individually or by or in the right of the Company, against any Director on account of any action taken by such Director, or the failure of such Director to take any action in the performance of his duties with or for the Company; PROVIDED THAT such waiver shall not extend to any matter in respect of any fraud or dishonesty which may attach to such Director.

(3) The Company may advance moneys to a Director or Officer for the costs, charges and expenses incurred by the Director or Officer in defending any civil or criminal proceedings against him, on condition that the Director or Officer shall repay the advance if any allegation of fraud or dishonestly is proved against him.

ALTERATION OF BYE-LAWS AND AMENDMENT TO
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AND NAME OF COMPANY

165. No Bye-law shall be rescinded, altered or amended and no new Bye-law shall be made without the prior written approval of the Designated Stock Exchange and until the same has been approved by a resolution of the Board and confirmed by a special resolution of the Members. A

APPENDIX 1 – COMPARISON OF THE BYE-LAWS (INCORPORATING THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS) AND THE EXISTING BYE-LAWS

special resolution shall be required to alter the provisions of the memorandum of association or to change the name of the Company.

INFORMATION

166. No Member shall be entitled to require discovery of or any information respecting any detail of the Company's trading or any matter which is or may be in the nature of a trade secret or secret process which may relate to the conduct of the business of the Company and which in the opinion of the Board it will be inexpedient in the interests of the members of the Company to communicate to the public save as may be authorised by law or required by the rules or regulations of the Designated Stock Exchange.

NOTIFICATION OF SHAREHOLDINGS BY DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

167. (1) For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, each Director shall, upon his appointment to the Board, and the chief executive officer of the Company (if he is not a Director) shall, upon his appointment, give an undertaking to the Company that, for so long as he remains a Director or the chief executive officer (as the case may be), he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the particulars of the shares beneficially owned by him at the time of his appointment and of any change in such particulars, and comply with his obligations under Part VII (Disclosure of Interests) of the SFA.

(2) For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, each Member shall comply with its obligations under Part VII (Disclosure of Interests) of the SFA, (a) upon becoming a substantial shareholder of the Company, (b) for so long as he remains a substantial shareholder of the Company, upon a change in the percentage level of his interest or interests in the Company and (c) upon ceasing to be a substantial shareholder of the Company, give the Secretary a notice in writing of (i) the particulars of the shares beneficially owned by him, or (ii) the particulars of the change in interests (including the date of change and the circumstances by reason of which that change has occurred), or (iii) the particulars of the date and circumstances of the cessation of substantial shareholding, as the case may be, within two (2) business days after (aa) becoming a substantial shareholder, (bb) the date of change in the percentage level of his interests, or (cc) the date of cessation, as the case may be. For the purposes of this Bye-law 167(2), the term "substantial shareholder" shall have the same meaning ascribed to it in Section 81(1) and 81(2) of the Companies Act, Chapter 50 of Singapore (the "Singapore Companies Act"), the term "interest" or "interests" shall have the same meaning ascribed to it in Section 7 of the Singapore Companies Act and the term "percentage level" shall have the meaning ascribed to it in Section 83(3) of the Singapore Companies Act. The requirement to give notice under this Bye-law 167(2) shall not apply to the Depository.

(3) For so long as the shares of the Company are listed on the Designated Stock Exchange, the provisions of ~~Section 92 of the Singapore Companies Act~~the SFA, giving the Company power to require disclosure of beneficial interest in its shares, shall apply.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

BUND CENTER INVESTMENT LTD

(Incorporated in Bermuda)
(Company Registration No. 43449)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting (the “**SGM**”) of **BUND CENTER INVESTMENT LTD** (the “**Company**”) will be held at PARKROYAL on Beach Road, Grand Ballroom, Level 1, 7500 Beach Road, Singapore 199591 on Tuesday, 25 April 2017 at 5.30 p.m. (or as soon thereafter following the conclusion or adjournment of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at 4.30 p.m. on the same day and at the same place, whichever is earlier), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following special resolution:

*Unless otherwise defined, all terms defined in this Notice of SGM shall have the same meanings as those defined or construed in the circular dated 31 March 2017 (the “**Circular**”) issued by the Company to the Shareholders. An electronic copy of the Circular will be made available at the website of the SGX-ST at www.sgx.com.*

SPECIAL RESOLUTION: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BYE-LAWS

That:

- (a) the amended Bye-laws of the Company as set out in Appendix 1 to the Circular, be and are hereby approved and adopted as the Bye-laws of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing Bye-laws of the Company; and
- (b) the Directors of the Company and/or any of them be and are hereby authorised to complete and do all such acts and things (including executing all such documents as may be required) as they and/or he may consider expedient or necessary or in the interests of the Company to give effect to the transactions contemplated and/or authorised by this Special Resolution.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Frankle (Djafar) Widjaja
Director
Singapore
31 March 2017

Notes:

1. If a Depositor whose name appears in the Depository Register wishes to attend and vote at the SGM, he/she must be shown to have Shares of the Company entered against his/her name in the Depository Register, as certified by The Central Depository (Pte) Limited, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the SGM.
2. Individual depositors who are unable to attend the SGM personally and who wish to appoint their nominee(s) to attend and vote on their behalf, and Depositors who are not individuals, should complete, sign and return the proxy form which is despatched together with this Circular to Depositors (the “**Depositor Proxy Form**”) in accordance with the instructions printed thereon as soon as possible and in any event, so as to reach the mailing address of the Company at c/o 3 Shenton Way, #17-07 Shenton House, Singapore 068805, not later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the SGM in order to be able to attend and/or vote at the SGM.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

3. If a registered holder of Shares ("**Shareholder**") wishes to appoint a proxy or proxies, then the enclosed Shareholder Proxy Form ("**Shareholder Proxy Form**") must be completed, signed and deposited at the mailing address of the Company at c/o 3 Shenton Way, #17-07 Shenton House, Singapore 068805, not later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the SGM in order for the Shareholder's proxy or proxies to be able to attend and/or vote at the SGM.
4. The completion and return of a Depositor Proxy Form or a Shareholder Proxy Form will not preclude the Depositor or Shareholder concerned from attending and voting in person at the SGM if he/she wishes to do so, in place of his/her proxy.

Personal data privacy:-

By submitting an instrument appointing a proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to attend, speak and vote at the SGM and/or any adjournment thereof, a member of the Company (i) consents to the collection, use and disclosure of the member's personal data by the Company (or its agents) for the purpose of the processing and administration by the Company (or its agents) of proxies and representatives appointed for the SGM (including any adjournment thereof) and the preparation and compilation of the attendance lists, minutes and other documents relating to the SGM (including any adjournment thereof), and in order for the Company (or its agents) to comply with any applicable laws, listing rules, regulations and/or guidelines (collectively, the "**Purposes**"), (ii) warrants that where the member discloses the personal data of the member's proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) to the Company (or its agents), the member has obtained the prior consent of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the collection, use and disclosure by the Company (or its agents) of the personal data of such proxy(ies) and/or representative(s) for the Purposes, and (iii) agrees that the member will indemnify the Company in respect of any penalties, liabilities, claims, demands, losses and damages as a result of the member's breach of warranty.