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*(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)*

(Stock Code: 00618)

## **NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the Annual General Meeting of EC-Founder (Holdings) Company Limited (the “Company”) will be held at Unit 1408, 14th Floor, Cable TV Tower, 9 Hoi Shing Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong on Monday, 8 June 2009 at 10:30 a.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and adopt the audited Financial Statements and the Reports of Directors and Auditors of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2008.
2. To re-elect Directors and authorise the Board of Directors to fix the Directors’ remuneration.
3. To re-appoint Ernst & Young as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration.

### **ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS**

4. As special business, to consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

**“THAT:**

- (A) subject to paragraph (B) below, the exercise by the Board of Directors during the Relevant Period of all the powers of the Company to allot, issue, grant, distribute and otherwise deal with additional Shares and to make, issue or grant offers, agreements, options, warrants and other securities which will or might require Shares to be allotted, issued, granted, distributed or otherwise dealt with during or after the end of the Relevant Period, be and is hereby generally and unconditionally approved;

\* *For identification purpose only*

(B) the aggregate nominal amount of share capital allotted, issued, granted, distributed or otherwise dealt with or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be allotted, issued, granted, distributed or otherwise dealt with (whether pursuant to an option, conversion or otherwise) by the Board of Directors pursuant to the approval in paragraph (A) above, otherwise than pursuant to:

- (i) a Rights Issue; or
- (ii) the grant of options under the share option scheme of the Company or the exercise of any of the subscription rights attaching to any options that have been or may be granted thereunder; or
- (iii) the exercise of rights of subscription or conversion under the terms of any warrant issued by the Company or any securities which are convertible into Shares; or
- (iv) any scrip dividend scheme or similar arrangement providing for allotment of Shares in lieu of the whole or part of any dividend on Shares in accordance with the Bye-laws of the Company

shall not exceed the aggregate of:

- (a) twenty per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the issued share capital of the Company in issue as at the date of passing of this Resolution; and
- (b) (if the Board of Directors are so authorised by a separate resolution of the shareholders of the Company) the aggregate nominal amount of the issued share capital of the Company purchased by the Company subsequent to the passing of this Resolution (up to a maximum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the share capital of the Company in issue as at the date of passing of this Resolution),

and the said approval shall be limited accordingly; and

(C) for the purposes of this Resolution:

- (i) “Relevant Period” means the period from (and including) the date of passing of this Resolution until whichever is the earliest of:
  - (a) the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company;
  - (b) the expiration of the period within which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by the Bye-laws of the Company or any applicable law to be held; and

- (c) the revocation or variation of the authority given under this Resolution by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders of the Company in general meeting;
  - (ii) “Rights Issue” means an offer of Shares open for a period fixed by the Board of Directors to holders of Shares on the register of members (and, if appropriate, to the holders of warrants and other securities which carry a right to subscribe or purchase shares in the Company on the relevant register) on a fixed record date in proportion to their then holdings of such Shares (and, if appropriate, such warrants and other securities) (subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Board of Directors may deem necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or having regard to any legal or practical restrictions or obligations under the laws of, or the requirements of any recognised regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any jurisdiction or territory applicable to the Company); and
  - (iii) “Shares” means shares of all classes in the capital of the Company and warrants and other securities which carry a right to subscribe or purchase shares in the Company.”
5. As special business, to consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

**“THAT:**

- (A) subject to paragraph (B) below, the exercise by the Board of Directors during the Relevant Period of all the powers of the Company to purchase Shares on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) or on any other stock exchange on which the Shares may be listed and which is recognised for this purpose by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong and the Stock Exchange, subject to and in accordance with all applicable laws, including the Hong Kong Code on Share Repurchases and the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange or of any other stock exchange (as amended from time to time), be and is hereby generally and unconditionally approved;
- (B) the aggregate nominal amount of Shares which may be purchased or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be purchased pursuant to the approval in paragraph (A) above shall not exceed ten per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount of the share capital of the Company in issue as at the date of passing of this Resolution, and the said approval be limited accordingly; and
- (C) for the purposes of this Resolution:
  - (i) “Relevant Period” means the period from (and including) the passing of this Resolution until whichever is the earliest of:
    - (a) the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Company;

- (b) the expiration of the period within which the next annual general meeting of the Company is required by the Bye-laws of the Company or any applicable law to be held; or
  - (c) the revocation or variation of the authority given under this Resolution by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders of the Company in general meeting; and
- (ii) “Shares” means shares of all classes in the capital of the Company and warrants and other securities which carry a right to subscribe or purchase shares in the Company.”
6. As special business, to consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

“**THAT**, conditional on the passing of the resolutions set out in item 4 and 5 of the notice convening this meeting (“Resolutions 4 and 5, respectively”), the exercise by the Board of Directors of the powers referred to in paragraph (A) of Resolution 4 in respect of the share capital of the Company referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (B) of Resolution 4, be and is hereby approved and authorised.”

#### **SPECIAL RESOLUTION**

7. To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolution as a special resolution:

“**THAT** the bye-laws of the Company (the “Bye-laws”) be amended as follows:–

1. Bye-law 1

- (a) By inserting the following new definitions of “business day(s)” and “corporate communication” in Bye-law 1 in the appropriate alphabetical sequence respectively:

“business day(s)” shall mean any day on which the Designated Stock Exchange is generally open for the business of dealing in securities.”; and

“corporate communication” shall mean any document issued or to be issued by the Company for the information or action of the members of the Company, including but not limited to:

- (i) its annual accounts and other periodic accounts, accompanied by (where appropriate) directors and/or auditors’ reports (including summary financial reports);
- (ii) a notice of meeting;

- (iii) a listing document;
  - (iv) a circular; and
  - (v) a proxy form.
- (b) *the existing definition of “writing” or “printing” in Bye-law 1 reads:*

““writing” or “printing” shall include writing, printing, lithography, photography, typewriting and every other mode of representing words or figures in a legible and non-transitory form.”

*be amended to:*

““writing” or “printing” shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including writing, printing, lithography, photography and other modes of representing words or figures in a visible form, and including where the presentation takes the form of electronic display, provided that both the mode of service of the relevant document or notice and the member’s election comply with all applicable statutes, rules and regulations.

Reference 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.”

- (c) *the existing paragraph with its marginal note reading as “Special Resolution” and “Ordinary Resolution” of Bye-law 1 reads:*

“A resolution shall be a Special Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, as a duly authorised corporate representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which not less than 21 days’ notice, specifying (without prejudice to the power contained in these presents to amend the same) the intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution, has been duly given. Provided that, if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at any such meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right, a resolution may be proposed and passed as a Special Resolution at a meeting of which less than 21 days’ notice has been given.”

“A resolution shall be an Ordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, as a duly authorised representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting held in accordance with these presents and of which not less than 14 days notice has been duly given.”

*be amended to:*

“A resolution shall be a Special Resolution when it has been passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or, by a duly authorised corporate representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-law 63.”

“A resolution shall be an Ordinary Resolution when it has been passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by such members as, being entitled so to do, vote in person or by a duly authorised corporate representative or, where proxies are allowed, by proxy at a general meeting of which notice has been duly given in accordance with Bye-law 63.”

- (d) By inserting the following new Bye-law immediately below the paragraph with its marginal note reading as “Ordinary Resolution”:

“Copies of those documents to be laid before the members of the Company at an annual general meeting shall not less than 21 days before the date of the meeting be sent or otherwise made available to every member of the Company and every holder of debentures of the Company in the form of printed copies or electronic copies as published on the Company’s website, provided that where printed copies are sent, the Company shall not be required to send printed copies of those documents to any person of whose address the Company is not aware or to more than one of the jointholders of any shares or debentures.”

2. Bye-law 59(B)

*the existing Bye-law 59(B) reads:*

“The Company may by Special Resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve fund or any share premium account or other undistributable reserve in any manner authorised and subject to any conditions prescribed by law.”

*be amended to:*

“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, save for the use of share premium as expressly permitted by the Companies Act, any share premium account or other undistributable reserve.”

3. Bye-law 63

*the existing Bye-law 63 reads:*

“An annual general meeting and a meeting called for the passing of a Special Resolution shall be called by at least twenty-one days’ notice in writing, and a meeting of the Company other than an annual general meeting or a meeting for the passing of a Special Resolution shall be called by at least fourteen days’ notice in writing. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business, and shall be given, in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Bye-Laws, entitled to receive such notices from the Company, provided that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Bye-Law be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:–

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

*be amended to:*

“An annual general meeting shall be called by notice in writing of a period which is not less than the longer of 21 days and 20 clear business days, any special general meeting called for the passing of a Special Resolution shall be called by notice in writing of a period which is not less than the longer of 21 days and 10 clear business days, and any other special general meeting shall be called by notice in writing of a period which is not less than the longer of 14 days and 10 clear business days. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business, and shall be given, in the manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under these Bye-Laws, entitled to receive such notices from the Company,

provided that, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, a meeting of the Company shall notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Bye-Law be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:–

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

#### 4. Bye-law 70

*the existing Bye-law 70 reads:*

“At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless voting by way of a poll is required by the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange or a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) demanded:–

- (i) by the Chairman of the meeting; or
- (ii) by at least three members present in person or by a duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy for the time being entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (iii) by any member or members present in person or by a duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (iv) by any member or members present in person or by a duly authorised corporate 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 the shares conferring that right; or
- (v) by any Director or Directors (including the chairman of a general meeting of the Company) who, individually or collectively, hold proxies in respect of shares representing 5 per cent. or more of the total voting rights at such meeting and if on a show of hands such meeting votes in the opposite manner to that instructed in those proxies.

Unless a poll be so demanded and the demand is not withdrawn, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes



of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour or against such resolution.”

*Be amended to:*

“At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by poll.”

5. Bye-law 71

By deleting Bye-law 71 in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

“Intentionally Deleted”.

6. Bye-law 72

By deleting Bye-law 72 in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

“Intentionally Deleted”.

7. Bye-law 73

*the existing Bye-law 73 reads:*

“In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. In the case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of any vote, the Chairman shall determine the same, and such determination shall be final and conclusive.”

*be amended to:*

“In the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote. In the case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of any vote, the Chairman shall determine the same, and such determination shall be final and conclusive.”

8. Bye-law 74

By deleting Bye-law 74 in its entirety and replacing it with the following:

“Intentionally Deleted”.

9. Bye-law 76

*the existing Bye-law 76 reads:*

“Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at any general meeting on a show of hands every member who is present in person or by a duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy shall have one vote, and on a poll every member present in person or by a duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy, shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder which is fully paid up or credited as fully paid (but so that no amount paid up or credited as paid up on a share in advance of calls or instalments shall be treated for the purposes of this Bye-Law as paid up on share). On a poll a member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast his votes in the same way.”

*be amended to:*

“Subject to any special rights, privileges or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, in respect of every resolution put to the vote of a meeting by poll at any general meeting, every member present in person or by a duly authorised corporate representative or by proxy shall have one vote for each share registered in his name in the register. A shareholder entitled to more than one vote is under no obligation to cast all his votes in the same way.”

10. Bye-law 79

*the existing Bye-law 79 reads:*

“A member of unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may on a poll vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be delivered to such place or one of such places (if any) as is specified in accordance with these Bye-Laws for the deposit of instruments of proxy or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office, not later than the latest time at which a valid instrument of proxy could be so delivered.”

*be amended to:*

“A member of unsound mind or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy may vote, by poll, by his committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may on a poll vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the Board of the authority of the person claiming

to exercise the right to vote shall be delivered to such place or one of such places (if any) as is specified in accordance with these Bye-Laws for the deposit of instruments of proxy or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office.”

11. Bye-law 83

*the existing Bye-law 83 reads:*

“The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at such place or one of such places (if any) as is specified in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company (or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office) not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or poll (as the case may be) at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, 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 months from the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or on a poll demanded at a meeting or an adjourned meeting in a case where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or upon the poll concerned and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.”

*be amended to:*

“The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at such place or one of such places (if any) as is specified in the notice of meeting or in the instrument of proxy issued by the Company (or, if no place is specified, at the Registration Office) not less than forty-eight hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting (as the case may be) at which the person named in such instrument proposes to vote, 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 months from the date of its execution, except at an adjourned meeting or an adjourned meeting in a case where the meeting was originally held within twelve months from such date. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting and, in such event, the instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.”

12. Bye-law 85

*the existing Bye-law 85 reads:*

“The instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a general meeting shall: (i) be deemed to confer authority upon the proxy to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any

resolution (or amendment thereto) put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. Provided that any form issued to a member for use by him for appointing a proxy to attend and vote at a special general meeting or at an annual general meeting at which any business is to be transacted shall be such as to enable the member, according to his intentions, to instruct the proxy to vote in favour of or against (or, in default of instructions, to exercise his discretion in respect of) each resolution dealing with any such business; and (ii) unless the contrary is stated therein, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.”

*be amended to:*

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

13. Bye-law 87

*the existing paragraph (B) of Bye-law 87 reads:*

“(B) If a Clearing House (or its nominee) is a member of the Company, it may appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its proxy or proxies or as its corporate representative or representatives, to the extent permitted by the Companies Act, at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company provided that, if more than one person is so appointed, the appointment shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so appointed. A person so appointed under the provisions of this Bye-Law shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the Clearing House (or its nominee) which he represents as that Clearing House (or its nominee) could exercise as if it were an individual member including the right to vote individually on a show of hands.”

*be amended to:*

“(B) If a Clearing House or its nominees is a member of the Company, it may authorise such person or persons as it thinks fit to act as its representative or representatives or proxy or proxies, to the extent permitted by the Companies Act, at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company provided that, if more than one person is so authorised, the authorisation shall specify the number and class of shares in respect of which each such person is so authorised. The

person so authorised shall be deemed to have been duly authorised without the need of producing any documents of title, notarised authorisation and/or further evidence for substantiating the facts that it is duly authorised and shall be entitled to exercise the same rights and powers on behalf of the clearing house (or its nominees) which he represents in respect of the number and class or shares specified in the relevant authorisation including the right to vote individually by poll as that clearing house (or its nominees) could exercise if it were an individual shareholder.”

14. Bye-law 97(A)

*the existing sub-paragraph (vi) of Bye-law 97(A) reads:*

“(vi) if he shall be removed from office by a Special Resolution of the Company under Bye-Law 104.”

*be amended to:*

“(vi) if he shall be removed from office by an Ordinary Resolution of the Company under Bye-law 104.”

15. Bye-law 104

*the existing Bye-law 104 reads:*

“The Company may by Special Resolution remove any Director (including a Managing Director or other Executive Director) 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 which such Director may have for damages for any breach of any contract between him and the Company) and may elect another person in his stead. Any person so elected shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.”

*be amended to:*

“The Company may by Ordinary Resolution remove any Director (including a Managing Director or other Executive Director) before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Bye-Laws or in any agreement between the Company and such Director (but without prejudice to any claim which such Director may have for damages for any breach of any contract between him and the Company) and may elect another person in his stead. Any person so elected shall hold office only until the next annual general meeting of the Company and shall then be eligible for re-election at such meeting, but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who to retire by rotation at such meeting.”

16. Bye-law 167

*the existing Bye-law 167 reads:*

“Any notice or other document to be given or issued under these Bye-Laws shall be in writing, and may be served by the Company on any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter, envelope or wrapper addressed to such member at his registered address as appearing in the register or by delivering or leaving it at such registered address as aforesaid or (in the case of a notice) by advertisement in the Newspapers. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to that one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the register and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.”

*be amended to:*

“Any notice or other document (including any corporate communication), whether or not, to be given or issued under these Bye-Laws from the Company to a member shall be in writing or by cable, telex or facsimile transmission message or other form of electronic transmission or communication and any such notice and document 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 transmitting it to any such address or transmitting it to any telex or facsimile transmission number or electronic number or address or website supplied by him to the Company for the giving of notice to him or which the person transmitting the notice reasonably and bona fide believes at the relevant time will result in the notice being duly received by the member or may also be served by advertisement published in the newspapers or by placing it on the Company’s website and giving to the member a notice stating that the notice or other document is available there (a “notice of availability”). The notice of availability may be given to the member by any of the means set out above. In case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to that holder for the time being one of the joint holders whose name stands first in the register and notice so given shall be deemed a sufficient notice to all the joint holders. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company may deem consent on the part of a Member to a corporate communication being made available to him on the Company’s website if such deemed consent is permitted by the rules of the Designated Stock Exchange and the Company complies with any procedure that the Designated Stock Exchange may require:”

17. Bye-law 169

*the existing Bye-law 169 reads:*

“Any notice sent by post shall be deemed to have been served on the day following that on which the envelope or wrapper containing the same is put into a post office situated within the Relevant Territory and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice was properly prepaid, addressed and put into such post office and a certificate in writing signed by the Secretary or other person appointed by the Board that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice was so addressed and put into such post office shall be conclusive evidence thereof.”

*be amended to:*

“Any notice or other document:

- (i) 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 a post office situated within the Relevant Territory and in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope or wrapper containing the notice or document was properly 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 written notice or other document was so addressed and put into the post shall be conclusive evidence thereof;
- (ii) if sent by electronic communication, shall be deemed to be given on the day on which it is transmitted from the server of the Company or its agent. A written notice placed on the Company’s website or the website of the Designated Stock Exchange, is deemed given by the Company to a member on the day following that on which a notice of availability is deemed served on the member;
- (iii) if served by advertisement, shall be deemed to have been served on the day of issue of the official publication and/or newspaper(s) in which the advertisement is published (or on the last day of issue if the publication and/or newspaper(s) are published on different dates);

- (iv) if served or delivered in any other manner contemplated by these Bye-Laws, 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 dispatch or transmission; 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 act and time of such service, delivery, dispatch or transmission shall be conclusive evidence thereof; and
- (v) may be given to a member either in the English language or the Chinese language, subject to due compliance with all applicable Statutes, rules and regulations.”

18. Bye-law 172

*the existing Bye-law 172 reads:*

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

*be amended to:*

“Any notice or document delivered or sent by post to, sent by electronic communication to, or left at the registered address of, any members in pursuance of these presents, shall notwithstanding that such member be then deceased or bankrupt and whether or not the Company has notice of his death or bankruptcy, be deemed to have been duly served in respect of any registered shares whether held solely or jointly with other persons by such member until some other person be registered in his stead as the holder or joint holder thereof, and such service shall for all purposes of these presents be deemed a sufficient service of such notice or document on his personal representatives and all persons (if any) jointly interested with him in any such shares. Sufficient service is also deemed given by the Company to a member if a notice is placed on the Company’s website.”



19. Bye-law 173

*the existing Bye-law 173 reads:*

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

*be amended to:*

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

By Order of the Board  
**Tang Yuk Bo, Yvonne**  
*Company Secretary*

Hong Kong, 30 April 2009

As at the date of this notice, the Board comprises the following directors:

*Executive Directors*

Mr Zhang Zhao Dong (*Chairman*)

Mr Chen Geng (*President*)

Mr Xia Yang Jun

Mr Xie Ke Hai

Mr Zheng Fu Shuang

*Independent non-executive Directors.*

Mr Li Fat Chung

Ms Wong Lam Kit Yee

Ms Cao Qian

*Notes:*

- (1) Any shareholder of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A shareholder who is the holder of two or more shares may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company. In addition, 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.
- (2) A form of proxy is enclosed.
- (3) The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or his attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under its seal or under the hand of an officer, attorney or other person duly authorised to sign the same.
- (4) 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 form of proxy shall be deemed to be revoked.
- (5) Where there are joint holders of any share, any one of such joint holders may vote at the meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of such share as if he was solely entitled thereto, but if more than one of such joint holders are present at the meeting, that one of the said persons so present whose name stands first on the register of members of the Company in respect of such share shall alone be entitled to vote in respect thereof.
- (6) In order to be valid, the instrument appointing a proxy together with the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority must be deposited at the principal place of business of the Company in Hong Kong at Unit 1408, 14th Floor, Cable TV Tower, 9 Hoi Shing Road, Tsuen Wan, New Territories, Hong Kong not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
- (7) Any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of members of the Company. The persons so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company and such corporation shall be deemed to be present in person at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present thereat.
- (8) The ordinary and special resolutions as set out above will be determined by way of a poll.