



C.I. Holdings Berhad

(Company No. 37918-A)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**PROPOSED ADOPTION OF THE
NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE COMPANY
AT THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE COMPANY TO BE HELD AT
BILIK PERDANA, 3RD FLOOR, WISMA KFC,
17, JALAN SULTAN ISMAIL, 50250 KUALA LUMPUR
ON FRIDAY, 28TH DECEMBER 2001 AT 10.00 A.M.**

This Appendix A is despatched together with the Annual Report 2001

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1965
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
C.I. HOLDINGS BERHAD

(Company No. 37918-A)

1. Table "A" excluded

The Regulations contained in Table "A" set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1965 shall not apply to the Company, except in so far as the same are repeated or contained in these Articles.

2. Interpretation

In these Articles the words standing in the first column of the table next hereinafter contained shall bear the meanings set opposite to them respectively in the second column thereof, if not inconsistent with the subject or context.

WORDS		MEANINGS
Approved Market Place	...	A stock exchange which is specified to be an approved market place in the Securities Industry (Central Depositories) Exemption (No.2) Order, 1998.
Central Depository	...	Malaysian Central Depository Sdn Bhd.
Central Depositories Act	...	Securities Industry (Central Depositories) Act 1991.
Depositor	...	A holder of Securities Account.
Deposited Security	...	A security standing to the credit of a Securities Account and includes securities in a Securities Account that is in suspense.
Market Day	...	Any day between Mondays and Fridays which is not a market holiday of the Stock Exchange or a public holiday.
Member	...	Unless otherwise expressed to the contrary, includes a Depositor who shall be treated as if he were a member pursuant to section 35 of the Securities Industry (Central Depositories) Act but excludes the Central Depository in its capacity as a bare trustee.
Month	...	Calendar month.
RM	...	Ringgit Malaysia.
Record of Depositors	...	A record provided by the Central Depository to the Company under chapter 24.0 of the Rules
Rules	...	The Rules of the Central Depositories.
Securities Account	...	An account established by the Central Depository for a Depositor for the recording of deposit or withdrawal of securities and for dealings in such securities by the Depositor.
Share	...	Share in the share capital of C.I. HOLDINGS BERHAD (Co.No. 37918 A)
The Act	...	The Companies Act, 1965 and any statutory modification, amendment or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.
The Company	...	C.I. HOLDINGS BERHAD (Co.No. 37918-A)
The Directors	...	The Directors for the time being of the Company.
The Office	...	The registered office for the time being of the Company.

The Register	...	The Register of Members to be kept pursuant to the Act.
The Seal	...	The Common Seal of the Company or in appropriate cases the official seal or duplicate Common Seal.
The Secretary	...	Any person or persons appointed to perform the duties of Secretary of the Company.
The Stock Exchange	...	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange and such other stock exchange if any upon which the shares of the Company may be listed and quoted.
These Articles	...	These Articles of Association as originally framed or altered from time to time by special resolution.
Year	...	Calendar year.

Writing shall include printing and lithography and any other mode or modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form.

Words importing the singular number only shall include the plural number and vice versa.

Words importing the masculine gender only shall include the feminine and neuter genders and vice versa.

Reference to persons shall include corporations.

Words and expressions contained in these Articles shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the Interpretation Act, 1948 and 1967 (Consolidated and Revised 1988) and of the Act as are in force at the date at which these Articles become binding on the Company.

The headings and marginal notes are inserted for convenience and shall not affect the construction of these Articles.

SHARE CAPITAL AND VARIATION OF RIGHTS

3. Issue of Shares

- (1) Subject always to the provisions of the Act and Article 47 and to the provisions of any resolution of the Company the shares of the Company shall be under the control of the Directors who may allot and issue or otherwise dispose of the same to such persons and on such terms and conditions with such preferred, deferred or other special rights or such restrictions whether in regard to dividend, voting or return of share capital and either at a premium or otherwise and at such time or times as the Directors may think fit.
- (2) Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be subject to the following restrictions, that is to say:-
 - (a) No Director shall participate in an issue of shares or options to employees of the Company unless the shareholders in general meeting have approved of the specific allotment to be made to such Director and unless he holds office in the Company in an executive capacity Provided always that a non-executive Director may so participate in an issue of shares pursuant to a public issue or offer for sale;
 - (b) No issue of preference shares shall be made which would result in the total nominal value of issued preference shares exceeding the total nominal value of the issued ordinary shares at any time;
 - (c) No shares shall be issued at a discount except in compliance with the provisions of section 59 of the Act; and
 - (d) The rights attaching to shares of a class other than ordinary shares shall be expressed in the resolutions passed creating the same.

4. Preference Shares

- (1) Subject to Article 3(2)(b), the Company shall have power with the sanction of an ordinary resolution to issue preference shares carrying a right to redemption out of profits or liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or to issue preference shares ranking equally with or in priority to

preference shares already issued and the Directors may, subject to the provisions of the Act, redeem such shares on such terms and in such manner and either at par or at a premium as they may think fit.

- (2) Preference shareholders shall have the same rights as ordinary shareholders as regards the receiving of notices, reports and audited accounts and the attending of general meetings of the Company. Preference shareholders shall also have the right to vote at any meeting convened for the purpose of reducing the capital or on a proposal to wind up the Company or during the winding up of the Company or sanctioning a sale or disposal of the whole of the Company's property, business or undertaking or where the proposition to be submitted to the meeting directly affects their rights and privileges or when the dividend or part of the dividend on the preference shares is in arrears for more than six (6) months.
- (3) Preference shareholders must be entitled to a return of capital in preference to holders of ordinary shares when the Company is wound up.

5. Modification of Preference Shareholders' rights

Notwithstanding Article 7 hereof, the repayment of preference shares other than redeemable preference shares, or any other alteration of preference shareholders' rights shall only be made pursuant to a special resolution of the preference shareholders concerned, PROVIDED ALWAYS that where the necessary majority for such a special resolution is not obtained at the meeting, consent in writing, if obtained from the holders of three-fourths (3/4) of the preference shares concerned within two (2) months of the meeting, shall be as valid and effectual as a special resolution carried at the meeting.

6. Share Buyback

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and such other relevant laws, regulations and/or guidelines, the Company is allowed and shall have power, to the fullest extent permitted, to purchase any of its own shares and thereafter, the Directors may resolve and shall have the fullest power to deal with such purchased shares in accordance with the provisions of the Act and such other relevant laws, regulations and/or guidelines.

7. Modification of class rights

If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths (3/4) of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class. To every such separate general meetings, the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that the necessary quorum shall be three (3) persons at least holding or representing by proxy one-third (1/3) of the issued shares of the class and that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll. To every such special resolution, section 152 of the Act shall apply with such adaptations as may be necessary.

8. Ranking of class rights

The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class with preferred or other rights shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking as regards participation in the profits or assets of the Company in some or in all respects *pari passu* therewith.

9. Powers of paying commission and brokerage

The Company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by section 58 of the Act to any persons in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, or procuring or agreeing to procure, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares of the Company, provided that the rate per cent or the amount of the commission paid or agreed to be paid shall be disclosed in the manner required by the Act, and the rate of the commission shall not exceed the rate of ten per cent (10%) of the price at which the shares in respect whereof the same is paid are issued or an amount equal to ten per cent (10%) of such price (as the case may be). Such commission may be satisfied

by the payment of cash or the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other. The Company may also on any issue of shares pay such brokerage as may be lawful.

LIEN ON SHARES

10. Company's lien on shares and dividends

The Company's lien on shares and dividends from time to time declared in respect of such shares, 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 and has paid in respect of the shares of the Member or deceased Member.

11. Power of sale

For the purpose of enforcing such lien, the Directors may sell the shares subject thereto in such manner as they think fit, but no such sale shall be made unless a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable, nor until notice in writing of the intention to sell shall have been served on such Member, his executors or administrators or other persons recognised by the Company as the owner thereof, and default shall have been made by him or them in the payment of such debts, for fourteen (14) days after such notice.

12. Application of proceeds of sale

If any share is forfeited and sold, the net proceeds of any such sale after payment of costs and expense of such sale shall be received by the Company and applied in payment of the unpaid calls and accrued interest and the residue (if any) shall (subject to a like lien for sums not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale or his executors, administrators or assignees or as he directs.

13. Transfer on sale under lien

To give effect to any sale for enforcing a lien in exercise of the powers hereinbefore given, the directors may appoint some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold and cause the purchaser's name to be entered into the Register in respect of the shares sold and the purchaser shall not be bound to see to the regularity of the proceedings or to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in relation to the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES

14. (1) Calls when payable

The Directors may, subject to the provisions of these Articles, from time to time make such calls upon the Members in respect of all moneys unpaid on their shares as they think fit and each Member shall be liable to pay the amount of every call so made upon him to the Company and at the times and places appointed by the Directors Provided that no call shall be payable at less than one (1) month from the date fixed for the payment of the last preceeding call and provided that at least fourteen (14) days notice is given to the Members of each call. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorising such call was passed and may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Directors may determine.

(2) Instalments similar to call

If by the terms of the issue of any shares or otherwise any amount is made payable at any fixed time or by instalments at any fixed times such amount or instalments shall be payable on the date on which by the terms of issue the same becomes payable as if it were a call duly made by the Directors and of which due notice had been given; and all provisions hereof with respect to the payment of calls and interests thereon or to the forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls shall apply.

(3) Evidence in action for call

At the trial or hearing of any action or other proceeding 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 call was made, that the resolution

making such call is duly recorded in the minute book of the Directors and that notice of such call was duly given to the member sued according to the provisions of these Articles and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors who made such call nor any other matter whatsoever but the proof of the matters aforesaid shall be conclusive evidence of a debt due from the Members sued to the Company.

15. Interest on call

If before or on the day appointed for payment thereof a call or instalment payable in respect of a share is not paid, the holder or allottee of the share shall pay interest from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment, on the amount of the call at such rate not exceeding ten per cent (10%) per annum or at such other rate as the Directors shall determine but the Directors may waive payment of such interest wholly or in part.

16. Non-payment of calls

Any sum which by the terms of allotment of a share is made payable upon allotment or at any fixed date, whether on account of the nominal value of the share or by way of premium, shall, for all purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date fixed for payment, and in case of non-payment the provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture and the like, and all other relevant provisions of these Articles shall apply as if such sum were a call duly made and notified as hereby provided.

17. Differentiation in time and payment of calls

The Directors may on the issue of shares differentiate between the holders of such shares as to the amount of calls to be paid and of the time of payment of such calls.

18. Advance of calls

The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any Member willing to advance the same all or any part of the moneys due upon his shares beyond the sums actually called up thereon and upon the moneys so paid in advance or so much thereof as exceeds the amount for the time being called up on the shares in respect of which such advance has been made, the Directors may pay interest on such moneys advanced at a rate not exceeding eight percent (8%) per annum, but no money so advanced shall confer a right to participate in profits. Except in liquidation, sums paid in advance of calls shall not, until the same would but for such advance have become payable, be treated as paid up on the shares in respect of which they have been paid.

INFORMATION ON SHAREHOLDING

19. Company may require information on shareholding

- (1) The Company may by notice in writing require any Member of the Company within such reasonable time as is specified in the notice:-
 - (a) to inform the Company, whether he holds any voting shares in the Company as beneficial owner or as trustee or nominee; and
 - (b) if he holds them as trustee or nominee, to indicate so far as he can the persons for whom he holds them by name or by other particulars sufficient to enable those persons to be identified and the nature of their interest.
- (2) Where the Company is informed in pursuance of a notice given to any person under sub-Article (1) hereof or under this sub-Article that any other person has an interest in any of the voting shares in the Company, the Company may by notice in writing require that other person within such reasonable time as is specified in the notice:-
 - (a) to inform the Company whether he holds that interest as beneficial owner or as trustee or nominee; and
 - (b) if he holds them as trustee or nominee, to indicate so far as he can the persons for whom he holds it by name or by other particulars sufficient to enable them to be identified and the nature of their interest.

(3) Member to inform Company

The Company may by notice in writing require a Member of the Company to inform it, within such reasonable time as is specified in the notice, whether any of the voting rights carried by any voting shares in the Company held by him are the subject of an agreement or arrangement under which another person is entitled to control his exercise of those rights and, if so, to give particulars of the agreement or arrangement and the parties to it.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

20. Transfers of securities

The transfer of any listed security or class of listed security of the Company, shall be by way of book entry by the Central Depository in accordance with the Rules and, notwithstanding sections 103 and 104 of the Act, but subject to subsection 107C(2) of the Act and any exemption that may be made from compliance with subsection 107C(1) of the Act, the Company shall be precluded from registering and effecting any transfer of the listed securities.

21. Transferor's Right

The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Record of Depositors in respect thereof.

22. Refusal to register transfers

The Central Depository may refuse to register any transfer of deposited security that does not comply with the Central Depositories Act and the Rules.

23. Suspension of registers

The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such period as the Directors may from time to time determine not exceeding in the whole thirty (30) days in any year. Subject always to the requirements of the Stock Exchange, at least twelve (12) market days' notice of intention to close the said register shall be published in a daily newspaper circulating in Malaysia and shall be also be given to the Stock Exchange.

24. Renunciation

Subject to the Act, Rules and provisions of these Articles the Directors may recognise a renunciation of any share by the allottee thereof in favour of some other person.

25. Non-liability for the Company's Directors and officer in respect of transfer

Neither the Company nor its Directors nor any of its officers shall incur any liability for the act of the Central Depository in registering or acting upon a transfer of shares apparently made by a Member or any persons entitled to the shares by reason of the death, bankruptcy or insanity of the Members although the same may by reason of any fraud or other cause not known to the Company or its Directors or the Central Depository or other officers be legally inoperative or insufficient to pass the property in the shares proposed or professed to be transferred, and although the transfer may, as between the transferor and transferee, be liable to be set aside, and notwithstanding that the Company may have notice that such instrument or transfer was signed or executed and delivered by the transferor in blank as to the name of the transferee, of the particulars of the shares transferred, or otherwise in defective manner. And in every such case, the person registered as transferee, his executors, administrators and assignees alone shall be entitled to be recognised as the holder of such shares and the previous holder shall, so far as the Company is concerned, be deemed to have transferred his whole title thereto.

26. Destruction of records

Subject as hereinbefore provided and to any law in Malaysia for the time being in force, the Company shall be entitled to destroy:-

- (a) at any time after the expiration of six (6) years from the date of registration thereof or on which an entry in respect thereof shall have been made (as the case may be), all instruments of transfer of shares or other forms of security of the Company which shall have been registered and all letters of

request, renounced allotment letters, share certificates, forms of acceptance and transfer and applications for allotment in respect of which an entry in the Register of Transfer shall have been made and all records on microfilm or on any other system of data recording and storage;

- (b) at any time after the expiration of one (1) year from the date of cancellation thereof, all registered certificates for shares or representing any other form of security of the Company (being certificates for shares or other securities in the name of a transferor and in respect whereof the Company has registered a transfer) and mandates and other written directions as to the payment of dividends or interest (being mandates or directions which have been cancelled); and
- (c) at any time after the expiration of one (1) year from the date of the recording thereof, all notifications of change of name or address;

and it shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that

- (i) every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly executed and registered;
- (ii) every certificate for shares or representing any other form of security so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled; and
- (iii) every other document hereinbefore mentioned so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the recorded particulars thereof in the books or records of the Company.

Provided that:-

- (1) the provisions aforesaid shall apply only to the destruction of documents in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties thereto) to which the document might be relevant;
- (2) nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing on 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 provision (1) above are not fulfilled; and
- (3) references herein to the destruction of any documents include references to the disposal thereof in any manner.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

27. Transmission of Shares

In the case of the death of a Member, the executors or administrators of the deceased shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his interest in the shares. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, subject to the Rules and Article 21 hereof, transfer the share to himself or to some person nominated by him as the transferee.

28. Share of deceased or bankrupt Member

Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member may, upon such evidence being produced as may from time to time properly be required by the Rules and subject as hereinafter provided, elect either to be registered himself as holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee thereof, but the Central Depository shall in either case have the same right to decline or suspend registration as they would have had in the case of a transfer of the share by that Member before his death or bankruptcy. PROVIDED always that where the share is a deposited security, subject to the Rules, a transfer or withdrawal of the share may be carried out by the person becoming so entitled.

29. Person entitled may receive and give discharge for dividend

A person entitled to a share by transmission shall be entitled to receive, and may give a discharge for, any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share, but he shall not be entitled in respect of it to receive notice of or to attend or vote at meetings of the Company or, save as aforesaid, to exercise any of the rights, or privileges as a Member unless and until he shall become a Member in respect of the share. If the person becoming entitled elects to have the shares transferred to him, the aforesaid notice shall be given to the Central Depository and subject to the Rules, a transfer of the shares may be carried out by the person becoming so entitled.

30. Transmission of securities from Foreign Register

(1) Where:-

- (a) the securities of the Company are listed on the Approved Market Place; and
- (b) the Company is exempted from compliance with section 14 of the Central Depositories Act or section 29 of the Securities Industry (Central Depositories) (Amendment) Act 1998, as the case may be, under the Rules in respect of such securities,

the Company shall, upon request of a securities holder, permit a transmission of securities held by such securities holder from the register of holders maintained by the registrar of the Company in the jurisdiction of the Approved Market Place (hereinafter referred to as "the Foreign Register") to the register of holders maintained by the registrar of the Company in Malaysia (hereinafter referred to as "the Malaysian Register") provided that there shall be no change in the ownership of such securities.

- (2) Where subparagraphs 1(a) and 1(b) above are fulfilled, the Company shall not allow any transmission of securities from the Malaysian Register into the Foreign Register.

FORFEITURE OF SHARE

31. Notice to pay calls

If any member fails to pay the whole or any part of any call or instalment of a call on or by the day appointed for the payment thereof the Director may at any time thereafter, during such time as the call or instalment or any part thereof remains unpaid, serve a notice on him or on the person entitled to the share by transmission requiring him to pay such call or instalment, or such part thereof as shall then be unpaid together with interest thereon not exceeding ten per cent (10%) per annum or at such other rate as the Directors shall determine which may have accrued and any expenses that may have been incurred by reason of such non-payment.

32. Length of Notice

The notice shall name a further day (not earlier than the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the date of service of the notice) on which such call or instalment or such part as aforesaid and all interest which have accrued and expenses that have been incurred by reason of such non-payment is to be paid. It shall also name the place where the payment is to be made and shall state that in the event of non-payment by the time and at the place appointed, the share in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

33. Failure to comply with notice

If the requirements of any such notice as aforesaid are not complied with, any share in respect of which such notice has been given may at any time thereafter before the payment required by the notice has been made be forfeited by a resolution of the Directors to that effect. A forfeiture of shares shall include all dividends in respect of the shares not actually paid before the forfeiture notwithstanding that they shall have been declared.

34. Notice of forfeiture

When any share has been forfeited in accordance with these Articles notice of the forfeiture shall be given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to the share by transmission as the case may be, within fourteen (14) days of the forfeiture and an entry of such notice having been given, and of the forfeiture with the date thereof shall forthwith be made in the Register opposite to the share but no forfeiture shall in any manner be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice or to make such entry as aforesaid.

35. Annulment of forfeiture

Notwithstanding any such forfeiture as aforesaid the Directors may at any time before the forfeited share has been otherwise disposed of, annul the forfeiture upon the payment of all calls and interest accrued thereon and expenses incurred in respect of the share and upon such further terms (if any) as the Directors shall see fit to impose.

36. Sale of forfeited shares

Every share which has been forfeited shall thereupon become the property of the Company, and may either be cancelled or sold or re-allotted or otherwise disposed of, either to the person who was before forfeiture the holder thereof or to any other person upon such terms and in such manner as the Directors shall think fit. If any shares are forfeited and sold, any residue after the satisfaction of the unpaid calls and accrued interest and expenses, shall be paid to the person whose shares have been forfeited, or his executors, administrators or assignees or as he directs.

37. Liability to Company of person whose shares are forfeited

A Member whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a Member in respect of the forfeited shares but shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture be liable to pay to the Company all calls made and not paid on such shares at the time of forfeiture together with interest thereon at the rate of eight percent (8%) per annum to the date of payment as well as all expenses incurred thereby but his liability shall cease if and when the Company receives payment in full of all such money in respect of the shares.

38. Consequence of forfeiture

The forfeiture of a share shall involve the extinction at the time of forfeiture of all interest in and claims and demands against the Company in respect of the share and all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the Member whose share is forfeited and the Company except only such of those rights and liabilities as are by these Articles expressly saved, or as are by the Act, the Central Depositories Act and the Rules, given or imposed in the case of past Members.

39. Statutory declaration of forfeited share

A statutory declaration in writing that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary of the Company, and that a share in the Company has been duly forfeited on a date stated in the declaration, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share.

40. Title of purchaser of forfeited share

The Company may receive the consideration, if any, given for a forfeited share on any sale or disposition thereof and may execute a transfer of the share in favour of the person to whom the share is sold or disposed of and he shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share, and shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, sale or disposal of the share.

41. Application of forfeiture provisions

The provisions of these Articles as to forfeiture shall apply in the case of non-payment of any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable at a fixed time, 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.

CONVERSION OF SHARES INTO STOCK

42. Conversion of shares into stock and reconversion

The Company may by ordinary resolution at a general meeting convert all or any of its paid up shares into stock and may from time to time, in like manner, reconvert any such stock into paid up shares of any denomination.

43. Stock may be transferred

When any shares have been converted into stock, the several holders of such stock may transfer their respective interests therein, or any part of such interest, in such manner as the Company in general meeting shall direct, but in default of any such direction in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as and subject to which the shares from which the stock arose might previously to conversion have been transferred, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit. But the Directors may, if they think fit, from time to time fix the minimum amount of stock transferable, and restrict or forbid the transfer of fractions of that minimum, provided that such minimum shall not exceed the nominal amount of the shares from which the stock arose.

44. Participation in dividends and profits

The holders of stock shall according to the amount of the stock held by them have the same rights, privileges and advantages as regards dividends, voting at meetings of the Company, and other matters as if they held the shares, from which the stock arose, but no such privilege or advantage (except participation in the dividends and profits of the Company and in the assets on winding up) shall be conferred by any such aliquot part of stock which would not, if existing in shares, have conferred that privilege or advantage.

45. Provisions applicable to shares shall apply to stock

All such provisions of these Articles as are applicable to paid-up shares shall apply to stock, and in all such provisions the words "share" and "shareholder" shall include "stock" and "stockholder".

INCREASE OF CAPITAL

46. Power to increase capital

The Company may from time to time, whether all the shares for the time being authorised shall have been issued or all the shares for the time being issued shall have been fully called up or not, by ordinary resolution increase its share capital by the creation and issue of new shares, such new capital to be of such amount and to be divided into shares of such respective amounts and to carry such rights or to be subject to such conditions or restrictions in regard to dividend, return of capital or otherwise as the Company by the resolution authorising such increase directs.

47. Shares to be offered to members before issue

Subject to any direction to the contrary that may be given by the Company in general meeting, all new shares or other convertible securities shall, before they are issued, be offered to the Members in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of existing shares or securities to which they are entitled. Such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares or securities offered, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the persons to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares or securities offered, the Directors may, subject to these Articles, dispose of the shares or securities in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company. The Directors may in like manner dispose of any such new shares or securities as aforesaid which (by reason of the proportion which the new shares or securities bear to shares or securities held by persons entitled to an offer of new shares or securities or by reason of any other difficulty in apportioning the same) cannot, in the opinion of the Directors be conveniently offered in manner herein under these Article.

48. Rights and liabilities of new shares

Except in so far as otherwise provided by the conditions of issue, any capital raised by the creation of new shares shall be considered as part of the original share capital of the Company and shall be subject to the same provisions with reference to the payment of calls, lien, transfer, transmission, forfeiture and otherwise as the original share capital.

49. Alteration of Capital

The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution:-

(a) Power to consolidate shares

consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;

(b) Power to sub-divide shares

subdivide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than is fixed by the Memorandum of Association, so however that in subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount (if any) unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived; or

(c) Power to cancel shares

cancel shares which at the date of the passing of the resolution in that behalf have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person or which have been forfeited and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

50. Power to reduce capital

The Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve fund or any share premium account in any manner and with and subject to, any authorisation, and consent required by law.

GENERAL MEETINGS

51. Annual General Meeting

The Company shall, in each year, hold a General Meeting as its Annual General Meeting, in addition to any other meetings in that year. Not more than fifteen (15) months shall elapse between the date of one (1) Annual General Meeting and that of the next.

52. Extraordinary General Meeting

All General Meetings other than Annual General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings.

53. Convening of Extraordinary General Meeting

The Directors may, whenever they think fit by resolution, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting, and they shall, on the requisition of the holders of not less than one-tenth (1/10) of such of the paid up capital of the Company as at the date of the deposit of the requisition carries the right of voting at general meetings, forthwith proceed to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, and in the case of such requisition the provisions of section 144 of the Act shall apply.

54. Business at requisitioned meeting

In the case of an Extraordinary General Meeting called in pursuance of a requisition no business other than that stated in the requisition as the objects of the meeting shall be transacted.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

55. Notice

The notices convening meetings shall specify the place, day and hour of the meeting and shall be given to all Members at least fourteen (14) days before the meeting or at least twenty-one (21) days before the meeting where any special resolution is to be proposed or where it is an Annual General Meeting. In either case, days of 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. Notice shall be given in the same manner mentioned to the Auditors, the Stock Exchange and to all Members other than such as under the provisions of these Articles are not entitled to receive such notices from the Company; Provided that a General Meeting notwithstanding that it has been called by a shorter notice than that specified above shall be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:-

- (a) In the case of an Annual General Meeting, by all the Members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
- (b) In the case of an Extraordinary General Meeting, by that number of majority in number of the Members having a right to attend and vote thereat as is required by the Act.

56. Contents of notice

- (1) Every notice calling a General Meeting shall specify the place and the day and hour of the meeting and there shall appear with reasonable prominence in every such notice a statement that a Member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and vote instead of him and that a proxy need not be a member of the Company and the provisions of section 149(1)(b) of the Act shall not apply to the Company.
- (2) In the case of an Annual General Meeting the notice shall also specify the meeting as such.
- (3) In the case of any general meeting at which business other than ordinary business is to be transacted, the notice shall specify the general nature of such business and shall be accompanied by a statement regarding the effect of any proposed resolution in respect of such special business and if any resolution is to be proposed as a special resolution the notice shall contain a statement to that effect.

- (4) In addition, at least fourteen (14) days' notice of before the meetings or at least twenty-one (21) days' notice for a meeting where any special resolution is to be proposed or where it is an annual general meeting shall be given by advertisement in at least one national daily newspaper and in writing to the Exchange.

57. Record of Depositors

- (1) The Company shall request the Central Depository in accordance with the Rules at least three (3) market days prior to and not including the date of the notice of the general meeting, to prepare the Record of Depositors to whom notices of general meetings shall be given by the Company.
- (2) The Company shall also request the Central Depository in accordance with the Rules, to issue a Record of Depositors, as at a date not less than three (3) market days before the date of the general meeting (hereinafter referred to as "the General Meeting Record of Depositors"). Subject to the Securities Industry (Central Depositories) (Foreign Ownership) Regulations 1996 (where applicable), a depositor shall not be regarded as a member entitled to attend any general meeting and to speak and vote thereat unless his name appears in the General Meeting Record of Depositors.
- (3) The said notice shall state the purpose or purposes for which the register is being closed. At least three (3) market days prior notice shall be given to the Central Depository to prepare the appropriate Record of Depositors provided that where the Record of Depositors is required in respect of corporate actions, at least seven (7) market days prior notice shall be given to the Central Depository.

58. Omission not to invalidate proceedings

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

59. Resolution by member

Any Members entitled to be present and vote at a meeting may propose any resolution at any general meeting, provided that the provisions of Section 151 of the Act have been complied with.

60. Duty of Secretary on receipt of notice of intention

Upon receipt of any such notice as in the last preceding Article mentioned the Secretary shall cause its circulation to the Members thereof, provided that in the case of a requisitionist meeting, it is received not less than six (6) weeks before the meeting and in the case of any other notice, it is received not less than one (1) week before the meeting.

61. Routine business

Ordinary business shall mean and include only business transacted at an Annual General Meeting of the following classes, that is to say:-

- (i) considering and adopting the audited account, the reports of the Directors and Auditors and other accounts and documents required to be annexed to the balance sheet.
- (ii) Declaring dividends.
- (iii) Fixing the fees and/or remuneration of the Directors.
- (iv) Electing Directors in the place of those retiring or otherwise.
- (v) Appointing Auditors and fixing the remuneration of the Auditors or determining the manner in which such remuneration is to be fixed.

Save as aforesaid all business that are transacted at any general meeting shall be deemed special.

62. Persons entitled to notice

- (1) Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner by these Articles to:
 - (a) every Member holding shares conferring the right to attend and vote at the meeting who, at the time of convening of the meeting shall have paid all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of any such shares in the Company;
 - (b) every person entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a Member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to him/them by name, or by the title or representatives of the deceased, or assignee of the bankrupt, or by any like description, at the address, if any, within Malaysia supplied for the purpose by the person/persons claiming to be so entitled or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred;
 - (c) the Auditors of the Company; and
 - (d) the Stock Exchange.
- (2) No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of general meetings. Provided that if the meeting be called for the alteration of the Company's objects, the provisions of the Act regarding notices to debentures holders shall be complied with.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETING

63. Quorum at General Meeting

No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the time when the Meeting proceeds to business. Three (3) members present in person shall be a quorum. For the purpose of this Article, "a member" shall include a person attending as a proxy representing a corporation which is a member.

64. If no quorum meeting adjourned or dissolved

If within half an hour from 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, (and if that day is a public holiday, to the next working day following the public holiday) at the same time and place, or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Directors may determine, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within fifteen (15) minutes from the time appointed for holding the meeting, any Member or his proxy or any person representing a corporation which is a Member present shall be a quorum and may transact the business for which the meeting was called but no notice of any such adjournment as aforesaid shall be required to be given to the Members.

65. Chairman of General Meeting

The Chairman or Deputy Chairman (if any) of the Board of Directors shall preside as Chairman at every general meeting, but if there be no such Chairman, or if at any meetings he shall not be present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding the same or shall be unwilling to act as Chairman, the Members present shall elect any other Director, or if no Director is present or if all Directors present decline to act as Chairman, they shall elect any Member present to be the Chairman of the meeting.

66. Notice of adjournments to be given

The Chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present and shall if so directed by the meeting adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place as the meeting shall determine. Whenever a meeting is adjourned for thirty (30) days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given in the same manner as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid, no Member shall be entitled to any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting. Except as provided by the Act in the case of the statutory meeting, no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business which might have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

67. How resolution decided

At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded:-

- (a) by the Chairman;
- (b) by at least five (5) Members present in person or by proxy;
- (c) by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth (1/10) of the total voting rights of all the Members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (d) by a member or members 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 (1/10) of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

Unless a poll is so demanded 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 of or against the resolution. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

68. Poll to be taken as Chairman shall direct

If a poll is demanded in the manner aforesaid it shall be taken at such time and place and in such manner as the Chairman shall direct and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

69. No poll in certain cases

No poll shall be demanded on the election of a Chairman of a meeting or on any question of adjournment.

70. Chairman to have casting vote

In the case of any equality of votes on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

71. Business to be continued if poll demanded

The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business, other than the question of which a poll has been demanded. The Chairman of the meeting may (and if so directed by the meeting shall) appoint scrutineers and may, in addition to the powers of adjourning meeting contained in Article 66, adjourn the meeting to some place and time fixed for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll.

72. Objection to voting

If:-

- (a) any objection shall be raised as 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 on any resolution unless the same is raised or pointed out at the same meeting or at any adjourned meeting thereof at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurred. 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 is of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the resolution or may otherwise have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the Chairman on such matters shall be final and conclusive.

VOTES FOR MEMBERS

73. Votes for members

Subject to Article 57 and any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, at meetings of Members or classes of Members, each Member shall be entitled to vote in person or by proxy or duly authorised representative or by attorney and on a show of hands at any general meeting in respect of any share or shares upon which all calls due to the Company have been paid. Every person present who is a Member or representative or attorney or proxy of a Member shall have one (1) vote, and on a poll every Member present in person or by proxy or by attorney or other duly authorised representative shall have one (1) vote for each share he holds. A proxy or attorney need not be a member of the Company and shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands on any question at any General Meeting.

74. Member of unsound mind

A Member who is of unsound mind or whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee or by such other person as properly has the management of his estate, and any such committee or other person may vote by proxy or attorney.

75. No member entitled to vote while call due to Company

No member shall be entitled to be present or to vote at any general meeting or upon any poll either personally or by proxy, or to be reckoned in any quorum, or to exercise any privileges as a member unless all calls or other moneys due and payable in respect of any share of which he is the holder have been paid.

76. (1) Instrument appointing proxy to be in writing

The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hands of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or if the appointor is a corporation either under its common seal, or the hand of its officer or its duly authorised attorney. An instrument appointing a proxy to vote at a meeting shall be deemed to include the power to demand or join in demanding a poll on behalf of the appointor. A proxy may but need not be a Member of the Company and the provisions of section 149(1)(b) of the Act shall not apply to the Company.

(2) Corporations can appoint representative

Any corporation or statutory 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, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company.

(3) Appointment of more than one proxy

A Member may appoint more than one proxy to attend the same meeting. Where a Member appoints two or more proxies, he shall specify the proportion of his shareholdings to be represented by each proxy. Where a Member of the Company is an authorised nominee as defined under the Central Depositories Act, it may appoint at least one proxy in respect of each securities account it holds with ordinary shares of the Company standing to the credit of the said securities account.

77. Instrument appointing proxy to be deposited

The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the Office of the Company, or at such other place within Malaysia as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in the case of a poll, not less than twenty-four (24) hours before the time appointed in taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

78. Form of Proxies

An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the usual common form or in such other form as the Director may accept. An instrument appointing a proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated thereon, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates and need not be witnessed.

79. When vote by proxy valid though authority revoked

A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy or attorney shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or unsoundness of mind of the principal or revocation of the instrument or of the authority under which the instrument was executed, or the transfer of the share in respect of which the instrument is given, if no intimation in writing of such death, unsoundness of mind, revocation, or transfer as aforesaid has been received by the Company at the Office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument was used.

80. Voting rights for shares of different denominations

Should the capital of the Company at any time consist of shares of different monetary denominations, voting rights shall be prescribed in such a manner that a unit of capital in each class, when reduced to a common denominator, shall carry the same voting power when such right is exercisable.

ATTORNEY OF MEMBERS

- 81.** If the attorney of any Member acting for and on behalf of his principal as a Member, shall desire to do or perform any act, deed or thing under these presents or otherwise at law permitted to be done or performed by an attorney of a Member as such Member, he shall leave at the Office for registration a good and valid power of attorney, duly stamped and authorising him thereto, accompanied by a copy thereof, and thereupon if the Company shall at its absolute discretion so decide, the Company shall register and return the original power of attorney and retain the copy thereof, and thereafter the Company may dispense with the production of the original power of attorney on each and every occasion when the attorney shall purport to act thereunder. A fee for such amount as is determined by the Directors from time to time shall be paid to the Company for registering a power of attorney, but the Directors may, by resolution, if they shall think fit, waive the payment of such fee or any part thereof.
- 82.** Every act, deed or thing done or performed by an attorney under the last preceding Article, shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death of the Member, or the revocation of the power of attorney, provided no intimation in writing of such death or revocation shall have been received at the Office before the acting, doing or performing of such act, deed or thing.

DIRECTORS

83. Power to add to Directors

All Directors of the Company shall be natural persons. The Directors shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint additional Directors. A Director so appointed shall retire from office at the close of next Annual General Meeting, but shall be eligible for re-election.

84. Director's qualification

The shareholding qualification for Directors may be fixed by the Company in general meeting and until so fixed no shareholding qualification for Directors shall be required. All Directors shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and speak at all general meetings of the Company.

85. Directors' remuneration

The Directors shall be paid by way of fees for their services such fixed sum (if any) as shall from time to time be determined by the Company in general meeting and such remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportions and manner as the Directors may determine or failing agreement equally.

Provided always that:-

- (a) Fees payable to Directors who hold no executive office in the Company shall be paid by a fixed sum and not by a commission on or percentage of profits or turnover;
- (b) Salaries payable to Directors who do hold an executive office in the Company may not include a commission on or percentage of turnover;
- (c) Fees payable to Directors shall not be increased except pursuant to a resolution passed at a general meeting where notice of the proposed increase has been given in the notice convening the meeting; and

86. Reimbursement of expenses

- (1) The Directors shall be paid all their travelling and other expenses properly and necessarily expended by them in and about the business of the Company including their travelling and other expenses incurred in attending Board Meetings of the Company.
- (2) If any Director whether he holds an executive or non executive position in the Company, being willing shall be called upon to perform extra services or to make any special arrangements in going or residing away from his usual place of business or residence for any of the purposes of the Company or in giving special attention to the business of the Company as a member of a committee of Directors, the Company may remunerate the Director so doing if he holds an executive position in the company, either by a fixed sum or otherwise (other than by a sum to include a commission on or percentage of turnover) and if he holds a non-executive position in the Company, either by a fixed sum, or otherwise (other than by a sum to include a commission on or percentage of profits or turnover) as may be determined by the Company in general meeting and such remuneration from time to time provided for the Directors.

87. Disqualification of a Director

The office of Director shall become vacant, if the Director:-

- (a) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
- (b) becomes of unsound mind or a person liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental disorder;
- (c) becomes prohibited by law from acting as a Director;
- (d) resigns from his office by notice in writing given to the Company;
- (e) is removed from his office by ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting; and
- (f) is absent from more than 50.0% of the total board of directors' meetings held during a financial year.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

88. Directors may appoint Managing Director

The Directors may from time to time appoint any one (1) or more of their body to be Managing Director or Managing Directors upon such terms as they think fit, and may vest in such Managing Director or Managing Directors such of the powers hereby vested in the Directors generally as they may think fit and such powers may be made exercisable for such period or periods, and upon such conditions and subject to such restrictions, and generally upon such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as they may determine; and may, from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter, or vary all or any of such powers but subject thereto, such Managing Director or Managing Directors shall always be under the control of the Board of Directors.

89. Remuneration of Managing Director

The remuneration of the Managing Director may be by way of salary or commission or participation in profits or otherwise or by any or all of these modes but such remuneration shall not include a commission on or percentage of turnover.

90. (1) Position of Managing Director

A Managing Director shall be subject to the same provisions as to resignation and removal as the other Directors of the Company, and if he ceases to hold the office of Director he shall ipso facto and immediately cease to be a Managing Director.

- (2) The Managing Director shall, subject to any provisions of any contract between him and the Company, be subject to retirement by rotation and he shall be taken into account in determining the rotation or retirement of Directors or in fixing the number of Directors to retire; and he shall, subject to provisions of any contract between him and the Company, be subject to the same provisions as to resignation and removal as the other Directors of the Company.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

91. Provision for appointing and removing alternate Directors

- (1)
 - (a) Each Director shall have power from time to time to nominate any person, not being a director, to act as his alternate Director and at his discretion to remove such alternate Director and his appointment shall not take effect until approved by a majority of the other Directors PROVIDED that any fee paid by the Company to the alternate Director shall be deducted from his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.
 - (b) The nomination of an alternate Director shall be valid if made by telex or facsimile transmission, provided that such nomination shall be confirmed within one (1) month from the date of such telex or facsimile transmission by a written nomination complying with the abovementioned requirements, and the said written nomination has been approved by a majority of the other Directors, and any act done by the alternate Director nominated in such telex or facsimile transmission shall be as valid and effectual as if such alternate Director had been duly appointed in the first instance.
 - (c) An alternate Director shall not be taken into account in reckoning the minimum or maximum number of Directors allowed for the time being but he shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning whether a quorum is present at any meeting of the Directors attended by him at which he is entitled to vote.
- (2) The appointment of an alternate Director shall ipso facto determine:-
 - (a) if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a Director; or
 - (b) if his appointor or the majority of the other Directors revokes his appointment by delivering a notice in writing to the Office.

Provided that if any Director retires by rotation but is re-elected by the meeting or is, pursuant to the provisions of these Articles deemed to be re-elected at the meeting at which such retirement took effect, any appointment made by him pursuant to this Article which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue to operate after such re-election as if he had not so retired. Every person acting as an alternate Director shall be an officer of the company and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be agent of or for the Director appointing him.

- (3) An alternate Director shall be entitled (subject to his giving to the Company an address at which notices may be served on him) to receive notices of meetings of the Directors and to attend and vote as a Director at any such meeting at which the Director appointing him is not personally present and generally in the absence of his appointor to perform all the functions of his appointor as a Director.
- (4) An alternate Director may be repaid by the Company such expenses as might properly be repaid to him if he were a Director.

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS

92. Rotation and Retirement of Directors

Subject to these Articles, at each Annual General Meeting one-third (1/3) of the Directors for the time being, or if their number is not a multiple of three(3), the number nearest to one-third (1/3) with a minimum of one (1), shall retire from office and an election of Directors shall take place Provided Always that each Director shall retire at least once in every three (3) years but shall be eligible for re-election. A Director retiring at a meeting shall retain office until the close of the meeting whether adjourned or not. An election of Directors shall take place each year.

93. Selection of Directors to retire

The Directors to retire in every year shall be those who, being subject to retirement by rotation, have been longest in office since their last election or appointment, but as between persons who became or were last re-elected Directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.

94. Notice of candidature as a Director

No person not being a retiring Director shall be eligible for election to the office of Director at any general meeting unless a member intending to propose him for election has, at least eleven (11) clear days before the meeting, left at the office a notice in writing 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 for election, PROVIDED THAT in the case of a person recommended by the Directors for election, nine (9) clear days' notice only shall be necessary, and notice of each and every candidature to the Board of Directors shall be served on the Members at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which the election is to take place.

95. Retiring Director deemed to be re-appointed

The Company at the meeting at which a Director retires under any provision of these Articles may by ordinary resolution fill the vacated office by electing a person thereto. In default the retiring Director shall be deemed to have been re-elected, unless:-

- (a) at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such vacated office, or a resolution for the re-election of such Director is put to the meeting and lost; or
- (b) such Director has given notice in writing to the Company that he is unwilling to be re-elected; or
- (c) such Director has attained the retiring age applicable to him as Director; or
- (d) such Director is disqualified under the Act or some other law for the time being in force from holding office as a Director.

96. Motion for appointment of Directors

At any general meeting at which more than one (1) Director is to be elected, each candidate shall be the subject of a separate motion and vote unless a motion for the appointment of two (2) or more persons as Directors by a single resolution shall have first been agreed to by the meeting without any vote being given against it.

97. Increase or reduction of number of Directors

The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution passed at a general meeting increase or reduce the number of Directors, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to retire from office.

98. Directors' power to fill casual vacancies or appoint additional directors

The Directors shall have power at any time and from time to time to appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director, but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these Articles. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next Annual General Meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the number of Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

99. Proceedings in case of vacancies

The remaining Directors may continue to act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but if and so long as their number is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or pursuant to these Articles, the remaining Directors may except in an emergency, act only for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to such minimum number, or to summon a general meeting of the Company.

100. Removal of Directors

The Company may by ordinary resolution of which special notice has been given remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office, notwithstanding any provision of these Articles or of any agreement between the Company and such Director, but without prejudice to any claim he may have for damages for breach of any such agreement. The Company may by ordinary resolution appoint another person in place of a Director so removed from office and any person so appointed shall be subject to retirement by rotation at the same time as if he had become a Director on the day on which the Director

in whose place he was appointed was last elected a Director. In default of such appointment the vacancy so arising may be filled by the Directors as a casual vacancy.

POWER AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

101. General power of Directors to manage Company's business

The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors who may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not by the Act or by these Articles required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, subject nevertheless to any of these Articles and the provisions of the Act, and to such regulations not being inconsistent with these Articles or the provisions of the Act as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, but no regulations so made by the Company shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would have been valid if such regulation had not been made. The general powers given by this Article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Directors by any other Articles.

102. Power to establish Local Boards, etc

The Directors may establish any committees, local boards, or any agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company, either in Malaysia or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of such committees, local boards, or any agencies, and may fix their remuneration and may delegate to any committees, local boards, or agencies any of the powers, authorities and discretion vested in the Directors with power to sub-delegate and may authorise the members of any committees, local boards or agencies to fill any vacancy therein, and to act notwithstanding vacancies, and any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Directors may think fit, and the Directors may remove any person so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation, but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.

103. Power to appoint committee

The Directors may delegate any of their powers to a committee consisting of members of their body as they think fit. Any committee so formed shall be at least three (3) in number and shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Directors.

104. Chairman of committee meetings

A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings. If no such chairman is elected or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding the same the members present may choose one (1) of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

105. Proceedings at committee meetings

A committee may meet and adjourn its meeting as its members think proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present. Where two (2) Directors form a quorum, the Chairman of a meeting at which only such quorum is present, or at which only two (2) Directors are competent to vote on the question at issue, shall not have a casting vote .

106. Power to appoint attorneys

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

107. Signatures of cheques and bills

All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable or transferable instruments, and all receipts for money paid to the Company, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed, or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Directors shall from time to time by resolution determine.

108. Power to maintain pension fund

The Directors may establish or arrange any contributory or non-contributory pension or superannuation scheme for the benefit of, or pay a gratuity, pension or emolument to any person who is or has been employed by or in the service of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company, or to any person who is or has been a Director or other officer of and holds or has held salaried employment in the Company or any such subsidiary, and the widow, family or dependants of any such person. The Directors may also subscribe to any association or fund which they consider to be for the benefit of the Company or any such subsidiary or any such persons as aforesaid, and make payments, for or towards any hospital or scholastic expenses or any insurance of any such persons Provided that any Director holding such salaried employment shall be entitled to retain any benefit received by him hereunder subject only, where the Act requires, to proper disclosure to the Members and the approval of the Company in general meeting.

109. Director to comply with the Act

The Directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the Act and particularly the provisions as to registration and keeping copies of mortgages and charges, keeping of the Register, keeping a Register of Directors and entering all necessary particulars therein, and sending a copy thereof or a notification of any changes therein to the Registrar of Companies, and sending to such Registrar an annual return, together with the certificates and the particulars required by the Act notices as to increase of capital, returns of allotments and contracts relating thereto, copies of resolutions and agreements and other particulars connected with the above.

BORROWING POWERS

110. Borrowing Powers of Directors

Subject to Article 111, the Directors may from time to time at their discretion raise or borrow for the purpose of the Company such sums of money as they think proper and may also raise or secure the payment of such money in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock of the Company, charged upon all or any part of the property of the Company (both present and future) including uncalled capital, or by means of charges, mortgages, bonds and dispositions in security or bonds or cash deposit, with or without power of sale, and upon such other terms and conditions as the Directors shall think fit.

111. Borrowings for unrelated third parties prohibited

The Directors shall not borrow any money or mortgage or charge any of the Company or its subsidiaries' undertaking, property or any uncalled capital, or to issue debentures and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of any unrelated third party.

112. Debentures may be assignable

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

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

113. Meetings of Directors

The Directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Subject to these Articles, questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote save and except where two (2) Directors form a quorum, the Chairman of a meeting at which only such a quorum is present, or at which only two (2) Directors are competent to vote on the question at issue, shall not have a casting vote.

114. Calling of meetings

A Director may at any time summon a meeting of the Directors, and the Secretary, upon the request of the Chairman or any one (1) Director, shall convene a meeting of the Directors. Unless otherwise dispensed with by all the Directors, seven (7) clear days' notice specifying the place, date and hour of the meeting and business to be discussed thereat shall be given to all the Directors.

115. Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Directors shall be two (2) Directors for the time being of the Company. A meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all powers and discretion for the time being exercisable by the Directors.

116. Election of Chairman

The Directors may from time to time elect a Chairman and may elect one (1) or more Deputy Chairman from their number and the Directors may determine the period for which such officers shall respectively hold office. The Chairman or in the absence of the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman (if any) or in the event that there are more than (1) Deputy Chairman, the senior in appointment amongst them, shall preside at the meeting of Directors. If such officers have not been appointed, or if no such officers are present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time appointed for holding of the meeting of the Directors, the Directors present shall choose one (1) of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

117. Validity of acts of directors

All acts bona fide done by any meeting of Directors or of a committee of Directors or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such Director or person acting aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

118. Circular Resolutions

A resolution in writing signed or approved by letter, telex, facsimile or telegram by a majority of the Directors for the time being in Malaysia, and who are sufficient to form a quorum shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted; provided that where a Director is not so present but has an alternate who is so present, then such resolutions shall be signed by such alternate. All such resolutions shall be described as "Directors' Circular Resolutions" and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one (1) or more of the Directors and shall be forwarded or otherwise delivered to the Secretary without delay, and shall be recorded by him in the Company's minute book following the receipt thereof by him.

119. Declaration of Interest and restriction of voting

(1) A Director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly interested in a contract or proposed contract with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A Director shall not vote in respect of any contract or proposed contract or arrangement in which he has directly or indirectly, a personal interest and if he should do so his vote should not be counted, nor shall be counted in the quorum present at the meeting, but neither of these prohibitions shall apply to:-

- (a) any arrangement for giving any Director any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by him or obligations undertaken by him for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries; or
- (b) any arrangement for the giving by the Company of any security to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which the Director himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of a security.

(2) Director may hold other office under the Company

- (a) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of Auditors in conjunction with his office of Director) for such period and on such terms (as to remuneration and otherwise) as the Directors may determine and subject to the provisions of the Act, no Director or intending Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company either with regard to his tenure of any such other office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract, or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested, be liable to be avoided, nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested, be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relation thereby established.

- (b) Director appointed to hold other office to be counted in the quorum. A Director notwithstanding his interest may be counted in the quorum present at any meeting whereat he or any other Director to be appointed to hold any office or place of profit in the Company or whereat the Directors resolve to exercise any of the rights of the Company, (whether by the exercise of voting rights or otherwise) to appoint or concur in the appointment of a Director to hold any office or place of profit in any other company or whereat the terms of any such appointment or arrangements as hereinbefore mentioned are considered, as he may vote on any such matter other than in respect of the appointment of or arrangements with himself or the fixing of the terms thereof.
- (c) Any Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company, and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director, provided that nothing herein contained shall authorise a Director or his firm to act as Auditor of the Company.

(3) General notice of interest in corporation by Company

A general notice given to the Board of Directors that a Director, alternate Director or Managing Director is a member of or interested in any specified firm or corporation with whom any contract is proposed to be entered into in relation to the affairs of the Company and is to be regarded as interested in all transactions with such firm or corporation shall be sufficient disclosure under this clause as regards such Director and the said transaction and after such general notice it shall not be necessary for such Director to give any special notice relating to any particular transaction with such firm or corporation.

(4) Director's interest in corporation promoted by Company

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

SECRETARY

120. Appointment of Secretary

The Secretary or Secretaries of the Company shall be appointed by the Directors for such term at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit, and any Secretary or Secretaries so appointed may be removed by them, but without prejudice to any claim he or they may have for damages for any breach of contract of service against the Company. An assistant or deputy Secretary or Secretaries may be appointed by the Directors by resolution.

121. Appointment of substitute

The Directors may from time to time by resolution appoint a temporary substitute for the Secretary, who shall be deemed to be the Secretary during the term of his appointment.

COMMON SEAL

122. Manner in which seal is to be affixed

The Directors shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal which shall only be used pursuant to a resolution of the Directors or a committee of the Directors authorising the use of the Seal. The Directors may from time to time make such regulations as they think fit determining the persons and the number of such

persons in whose presence the Seal shall be affixed and until otherwise so determine, the Seal shall be affixed in the presence of one (1) Director and counter-signed by the Secretary or by a second Director or by some other person appointed by the Directors for the purpose of signing every instrument to which the Seal is affixed and the Directors may by resolution determine either generally or in any particular case that the signatures of any Director, the Secretary or such other person appointed as aforesaid may be affixed or reproduced by facsimile, autographic or other mechanical means provided that the use of such method or system of reproducing signatures is restricted to a certificate, instrument of transfer or other document of title in respect of any share, stock, debenture or marketable security created or issued by the Company required to be given under the Seal and that such method or system of reproducing signatures has first been approved by the Auditors of the Company.

123. Power to have Seal for use abroad and a share seal

The Company may exercise the power conferred by the Act with regard to having an official seal for use abroad, and such powers shall be vested in the Directors. The Company may also have a duplicate Seal pursuant to Section 101 of the Act which shall be a facsimile of the Seal with the addition on its face the words "Share Seal" and a certificate under the duplicate seal shall be deemed to be sealed with the Common Seal of the Company.

DIVIDENDS AND RESERVE FUND

124. Apportionment of dividends

Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and to the preferential or other special rights as to dividends for the time being attached to any preference shares or any other special class of shares in the capital of the Company, the profits of the Company available for distribution as dividends on the ordinary shares of the Company shall be in proportion to the amounts paid up or credited as paid up thereon respectively; but (for the purposes of this Article only) no amount paid on a share in advance of calls shall be treated as paid-up on the share.

125. Declaration of dividends

The Company in general meeting may declare dividends, but no such dividends shall be payable except out of profits of the Company, provided that the Directors may, if they think fit from time to time pay to the Members such interim dividends as appear to them to be justified by the profits of the Company. No higher dividend shall be paid than is recommended by the Directors and the declaration of the Directors as to the amount of the net profits shall be conclusive.

126. Power to carry profit to reserve

The Directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they think proper as reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Directors, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending any such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments (other than shares in the Company) as the Directors may from time to time think fit. The Directors may also without placing the same to reserve carry forward any profits which they may think prudent not to divide.

127. Payment of dividends in specie

The Company may, upon the recommendation of the Directors, in a general meeting direct payment of a dividend either in whole or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid up shares, debentures or debenture stock of any other company or in any one (1) or more of such way or of paid-up shares, debentures or debenture stock of the Company and the Directors shall give effect to such resolution, and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates and 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 on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all, parties and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the Directors.

128. (1) Dividends payable by cheque

Any dividend, interest or other moneys payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the last registered address of the Member or person entitled

thereto. Every such cheque or warrant shall be payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the Company. Every such cheque or warrant shall be sent at the risk of the person entitled to the money represented thereby.

(2) No interest on unpaid dividend and Power to retain unpaid dividend

No unpaid or unclaimed dividend shall bear interest as against the Company. The Directors may retain any dividend payable to a Member or any part thereof and set the same off against the amount of any call made in respect of such Members' shares and unpaid and whether such call shall have been made before or after the declaration of the dividend in question.

(3) Right to dividend in respect of a transferred share

A transfer of shares shall not pass the right to any dividend declared thereon before the registration of the transfer.

(4) Unclaimed dividends

Subject to the Unclaimed Monies Act, 1965 all dividends unclaimed for one (1) year, after having been declared, may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed.

(5) Members only entitled to dividends

Every dividend shall belong and be paid (subject to the Company's lien) to those Members who shall be on the Register and Record of Depositors at the date fixed for payment of such dividend, notwithstanding any subsequent transfer or transmission of share.

CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES ETC

129. Power to capitalise profits

The Company in general meeting may at any time and from time to time pass a resolution that any sum not required for the payment or provision of any fixed preferential dividend, and (i) being any part of the undivided profits in the hands of the Company or (ii) for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve fund or reserve account of the Company, including premiums received on the issue of any shares or debentures of the Company, and/or accretion to capital accruing on sale or shown by a valuation or revaluation of any property or assets of the Company, be capitalised, and that such sum be appropriated as capital to and amongst the ordinary shareholders in the proportions in which they would have been entitled thereto if the same had been distributed by way of dividend on the ordinary shares and in such manner as the resolution may direct.

Such resolution shall be effective and the Directors shall in accordance with such resolution apply such sum in paying up in full any unissued shares or debentures of the Company on behalf of the ordinary shareholders aforesaid, and appropriate such shares or debentures and distribute the same credited as fully paid up to and amongst such shareholders in the proportions aforesaid in satisfaction of the shares and interests of such shareholders in the said capitalised sum or shall apply such sum or any part thereof on behalf of the shareholders aforesaid in paying up the whole or part of any uncalled balance which shall for the time being be unpaid in respect of any issued ordinary shares held by such shareholders or otherwise deal with such sum as directed by such resolution.

Where any difficulty arises in respect of any such distribution, the Directors may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular they may issue fractional certificates, fix the value for distribution of any fully paid up shares or debentures, make cash payments to any shareholders on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights, and vest any such shares or debentures in trustees upon such trusts for the persons entitled to share in the appropriation and distribution as may seem just and expedient to the Directors.

When deemed necessary, a proper contract for the allotment and acceptance of any shares to be distributed as aforesaid shall be delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration in accordance with the Act and the Directors may appoint any person to sign such contract on behalf of the persons entitled to share in the appropriation and distribution and such appointment shall be effective.

MINUTES AND REGISTERS

130. Minutes

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

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;
- (b) of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of Directors and of any committee of Directors;
- (c) of all resolutions and proceedings of all meetings of the Company and of any class of members of the Company and of the Directors and of the committees of Directors;
- (d) of all orders made by the Directors and any committee of Directors;

Such minutes shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the Chairman of the next succeeding meeting and if so signed, shall be conclusive evidence without any proof of the facts thereon. The books containing the minutes of proceedings of all general meetings of the Company shall be kept at the Office and shall be open to the inspection of Members without charge.

131. Keeping of registers

The Directors shall duly comply with the provisions of the Act and in particular the provisions in regard to registration of charges created by or affecting property of the Company, in regard to keeping a Register of Directors and Secretaries, a Register of Members (including substantial shareholders), a Register of Mortgages and Charges, a Register of Directors' share and debenture holdings and in regard to the production and furnishing of copies of such registers and of any Register of holders of debentures of the Company.

132. Form of registers, etc.

Any register, index, minute book, book of account or other book required by these Articles or the Act to be kept by or on behalf of the Company may be kept either by making entries in bound books or by recording them in any other manner. In any case in which bound books are not used, the Directors shall take adequate precautions for guarding against falsification and for facilitating its discovery, production or reproduction.

ACCOUNTS

133. Accounts to be kept

The Directors shall cause proper accounting and other records to be kept and shall distribute copies of the balance sheets and other documents as required by the Act and shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounting and other records of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being Directors, and no member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or paper of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the Directors or by the Company in general meeting.

134. Presentation of accounts

The Directors shall from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Stock Exchange Listing Requirements cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in general meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as may be necessary provided always that the interval between the close of the financial year of the Company and the issue of the annual audited accounts, the Directors' and Auditors' reports shall not exceed four (4) months.

135. Copies of accounts

A copy of every balance sheet and profit and loss account which is to be laid before the Company in general meeting (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) together with a copy of the Auditors' report relating thereto and of the Directors' report shall, not more than six (6) months after the close of the financial year and not less than twenty-one (21) days before the date of the meeting be sent to every Member of, and every holder of debentures of, the Company and to every other person who

is entitled to receive notices from the Company under the provisions of the Act or of these Articles. The requisite number of copies of each of such document as may be required by the Exchange shall at the same time be likewise sent to the Stock Exchange. Provided that this Article shall not require a copy of these documents to be sent to any person of whose address the Company is not aware of, but any Member to whom a copy of these documents has not been sent shall be entitled to receive a copy free of charge on application to the Office.

AUDITORS

136. Auditors

Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with provisions of the Act.

137. Validity of acts of Auditors inspite of some formal defect

Subject to the provisions of the Act, all acts done by any person acting as an Auditor shall, as regards all persons dealing in good faith with the Company, be valid notwithstanding that there was some defect in his appointment or that he was at the time of his appointment not qualified for appointment.

LANGUAGE

138. Translation

Where any accounts, minute books or other records required to be kept by the Act are not kept in the Malay or English language, the Directors shall cause a true translation of such accounts, minute books and other records to be made from time to time at intervals of not more than seven (7) days and shall cause translations to be kept with the original accounts, minutes books and other records for so long as the original accounts, minute books and other records are required by the Act to be kept.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

139. Power to authenticate documents

Any Director or the Secretary or any person appointed by the Directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate any documents affecting the constitution of the Company and any resolutions passed by the Company or the Directors, and any books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company and to certify copies or extracts therefrom as true copies or extracts; and where any books, records, documents or accounts are elsewhere than at the Office, the local manager and other officer of the Company having the custody thereof shall be deemed to be a person appointed by the Directors as aforesaid.

140. Certified copy of resolutions of Directors

A document purporting to be a copy of a resolution of the Directors or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of Directors which is certified as such in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding Article 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 extract is a true and accurate record of a duly constituted meeting of the Directors.

NOTICES

141. Service of notices and when service effected

A notice or any other document under these Articles may be given by the Company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him in a prepaid letter addressed to him at his registered address in Malaysia as appearing in the Record of Depositors or (if he has no registered address within Malaysia) to the address, if any, within Malaysia supplied by him to the Company for the giving of notices to him. Only members described in the Record of Depositors shall be entitled to receive any notice from the Company. Any notice or other documents if served or sent by post, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered one(1) day after the time when the letter containing the same is put into the post, and in proving such service or sending it, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice or document was properly addressed or put into the post as a prepaid letter.

142. Notice to persons entitled by transmission

A notice may be given by the Company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or assignee of the bankrupt, or by any like description, at any address, if within Malaysia supplied for the purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled, or (until such an address has been so supplied) by giving the notice in any manner in which the same might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

WINDING-UP

143. (1) Distribution of assets

If the Company shall be wound up and the assets available for distribution among the Members as such shall be insufficient to repay the whole of the paid up capital such assets shall be distributed so that as nearly as may be the losses shall be borne by the Members in proportion to the capital paid up or which ought to have been paid up at the commencement of the winding up on the shares held by them respectively. And if in a winding up, the assets available for distribution among the Members shall be more than sufficient to repay the whole of the capital paid up at the commencement of the winding up, the excess shall be distributed among the Members in proportion to the capital, at the commencement of the winding up, paid up or which ought to have been paid up on the shares held by them respectively. But this Article is to be without prejudice to the rights of the holders of shares issued upon special terms and conditions.

(2) Distribution of assets in specie

If the Company shall be wound up (whether the liquidation is voluntary, under supervision, or by the court) the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the Company and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the Members in kind or otherwise the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and whether or not the assets shall consist of property of one kind or shall consist of properties of different kinds, and may for such purpose set such value as he deems fair upon any one (1) or more class or classes of property to be divided aforesaid and may determine how such division shall be carried out as between the Members or different classes of Members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of Members as the liquidator 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 in respect of which there is a liability.

(3) Liquidator's remuneration subject to ratification by member

On the voluntary liquidation of the Company, no commission or fee shall be paid to a liquidator unless it shall have been approved by Members. The amount of such payment shall be notified to all Members at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting at which it is to be considered.

INDEMNITY

144. Indemnity

The Directors, Auditors, Secretary and other officers for the time being of the Company and any trustees for the time being acting in relation to any of the affairs of the Company, and their heirs, executors and administrators respectively, shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company from and against all actions proceedings costs charges losses damages and expenses which they or any of them shall or may incur or sustain by reason of any act done omitted in or about the execution of their duty in their respective offices or trusts, except such (if any) that they shall incur or sustain by or through their own wilful neglect or default respectively, and no such officer or trustee shall be answerable for the acts, receipts neglects or defaults of any other officer or trustee, or for joining in any receipt for the sake of conformity, or for the solvency or honesty of any bankers or other persons with whom any moneys or effects belonging to the Company may be lodged or deposited for safe custody, or for any insufficiency or deficiency of any security upon which any moneys of the Company shall be invested, or for any other loss or damage due to any such cause as aforesaid, or which may happen in or about the execution of his office or trust, unless the same shall happen through the wilful neglect or default of such officer or trustee.

SECURITY CLAUSE

145. Secrecy

Save as may be expressly provided by the Act, no Member shall be entitled to enter into or upon or inspect any premises or property of the Company nor to require discovery of any information respecting any detail of the Company's business 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 Directors, it would be inexpedient in the interest of the Members of the Company to communicate to the public.

ALTERATION OF ARTICLES

146. Alteration of Articles

In addition to the requirements set out in section 31 of the Act, the Company shall not delete, amend or add to any of the Articles contained herein unless the requirements under the Rules and/or provided by the Stock Exchange have been met.

EFFECT OF LISTING REQUIREMENTS

147. Effect of Listing Requirements

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, if the Listing Requirements prohibit an act being done, the act shall not be done.
- (2) Nothing contained in these Articles prevents an act being done that the Listing Requirements require to be done.
- (3) If the Listing Requirements require an act to be done or not to be done, authority is given for that act to be done or not to be done (as the case may be).
- (4) If the Listing Requirements require these Articles to contain a provision and they do not contain such a provision, these Articles are deemed to contain that provision.
- (5) If the Listing Requirements require these Articles not to contain a provision and they contain such a provision, these Articles are deemed not to contain that provision.
- (6) If any provision of these Articles is or becomes inconsistent with the Listing Requirements, these Articles are deemed not to contain that provision to the extent of the inconsistency.
- (7) For the purposes of these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires, "Listing Requirements" means the Listing Requirements of Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange including any amendment to the Listing Requirements that may be made from time to time.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers

SIEH KOK JIUN
14 Jalan Ampang Hilir
Kuala Lumpur

Company Director
I.C. NO. 0486639 (B)

VINCENT TANG FOOK LAM
55 Jalan Gasing
Petaling Jaya

Managing Director
I.C. NO. 2776181 (B)

Dated this 21st day of February, 1978.

Witness to the above signatures:-

KINGSLEY YUEN KING MUN
Approved Company Auditor
301, Lee Yan Lian Building
Jalan Tun Perak
Kuala Lumpur

I.C. No. 2910097