

CNOOC Limited
(incorporated under the laws of Hong Kong with limited liability)

Code of Ethics for Directors and Senior Officers

26 August 2026

I. INTRODUCTION

This “CNOOC Limited Code of Ethics for Directors and Senior Officers” (the “Code of Ethics”) summarizes the major long-standing principles of conduct that our company, CNOOC Limited (the “Company” or “our company”), follows to ensure our business is conducted with integrity and in compliance with applicable law. Because our company is incorporated in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (“Hong Kong”) with our shares (the “Hong Kong Shares”) listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Hong Kong Stock Exchange”) and our RMB shares (the “A-shares”) listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and because our core operation areas are in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”), we are at least subject to laws and ethical rules of the PRC. We expect our directors and senior management to know and follow the policies outlined in this Code of Ethics, as applicable. For the purpose of this Code of Ethics, the scope of senior management includes Chief Executive Officer, President, Senior Vice President, Chief Geologist, Chief Financial Officer, Vice Presidents, General Counsel, Compliance Officer, Company Secretary, Board Secretary, other Chief Officers, Deputy Chief Officers, Chief Engineers, Deputy Chief Engineers and general managers (directors) and deputy general managers (deputy directors and Chief Engineers) of the departments of the Company’s headquarters or other personnel of equivalent ranking of the subsidiaries and affiliates, or any person referred to as senior management in the Company’s corporate communication or any other publications on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange’s website or on the Company’s website (collectively, the “Senior Officers”). Apart from any applicable punishments under applicable laws, rules and regulations, any director or Senior Officer who violates the provisions or spirit of this Code of Ethics is subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

Each of the directors and Senior Officers has the responsibility to comply with applicable laws and act honestly and ethically. To that end, this Code of Ethics is a guide intended to assist each of the directors and Senior Officers to perform proper commercial conduct and to report illegal or unethical conduct. It is not, however, a comprehensive document that addresses every legal or ethical issue that a director or Senior Officer may confront, nor is it a summary of all laws and policies that apply to our company or our business. This Code of Ethics is supplemental to other policies, manuals and internal regulations of our company.

If any director or Senior Officer has any questions about this Code of Ethics or is concerned or unsure about conduct he or she believes may violate this Code of Ethics, other policies of our company or any applicable laws, rules or regulations, the director or Senior Officer should consult with our Compliance Officer, General Counsel, and/or a member of the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors (the “Audit Committee”) using the contact information set forth in Appendix 1. No one at our company has the authority to make exceptions to these policies, other than our Board of Directors (the “Board”) or a committee of the

Board, and only if such exceptions are allowed under applicable laws, rules and regulations.

II. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

The directors and Senior Officers must comply fully with, among other things, all applicable laws, rules and regulations that govern our business conduct in the PRC and any other region or country in which the Company conducts its business, including, but not limited to, Securities Law of the PRC (the “Securities Law”), the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) (the “SFO”), the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Hong Kong Listing Rules”), the Measures for the Implementation of Continuous Supervision after Listing of Innovative Enterprises by Offering Stocks or Depository Receipts in China (for Trial Implementation) , Implementing Measures of the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the Listing and Trading of Pilot Innovative Enterprises’ Stocks or Depository Receipts, the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange, environmental protection related laws, rules and regulations, insider trading and other market misconduct related laws, rules and regulations and other laws, regulations and regulatory documents that apply to the Company.

III. PROHIBITION AGAINST INSIDER TRADING/INSIDER DEALING AND PROCEDURE OF HANDLING INSIDE INFORMATION

The directors and Senior Officers who have access to, or knowledge of, material non-public information from or about our company are prohibited from buying, selling or otherwise trading in our stock or other securities of our company. The prohibition contained in this section not only applies to the directors and Senior Officers but also to any “manager, secretary of, or any other person involved in the management of, a corporation” (collectively, the “Managers”). “Material non-public” information includes any information, positive or negative, that has not yet been made available or disclosed to the public and that might be of significance to an investor, as part of the total mix of information, in deciding whether to buy or sell stock or other securities.

Such insiders are also prohibited from giving “tips” on material non-public information, that is, directly or indirectly disclosing such information to any other person, including family members, other relatives and friends, so that they may trade in our stock or other securities of our company. Furthermore, if, during the course of service with our company, any director, Senior Officer or Manager acquires material non-public information about another company, such as one of our customers or suppliers or our affiliates, or learns that our company is planning to enter into a major transaction with another company (such as an acquisition), the directors, Senior Officers or Managers are restricted from trading in the securities of the other company.

In the Hong Kong Shares market, “insider dealing” within the meaning of the SFO can constitute a criminal offence, subject to a maximum criminal penalty of HK\$10,000,000 and 10 years’ imprisonment. An offender may also be liable to civil penalties and may be disqualified from acting as a director of, or participating in the management of, a listed or other specified corporation for a period of up to five years. In the A-share market, “insider dealing” constitutes a violation of the Securities Law, and the violator shall be warned, and/or fined, and the illegal profits gained shall be confiscated. Where any violation is criminally punishable, the offender shall be sentenced up to fixed-term imprisonment not less than 5 years but not more than 10 years, and be fined 1 to 5 times the illegal profits gained.

Part XIVA of the SFO establishes statutory obligation of disclosure of “inside information” by listed corporations, in addition to the disclosure obligations under the Hong Kong Listing Rules and the Codes on Takeovers and Mergers and Share Buy-backs.

“Inside information”, in relation to a listed corporation, means specific information that is about (i) the corporation; (ii) a shareholder or officer of the corporation; or (iii) the listed securities of the corporation or their derivatives; and is not generally known to the persons who are accustomed or would be likely to deal in the listed securities of the corporation but would if generally known to them be likely to materially affect the price of the listed securities.

In general, a listed corporation must, as soon as reasonably practicable after any inside information has come to its knowledge, disclose the information to the public. Although the disclosure obligation rests with the listed corporation, the listed corporation is considered to have knowledge of the inside information when (a) one or more of its officers (which include a director, manager (a person who, under the immediate authority of the Board of the listed corporation, is charged with management responsibility affecting the whole of the listed corporation or a substantial part of the listed corporation) or secretary of, or any other person involved in the management (a person who discharges the role of a “manager”) of, the listed corporation) knows or ought reasonably to have known that information in the course of performing functions as officers of the listed corporation and (b) a reasonable person, acting as an officer of the corporation, would consider that the information is inside information in relation to the listed corporation. The listed corporation and its directors must take all reasonable steps to maintain strict confidentiality of inside information until it is announced.

In addition to the provisions under the SFO, where in the view of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, there is or there is likely to be a false market in an issuer’s securities, the listed corporation must, as soon as reasonably practicable after consultation with the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, announce the information necessary to avoid a false market in its securities. A listed corporation must not divulge any information in such a way as to place in a privileged dealing position

any person or class or category of persons. It must not release any information in such a way that transactions may be entered into at prices which do not reflect the latest available information.

According to the SFO, it is ultimately the responsibility of a listed corporation's directors and senior officers to ensure that the listed corporation complies with the disclosure obligation. Accordingly, the Company's directors and Senior Officers are obliged to take all reasonable measures to ensure proper safeguards exist to prevent the Company from breaching the statutory disclosure requirement, which would include the creation and maintenance of appropriate internal control and reporting systems. If a breach on the part of the Company is attributable to the failure to take all reasonable measures to ensure that proper safeguards exist by, or to any intentional, reckless or negligent conduct of, any directors or Senior Officers, the directors or Senior Officers concerned would also be liable.

In the A-share market, according to the Securities Law, non-public information relating to a listed corporation's operations and finances or having a significant effect on the market prices of securities of a listed corporation shall be "insider information" in securities trading activities. The directors and Senior Officers of a listed corporation are the statutory insiders who have access to inside information.

The directors and Senior Officers of a listed corporation and other insiders may not purchase or sell the securities of the corporation, divulge such information, or advise any other person to purchase or sell such securities, before the public disclosure of such information.

According to the relevant provisions of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (the "CSRC") and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the Board shall, as required by rules of the CSRC and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, register and file the records of insiders who have access to insider information in a timely manner, and ensure the authenticity, accuracy, and completeness of the records, with the chairman of the Board being the main responsible person. The secretary of the Board shall be responsible for the registration and entry into records of insiders who have access to insider information of the listed corporation and filing matters. The chairman and the secretary of the Board shall sign a written confirmation opinion on the authenticity, accuracy, and completeness of the records of insiders who have access to insider information. And, when a listed corporation handles acquisition, restructuring, securities offering, share repurchasing or discloses any other material matters that may otherwise have a material effect on the price at which the security of the listed corporation trades, the listed corporation shall prepare a memorandum on the progress of the material matter and the relevant persons shall sign and confirm the memorandum.

IV. PROHIBITION AGAINST OTHER MARKET MISCONDUCT

The prohibition contained in this section not only applies to the directors and Senior Officers but also to the Managers. Each of the directors, Senior Officers and Managers is ethically and legally required to take all reasonable measures from time to time to ensure that proper safeguards exist to prevent our company from acting in a way which would result in our company perpetrating any “market misconduct” within the meaning of the SFO and relevant provisions of the Securities Law. The directors, Senior Officers and Managers may be subject to criminal liability if they have actively participated in, consented to, or connived in the criminal misconduct of the corporation which they manage. Under the SFO and the Securities Law, “market misconduct” in the Hong Kong stock market and “prohibited transactions” in the A-share market include insider dealing (see above) and the following:

A. Market Misconduct in the Hong Kong Stock Market

(a) False Trading

False trading in our securities takes place if a person, whether in Hong Kong or other regions, does or causes anything to be done with the intention that, or being reckless as to whether, it has or is likely to have the effect of creating a false or misleading market in our securities. Creation of a false market includes any person creating or promoting a false or misleading appearance of active trading, or a false or misleading appearance with respect to the market, or the price for dealings. The directors, Senior Officers and Managers are therefore obliged not to undertake any such activities and to have due regard to the prohibition against false trading in carrying out or authorizing transactions which may impact the price of our securities.

(b) Price Rigging

Price rigging occurs where a person, in Hong Kong or other regions, engages in a sale or purchase of securities, not involving change in the beneficial ownership of those securities and which has the effect of maintaining, increasing, reducing, stabilizing or causing fluctuations in the price of securities traded on a recognized stock exchange in Hong Kong or overseas. The directors, Senior Officers and Managers must not engage in any such transaction if price rigging, as described above, forms a purpose, even if not the dominant purpose, of the transaction. The onus will be on the relevant director, Senior Officers or Manager to prove that the purpose of any transaction which has the effect of price rigging did not include the purpose of creating a false or misleading appearance with respect to the price of our securities.

(c) Disclosure of False or Misleading Information Inducing Transactions

In broad terms, the SFO prohibits the disclosure of false or misleading information that is likely to induce another person to subscribe for, sell or buy securities or deal in futures contracts in Hong Kong. Accordingly, with respect to information disclosed to third parties or to the public generally and which may be expected to induce transactions in our securities (which could include, without limitation, information disclosed through or in the form of a prospectus or other offering memorandum, annual reports, periodic reports, press releases and announcements or through the release of financial information), the directors, Senior Officers and Managers are required to pay proper regard to the veracity of any such information and to consider whether such information is misleading through the inclusion or omission of any material fact.

(d) Disclosure of Information About Prohibited Transactions

When a person discloses information, which relates primarily to a prohibited transaction (means any conduct or transaction which constitutes market misconduct or a contravention of any of the provisions of Divisions 2 to 4 of Part XIV of the SFO) relating to securities or futures contracts of either our company or a related corporation of our company which would affect, or is likely to affect, the price of securities or futures contracts of our company (whether maintained, increased, reduced or stabilized), and the person making the disclosure (1) has entered into or carried out, directly or indirectly, the prohibited transaction; or (2) has received, or expects to receive, directly or indirectly, a benefit as a result of the disclosure, then such disclosure of information constitutes “disclosure of information about prohibited transaction”, which is one of the market misconduct in the Hong Kong stock market. Accordingly, the directors, Senior Officers and Managers should exercise caution and have regard to the relevant provisions of the SFO.

(e) Stock Market Manipulation

“Stock market manipulation” refers to two or more transactions in securities of a corporation that, by themselves or in conjunction with any other transactions, affects or likely to affect (by way of increasing, reducing, or stabilizing) the price of any securities traded on a recognized stock exchange in Hong Kong or other regions and with the intention of inducing another person to sell, purchase or subscribe for, or to refrain from selling, purchasing or subscribing for such securities or the securities of a related corporation. The directors, Senior Officers and Managers must ensure that no transactions in our securities or securities of our affiliates constitute stock market manipulation.

Each form of market misconduct identified above is unethical and illegal. All such market misconduct can constitute criminal offences in Hong Kong, with criminal penalties of up to HK\$10,000,000 and 10 years’ imprisonment. An

offender may also be liable to civil penalties and may be disqualified from acting as a director of, or participating in the management of, a listed or other specified corporation for a period of up to five years. In addition, as a part of this Code of Ethics, we have attached the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”) set out in the Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules as Appendix 2 to this Code of Ethics. All of our directors should comply with the Model Code; and all Senior Officers should follow the spirit of the Model Code in conducting their securities transactions. In most instances, Senior Officers who are not our directors are subject to the same ethical and legal requirements in securities transactions as our directors.

B. Other Prohibited Transactions in the A-share Market

(a) Manipulation of the Securities Market

In the A-share market, the Securities Law provides that manipulation of the securities market to affect or attempt to affect the trading price or volume of securities by any person shall be prohibited. The prohibited means include (i) alone or by conspiracy, concentrating advantages in terms of funds, shareholding, or information to purchase or sell securities jointly or continuously; (ii) colluding with any other person to trade in securities mutually at the time and price and in the manner as agreed upon in advance; (iii) trading in securities between accounts under the person’s actual control; (iv) placing and canceling orders frequently or in large numbers, not for the purpose of consummation of trades; (v) inducing investors to trade in securities, by using false or uncertain material information; (vi) providing the public with any evaluation, forecast, or investment advice on a security or the issuer but trading in the security in the opposite direction; (vii) manipulating the securities market by activities on any other relevant market. To that end, each of the directors, Senior Officers and Managers is required to pay proper regard to avoid engaging in violations of laws and regulations that manipulate the securities market by the above-mentioned means.

(b) Fabricate or Disseminate False or Misleading Information

The Securities law provides that no individual shall fabricate or disseminate false or misleading information to disrupt the securities market. Whoever fabricates or disseminates false or misleading information to disrupt the securities market shall be liable in damages in accordance with the law, if it causes any loss to investors. Accordingly, with respect to information disclosed to third parties or to the public generally and which may be expected to induce transactions in our securities (which could include, without limitation, information disclosed through or in the form of periodic reports, announcements and press releases), the directors, Senior Officers and Managers are required to pay proper regard to the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of any such information.

(c) Short-swing Transactions

“Short-swing transactions” refers to the directors and Senior Officers sell any stock or other equity securities that it holds in the company (which could include the stock or other equity securities held by his or her spouse, parents, and children and held through any other person’s account.) within six months after its purchase thereof or purchase the stock or other equity securities within six months after its sale thereof. According to the Securities Law, the profits from the short-swing transactions shall be owned by the listed corporation, and the Board shall take back such profits. Accordingly, the directors, Senior Officers and their relatives are required to pay proper regard to comply with restrictive provisions related to short-swing transactions. In accordance with the Provisions on the Regulation of Short-Swing Transactions issued by the CSRC, where a director or senior officer, during his/her term of office, sells securities within six months after purchase, or purchases securities within six months after sale, the provisions set forth in this paragraph shall apply; where a director or senior officer has not yet assumed office at the time of purchase, but holds the position of director or senior officer at the time of sale after the purchase, the provisions set forth in this paragraph shall apply.

Each form of prohibited transactions in the A-share market identified above may result in the violator bearing civil liability such as compensation for losses, administrative liability such as warnings, confiscation of illegal gains, fines, and possibly even criminal liability. Fines can be up to 10 times the illegal profit gained or RMB ¥ 10,000,000, and criminal liability can be up to 10 years’ imprisonment.

V. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Business decisions must be made in the best interest of our company, not motivated by personal interest or gain. Therefore, as a matter of our company policy, all directors and Senior Officers must avoid any actual or perceived conflict of interest, disclose and manage any conflict of interest. A “conflict of interest” occurs when an individual’s personal interests interfere or conflict in any way (or even appear to interfere or conflict) with the interests of our company. A conflict of interest situation can arise when an employee takes actions or has interests (financial or otherwise) that may make it difficult to perform his or her company work objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest may also arise when an employee or a member of his or her family receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in our company, regardless of whether such benefits are received from our company or a third party. In relation to loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, employees and their family members, please refer to our company's “Regulations on Prohibition of Provision of Loans to Directors and Senior Officers of CNOOC Limited”. Directors and Senior Officers

should also read carefully and comply with our company's "Regulations on the Management of Conflicts of Interest of CNOOC Limited".

It is difficult to identify exhaustively what constitutes a conflict of interest in this Code of Ethics. For this reason, the directors and Senior Officers must avoid any situation in which their independent business judgment might appear to be compromised. Questions about potential conflicts of interest situations, and disclosure of these situations as they arise, should be addressed and reported to our Compliance Officer, General Counsel and/or a member of the Audit Committee using the contact information set forth in Appendix 1.

VI. CORPORATE OPPORTUNITIES

All directors and Senior Officers are prohibited from: (a) taking themselves personally opportunities that properly belong to our company or are discovered through the use of corporate property, information or position; (b) using corporate property, information or position for personal gain; and (c) competing with our company. All directors and Senior Officers owe a duty to our company to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

VII. PROTECTION AND PROPER USE OF COMPANY ASSETS

All directors and Senior Officers must protect our assets and shall not occupy or control our assets and ensure their efficient use. Such assets include, without limitation, intellectual property such as our corporate name, logos, trademarks, patents, copyrights, confidential information, ideas, plans and strategies. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on our profitability. Any misuse or infringement of our company assets should be reported to our Compliance Officer, General Counsel and/or a member of the Audit Committee using the contact information set forth in Appendix 1.

VIII. PUBLIC COMPANY REPORTING

As a result of our status as a listed company on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, we are required to make disclosure on the websites of the stock exchanges where the Company's securities are listed and on the Company's website in accordance with the securities regulatory laws, regulations and rules of the places where the Company's securities are listed. Our company views its public disclosure responsibility seriously. To that end, in respect of the various disclosure and reporting obligations to which our company is from time to time subject at places where the securities of our company are listed, each of the directors and Senior Officers must:

A. take all reasonable steps to ensure that these reports and other public information furnish the marketplace with full, complete, fair, true, accurate,

timely and understandable disclosure regarding the financial and business condition of our company;

B. promptly bring to the attention of the Audit Committee any material information of which such director or Senior Officer may become aware that affects the disclosures made by our company in its public filings or otherwise would assist the Audit Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities as specified in applicable securities laws and regulations;

C. promptly bring to the attention of our Compliance Officer, General Counsel and/or the Audit Committee using the contact information set forth in Appendix 1 any information he or she may have concerning (i) significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls that could adversely affect our company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data, or (ii) any fraud, whether or not material, involving management or other employees who have a significant role in our company's financial reporting, disclosures or internal controls; and

D. comply with the relevant requirements of the CSRC and the Shanghai Stock Exchange to sign written conformation opinions regarding periodical reports (which could include annual reports, semi-annual reports and quarterly reports).

IX. REPORTING ILLEGAL OR UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR

Each of the directors and Senior Officers has a duty to adhere to this Code of Ethics. Each of the directors and Senior Officers must also promptly bring to the attention of our Compliance Officer, General Counsel and/or the Audit Committee using the contact information set forth in Appendix 1 any information he or she may have concerning evidence of a material violation of the securities or other laws, rules or regulations applicable to our company and the operation of its business, by our company or any agent thereof, or of a violation of laws, rules and regulations applicable to Hong Kong Shares and A-shares or this Code of Ethics, including any actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships, involving any management or other employees who have a significant role in our company's financial reporting, disclosures or internal controls. In the above situations, each of the directors and Senior Officers must also timely report to the Board for verification, and keep in mind that confidentiality should be maintained to the fullest extent possible.

A director or Senior Officer will not be penalized for making a good-faith report of violations of this Code of Ethics or other illegal or unethical conduct, nor will we permit retaliation of any kind against anyone who makes a good-faith report. A director or Senior Officer who deliberately submits a false report of a violation, however, will be subject to disciplinary action. If a director or Senior Officer reports a violation and in some way is also involved in the violation, the fact that such director or Senior Officer stepped forward will be considered. If the result of

an investigation indicates that corrective action is required, the Board will decide, or designate appropriate persons to decide, what actions to take, including, when appropriate, legal proceedings and disciplinary action up to and including termination, to rectify the problem and avoid the likelihood of its recurrence.

X. RELATIONSHIP WITH COMPANY MANUAL

This Code of Ethics supplements the existing policies and procedures already in place as stated in other company manuals and communicated to all employees. Certain policies referred to in this Code of Ethics are contained in their entirety in the other company manuals. The company manuals contain information that is proprietary and confidential, and our company hereby expressly reserves all rights to assert claims that the contents of such company manuals are proprietary and/or confidential. This Code of Ethics and other company manuals are statements of goals and expectations for individual and business conduct. They are not intended to, and do not in any way constitute, an employment contract or an assurance of continued employment. Our company does not create any contractual rights by issuing this Code of Ethics or any company manual.

XI. AMENDMENT, MODIFICATION AND WAIVER

This Code of Ethics may be amended, modified or waived by the Board. Any change to, or waiver (whether explicit or implicit) of, this Code of Ethics must be disclosed to our stockholders by publishing a statement on our website, www.cnooltd.com.

XII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Each of the directors and Senior Officers is accountable for knowing and abiding by the policies contained in this Code of Ethics. Our company may require that the directors and Senior Officers sign an acknowledgment every year confirming that they have received and read this Code of Ethics, understand them and are complying with them.

Appendix 1: Contact Information

Audit Committee

Email: ac@cnooc.com.cn

Compliance Officer and General Counsel: Mr. Xu Yugao

Address: Room 806, CNOOC Plaza, 25 Chaoyangmenbei Dajie, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Postcode: 100010

Tel: (86-10) 84525006

Email: xuyg@cnooc.com.cn

The future changes of the above contact information shall be released as a revised Appendix 1.

Appendix 2: Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in the Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules

BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. The Model Code (both the basic principles and the rules) sets a required standard against which directors must measure their conduct regarding transactions in securities of their listed issuers. Any breach of such required standard will be regarded as a breach of the Hong Kong Listing Rules. A director must seek to secure that all dealings in which he is or is deemed to be interested be conducted in accordance with the Model Code.
2. A listed issuer may adopt its own code on terms no less exacting than those set out in the Model Code if it so wishes. Any breach of such code will not be a breach of the Hong Kong Listing Rules unless it is also a breach of the required standard contained in the Model Code.
3. The Exchange regards it as highly desirable that directors of a listed issuer should hold securities in the listed issuer.
4. Directors wishing to deal in any securities in a listed issuer must first have regard to the provisions of Parts XIII and XIV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance with respect to insider dealing and market misconduct. However, there are occasions where directors should not be free to deal in the listed issuer's securities even though the statutory requirements will not be contravened.
5. The single most important thrust of the Model Code is that directors who are aware of or privy to any negotiations or agreements related to intended acquisitions or disposals which are notifiable transactions under Chapter 14 of the Hong Kong Listing Rules or connected transactions under Chapter 14A of the Hong Kong Listing Rules or any inside information must refrain from dealing in the issuer's securities as soon as they become aware of them or privy to them until the information has been announced. Directors who are privy to relevant negotiations or agreements or any inside information should caution those directors who are not so privy that there may be inside information and that they must not deal in the issuer's securities for a similar period.

6. In addition, a director must not make any unauthorised disclosure of confidential information, whether to co-trustees or to any other person (even those to whom he owes a fiduciary duty) or make any use of such information for the advantage of himself or others.

INTERPRETATION

1. For the purpose of the Model Code:

(a) “dealing” includes, subject to paragraph (d) below, any acquisition, disposal or transfer of, or offer to acquire, dispose of or transfer, or creation of pledge, charge or any other security interest in, any securities of the listed issuer or any entity whose assets solely or substantially comprise securities of the listed issuer, and the grant, acceptance, acquisition, disposal, transfer, exercise or discharge of any option (whether call, put or both) or other right or obligation, present or future, conditional or unconditional, to acquire, dispose of or transfer securities, or any interest in securities, of the listed issuer or any such entity, in each case whether or not for consideration and any agreements to do any of the foregoing, and “deal” shall be construed accordingly;

(b) “beneficiary” includes any discretionary object of a discretionary trust (where the director is aware of the arrangement) and any beneficiary of a non-discretionary trust;

(c) “securities” means listed securities and any unlisted securities that are convertible or exchangeable into listed securities and structured products (including derivative warrants), such as those described in Chapter 15A of the Hong Kong Listing Rules, issued in respect of the listed securities of a listed issuer;

(d) notwithstanding the definition of “dealing” in paragraph (a) above, the following dealings are not subject to the provisions of the Model Code:

- (i) taking up of entitlements under a rights issue, bonus issue, capitalisation issue or other offer made by the listed issuer to holders of its securities (including an offer of shares in lieu of a cash dividend) but, for the avoidance of doubt, applying for excess shares in a rights issue or applying for shares in excess of an assured allotment in an open offer is a “dealing”;
- (ii) allowing entitlements to lapse under a rights issue or other offer made by the listed issuer to holders of its securities (including an offer of shares in lieu of a cash dividend);
- (iii) undertakings to accept, or the acceptance of, a general offer for shares in the listed issuer made to shareholders other than those that are concert parties (as defined under the Code on Takeovers and Mergers) of the offeror;

- (iv) exercise of share options or warrants or acceptance of an offer for shares pursuant to an agreement entered into with a listed issuer before a period during which dealing is prohibited under the Model Code at the pre-determined exercise price, being a fixed monetary amount determined at the time of grant of the share option or warrant or acceptance of an offer for shares;
- (v) an acquisition of qualification shares where, under the listed issuer's constitutional documents, the final date for acquiring such shares falls within a period when dealing is prohibited under the Model Code and such shares cannot be acquired at another time;
- (vi) dealing where the beneficial interest or interests in the relevant security of the listed issuer do not change;
- (vii) dealing where a shareholder places out his existing shares in a "top-up" placing where the number of new shares subscribed by him pursuant to an irrevocable, binding obligation equals the number of existing shares placed out and the subscription price (after expenses) is the same as the price at which the existing shares were placed out;
- (viii) dealing where the beneficial ownership is transferred from another party by operation of law; and
- (ix) acceptance or vesting of shares pursuant to the terms of share awards granted by a listed issuer before a period during which dealing is prohibited under the Model Code at the purchase price, if any, fixed at the time of grant of the awards.

2. For the purpose of the Model Code, the grant to a director of an option to subscribe or purchase his company's securities shall be regarded as a dealing by him, if the price at which such option may be exercised is fixed at the time of such grant. If, however, an option is granted to a director on terms whereby the price at which such option may be exercised is to be fixed at the time of exercise, the dealing is to be regarded as taking place at the time of exercise.

RULES

A. Absolute Prohibitions:

1.A director must not deal in any of the securities of the issuer at any time when he possesses inside information in relation to those securities, or where clearance to deal is not otherwise conferred upon him under rule B.8 of the Model Code.

2.A director must not deal in the securities of an issuer when by virtue of his position as a director of another issuer, he possesses inside information in relation to those securities.

3.(a) A director must not deal in any securities of the listed issuer on any day on which its financial results are published and:

- (i) during the period of 60 days immediately preceding the publication date of the annual results or, if shorter, the period from the end of the relevant financial year up to the publication date of the results; and
- (ii) during the period of 30 days immediately preceding the publication date of the quarterly results (if any) and half-year results or, if shorter, the period from the end of the relevant quarterly or half-year period up to the publication date of the results, unless the circumstances are exceptional, for example, where a pressing financial commitment has to be met as described in section C below. In any event, the director must comply with the procedure in rules B.8 and B.9 of the Model Code.

(b) The listed issuer must notify the Exchange in advance of the commencement of each period during which directors are not allowed to deal under rule A.3(a).

Note: Directors should note that the period during which they are not allowed to deal under rule A.3 will cover any period of delay in the publication of a results announcement.

4. Where a director is a sole trustee, the provisions of the Model Code will apply to all dealings of the trust as if he were dealing on his own account (unless the director is a bare trustee and neither he nor any of his close associates is a beneficiary of the trust, in which case the provisions of the Model Code will not apply).

5. Where a director deals in the securities of a listed issuer in his capacity as a co-trustee and he has not participated in or influenced the decision to deal in the securities and is not, and none of his close associates is, a beneficiary of the trust, dealings by the trust will not be regarded as his dealings.

6. The restrictions on dealings by a director contained in the Model Code will be regarded as equally applicable to any dealings by the director's spouse or by or on behalf of any minor child (natural or adopted) and any other dealings in which for the purposes of Part XV of the Securities and Futures Ordinance he is or is to be treated as interested. It is the duty of the director, therefore, to seek to avoid any such dealing at a time when he himself is not free to deal.

7. When a director places investment funds comprising securities of the listed issuer under professional management, discretionary or otherwise, the managers must nonetheless be made subject to the same restrictions and procedures as the director himself in respect of any proposed dealings in the listed issuer's securities.

B. Notification

8. A director must not deal in any securities of the issuer without first notifying in writing the chairman or a director (otherwise than himself) designated by the Board for the specific purpose and receiving a dated written acknowledgement. In his own case, the chairman must first notify the Board at a board meeting, or alternatively notify a director (otherwise than himself) designated by the Board for the purpose and receive a dated

written acknowledgement before any dealing. The designated director must not deal in any securities of the issuer without first notifying the chairman and receiving a dated written acknowledgement. In each case,

- (a) a response to a request for clearance to deal must be given to the relevant director within five business days of the request being made; and
- (b) the clearance to deal in accordance with (a) above must be valid for no longer than five business days of clearance being received.

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, the restriction under A.1 of the Model Code applies if inside information develops following the grant of clearance.

9. The procedure established within the listed issuer must, as a minimum, provide for there to be a written record maintained by the listed issuer that the appropriate notification was given and acknowledged pursuant to rule B.8 of the Model Code, and for the director concerned to have received written confirmation to that effect.

10. Any director of the listed issuer who acts as trustee of a trust must ensure that his co-trustees are aware of the identity of any company of which he is a director so as to enable them to anticipate possible difficulties. A director having funds under management must likewise advise the investment manager.

11. Any director who is a beneficiary, but not a trustee, of a trust which deals in securities of the listed issuer must endeavour to ensure that the trustees notify him after they have dealt in such securities on behalf of the trust, in order that he in turn may notify the listed issuer. For this purpose, he must ensure that the trustees are aware of the listed issuers of which he is a director.

12. The register maintained in accordance with Section 352 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance should be made available for inspection at every meeting of the Board.

13. The directors of a company must as a board and individually endeavour to ensure that any employee of the company or director or employee of a subsidiary company who, because of his office or employment in the company or a subsidiary, is likely to possess inside information in relation to the securities of any issuer does not deal in those securities when he would be prohibited from dealing by the Model Code if he were a director.

C. Exceptional circumstances

14. If a director proposes to sell or otherwise dispose of securities of the listed issuer under exceptional circumstances where the sale or disposal is otherwise prohibited under the Model Code, the director must, in addition to complying with the other provisions of the Model Code, comply with the provisions of rule B.8 of the Model Code regarding prior written notice and acknowledgement. The director must satisfy the chairman or the designated director that the circumstances are exceptional and the proposed sale or disposal is the only reasonable course of action available to the director before the director can sell or dispose of the securities. The listed issuer shall give written notice of such sale or disposal to the Exchange as soon as practicable stating why it considered the

circumstances to be exceptional. The listed issuer shall publish an announcement in accordance with 2.07C of the Hong Kong Listing Rules immediately after any such sale or disposal and state that the chairman or the designated director is satisfied that there were exceptional circumstances for such sale or disposal of securities by the director. An example of the type of circumstances which may be considered exceptional for such purposes would be a pressing financial commitment on the part of the director that cannot otherwise be satisfied.

D. Disclosure

15. In relation to securities transactions by directors, a listed issuer shall disclose in its interim reports (and summary interim reports, if any) and the Corporate Governance Report contained in its annual reports (and summary financial reports, if any):

- (a) whether the listed issuer has adopted a code of conduct regarding securities transactions by directors on terms no less exacting than the required standard set out in the Model Code;
- (b) having made specific enquiry of all directors, whether its directors have complied with, or whether there has been any non-compliance with, the required standard set out in the Model Code and its code of conduct regarding securities transactions by directors; and
- (c) in the event of any non-compliance with the required standard set out in the Model Code, details of such non-compliance and an explanation of the remedial steps taken by the listed issuer to address such non-compliance.