

HONG KONG FERRY (HOLDINGS) COMPANY LIMITED
(the “Company”)

INSIDE INFORMATION POLICY

1. Purpose

This policy aims to set out guidelines to the directors, officers and all relevant employees of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Group”) to ensure Inside Information (as defined below) of the Company is to be disseminated to the public in equal and timely manner in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. The term “relevant employee” refers to employee of the Group, because of his office or employment, is likely to be in possession of the unpublished Inside Information (as defined below).

2. Definition of Inside Information

Under the new Part XIVA of the Securities and Future Ordinance, Chapter 571 (the “SFO”) (the “Part XIVA”) to be effective from 1 January 2013, inside information (“Inside Information”) is the specific information about the Company, its shareholder or officer or its listed securities or derivatives, which is not generally known to the persons who are accustomed, or would be likely, to deal in the Company’s listed securities but would, if generally known to them, be **likely to materially affect the price of the Company’ listed securities**.

Examples of Inside Information quoted from “Guidelines on Disclosure of Inside Information” which were published by the Securities and Futures Commission in June 2012 and that the same are set out in the attached Appendix but they are not exhaustive.

3. Announcement of Inside Information

- (i) The Company and/ or officers must disclose Inside Information (unless exemption and waiver under paragraph 8 below) to the public as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (ii) The Company’s Board of Directors shall take reasonable precautions for preserving the confidentiality of Inside Information and the relevant announcement (if applicable) before publication.
- (iii) All Inside Information must be treated strictly confidential.
- (iv) Disclosure must be made in a manner that provides the public with an equal, timely and effective access to the information, such as through the electronic publication system operated by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited and the Company’s website.

4. Duty of Directors and Officers

Every director, manager or secretary of, or any other persons involved in the management of the Company must take all reasonable measures from time to time to ensure that proper safeguards have been made to prevent a breach of a disclosure requirement in relation to the Company.

5. Restriction on Sharing Non-public Information

Generally, no employee or director may disclose, discuss or share with outside parties (except for communication with the Group's advisers who owe a duty of confidentiality, e.g. lawyers, and other categories of persons as allowed under the Part XIVA) the information of price-sensitive nature about the Company that has not been released to the public.

6. Handling of Rumours

If there are rumours in the public, concern should be addressed to the Board of Directors of the Company for determination as to whether the public disclosure is required.

7. Unintentional Selective Disclosure

Director(s) or employee(s) who become aware of any non-public price-sensitive information having been divulged, that may fall into the category of Inside Information, should immediately inform the Group General Manager who will notify the Chairman of the Company of the same accordingly. If it is determined that unintentional selective disclosure occurs, the Company will promptly make an announcement to provide full disclosure to the public.

8. Exemption and Wavier to the Disclosure of Inside Information

Disclosure of Inside Information is not required if and so long as the circumstances of the case fall within one of the following safe harbours under the Part XIVA:

- (A) the disclosure is prohibited or restricted by an enactment or a court order;
- (B) the information concerns an incomplete proposal or negotiation (e.g. in the brain-storming stage);
- (C) the information concerned is a trade secret; or
- (D) when the Government's Exchange Fund or central bank provides liquidity support.

With the exception of safe harbour (A) as above, all other safe harbours will be applicable only if the Company has taken reasonable precautions for preserving the confidentiality of the information and the confidentiality of the information is actually preserved.

9. Reporting Procedures

Upon identifying or becoming aware of potential inside information or receiving enquiry from the public on inside information or market rumour by any of the directors or employees of the Company, he or she shall immediately report the potential inside information or the enquiry to Mr. Lee Gabriel, the Group General Manager of the Company (the “Responsible Officer”) in writing. The report (the “Report”) must be sent to the Responsible Officer by hand and marked “**Private and Confidential**” on the cover. The Report should set out details of the potential inside information, the terms, nature and details of the enquiry including the names of the parties, the amounts and other major terms involved and if applicable, the Report should also attach the draft agreement to be entered into as well as any other document which may be of relevance.

Upon receipt of the Report, the Responsible Officer shall, after consultation with the Company Secretary and relevant advisers of the Company, decide whether the potential inside information is subject to the disclosure and/or other requirements under the Main Board Listing Rules and SFO and shall send a report to the Chairman of the Company. The Board of Directors may determine whether to make an announcement to provide full disclosure to the public.

10. Compliance and Reporting

The Group General Manager must promptly bring to the attention of the Chairman of the Company any information he or she may have in the event of any material violation of any applicable laws, rules or regulations or a violation of this Policy regarding Inside Information. If the result of an investigation indicates that corrective action is required, the Board of Directors of the Company will decide the course of actions for rectifying the problem and avoiding the likelihood of its recurrence.

Appendix

Quoted examples of possible inside information from SFC Guidelines

- Changes in performance, or the expectation of the performance, of the business;
- Changes in financial condition (e.g. cashflow crisis, credit crunch);
- Changes in control and control agreements;
- Changes in directors and (if applicable) supervisors;
- Changes in directors' service contracts;
- Changes in auditors or any other information related to the auditors' activity;
- Changes in the share capital, e.g. new share placing, bonus issue, rights issue, share split, share consolidation and capital reduction;
- Issue of debt securities, convertible instruments, options or warrants to acquire or subscribe for securities;
- Takeovers and mergers (corporations will also need to comply with the Takeovers Codes that include specific disclosure obligations);
- Purchase or disposal of equity interests or other major assets or business operations;
- Formation of a joint venture;
- Restructuring, reorganizations and spin-offs that have an effect on the corporation's assets, liabilities, financial position or profits and losses;
- Decisions concerning buy-back programmes or transactions in other listed financial instruments;
- Changes to the memorandum and articles (or equivalent constitutional documents);
- Filing of winding up petitions, the issuing of winding up orders or the appointment of provisional receivers or liquidators;
- Legal disputes and proceedings;
- Revocation or cancellation of credit lines by one or more banks;
- Changes in value of assets (including advances, loans, debts or other forms of financial assistance);
- Insolvency of relevant debtors;
- Reduction of real properties' values;
- Physical destruction of uninsured goods;
- New licenses, patents, registered trademarks;
- Decrease or increase in value of financial instruments in portfolio which include financial assets or liabilities arising from futures contracts, derivatives, warrants, swaps protective hedges, credit default swaps;
- Decrease in value of patents or rights or intangible assets due to market innovation;
- Receiving acquisition bids for relevant assets;
- Innovation products or processes;
- Changes in expected earnings or losses;
- Orders received from customers, their cancellation or important changes;
- Withdrawal from or entry into new core business areas;
- Changes in the investment policy;
- Changes in the accounting policy;
- Ex-dividend date, changes in dividend payment date and amount of dividend; changes in dividend policy;
- Pledge of the corporation's shares by controlling shareholders; or
- Changes in a matter which was the subject of a previous announcement