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Registered number: 03202517

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

**WRITTEN RESOLUTION
OF
PAYSAFE HOLDINGS UK LIMITED
(the "Company")**

**PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY IN ACCORDANCE WITH
SECTION 291 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

1. THAT the draft regulations attached to these written resolutions be adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing articles of association.

ORDINARY RESOLUTION

2. THAT pursuant to Article 39.1, the directors are hereby authorised to capitalise EUR230,000,000.00 by issuing 230,000,000 EUR1 preference shares on the terms set out in the new articles of association.

By order of the board:


.....
Director/Secretary

17 September 2018
.....
Date

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FRIDAY



A19 *A7EZKHJV* #188
21/09/2018
COMPANIES HOUSE

INFORMATION REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH SECTION 291(4) COMPANIES ACT 2006

1. Eligible members are the members who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution on the circulation date of the written resolution.
2. The circulation date of the written resolution is 30 May 2018 (the "**Circulation Date**").
3. The procedure for signifying agreement by eligible members to a written resolution is as follows:
 - (A) a member signifies his/her/its agreement to a proposed written resolution when the Company receives from him/her/it (or someone acting on his/her/its behalf) an authenticated document –
 - (i) identifying the resolution to which it relates, and
 - (ii) indicating his/her/its agreement to the resolution;
 - (B) the document must be sent to the Company in hard copy form or in electronic form;
 - (C) a member's agreement to a written resolution, once signified, may not be revoked; and
 - (D) a written resolution is passed when the required majority of eligible members *have signified their agreement to it*.
4. Generally the period for agreeing to a written resolution before it lapses is the period of 28 days beginning with the Circulation Date (see section 297 Companies Act 2006). However, eligible members should signify their agreement to the written resolutions within 15 days of the Circulation Date. This is because additional stricter rules apply to a written resolution for reducing share capital. Such a resolution will not be effective unless it is supported by a solvency statement made not more than 15 days before the date on which resolution is agreed to (see sections 641(1)(a) and 642(1)(a) Companies Act 2006).

AGREEMENT BY ELIGIBLE MEMBER TO WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS

We, being the eligible member of the Company:

1. confirm that we have received a copy of the above written resolution in accordance with section 291 of the Companies Act 2006; and
2. hereby resolve and agree that the above resolution be passed as a written resolution pursuant to Section 288 of the Companies Act 2006 and that the resolution shall take effect as a special resolution.

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

PAYSAFE HOLDINGS UK LIMITED

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Part 1

Interpretation and Limitation of Liability

1. DEFINED TERMS

In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise

“**Act**” means the Companies Act 2006,

“**articles**” means the company’s articles of association,

“**bankruptcy**” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy,

“**chairman**” has the meaning given in article 13,

“**chairman of the meeting**” has the meaning given in article 42,

“**Companies Acts**” means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Act), in so far as they apply to the company,

“**director**” means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called,

“**distribution recipient**” has the meaning given in article 36,

“**document**” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form,

“**electronic form**” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act,

“**fully paid**” in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in respect of that share have been paid to the company,

“**group company**” means the company’s ultimate holding company (if any) and any body corporate which is directly or indirectly a wholly-owned subsidiary of the company or such ultimate holding company, in each case from time to time,

“**hard copy form**” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act,

“**holder**” in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares,

“**instrument**” means a document in hard copy form,

“**ordinary resolution**” has the meaning given in section 282 of the Act,

“**paid**” means paid or credited as paid,

“**participate**”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 11,

“**shareholder**” means a person who is the holder of a share,

“**shares**” means shares in the company,

“**special resolution**” has the meaning given in section 283 of the Act,

“**subsidiary**” has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Act,

“**writing**” means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Act as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company

2. REGULATIONS OF THE COMPANY

These articles are the articles of the company and the Companies Act 2006 Model Articles for Private Companies Limited by Shares do not apply

3. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them

Part 2

Directors

Directors’ Powers And Responsibilities

4. DIRECTORS’ GENERAL AUTHORITY

Subject to the articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the company’s business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company

5. SHAREHOLDERS’ RESERVE POWER

5.1 *The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action*

5.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution

6. DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE

6.1 Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles-

- (a) to such person or committee,
- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney),
- (c) to such an extent,
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories, and
- (e) on such terms and conditions,

as they think fit

6.2 If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors’ powers by any person to whom they are delegated

6.3 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions

7. COMMITTEES

7.1 Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors

7.2 The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees and such rules prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them

Decision-Making by Directors

8. DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY

8.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 9

8.2 If

(a) the company has only one director, and

(b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director, the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making

9. UNANIMOUS DECISIONS

9.1 A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter

9.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, at least one copy of which has been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated *agreement in writing*

A resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by or agreed to by his appointer

9.3 References in this article to eligible directors are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting

9.4 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting

10. CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING

10.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice

10.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate

(a) its proposed date and time,

(b) where it is to take place, and

- (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting

- 10.3 Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing
- 10.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company either before or not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held

Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it

11. PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 11.1 Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when
 - (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting
- 11.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other
- 11.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is

12. QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 12.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting
- 12.2 The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors
- 12.3 Unless otherwise fixed in accordance with article 12.2, the quorum for directors' meetings shall be two, except where there is only a sole director in office in which case such sole director may act for all purposes and exercise all the powers of the company
- 12.4 For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held pursuant to article 16 to authorise a director's conflict if there is only one director in office eligible to vote other than the conflicted director(s) the quorum for such meeting (or part of a meeting) shall be that one director

13. CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 13.1 The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings
- 13.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman
- 13.3 The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time
- 13.4 If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors may appoint one of themselves to chair it

14. CASTING VOTE AT DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

- 14.1 If the numbers of votes at a meeting of directors for and against a proposal are equal (ignoring any votes which in accordance with the Act are to be discounted), the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote
- 14.2 But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes

15. TRANSACTIONS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY

Subject to sections 177(5) and 177(6) and sections 182(5) and 182(6) of the Act and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts, a director

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any contract, transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested (a "Relevant Matter"),
- (b) shall be entitled to vote on any proposed decision of the directors (or committee of directors) in respect of any Relevant Matter or proposed Relevant Matter in which he is interested,
- (c) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of any Relevant Matter or proposed Relevant Matter in which he is interested,
- (d) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director,
- (e) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested, and
- (f) shall not, save as he may otherwise agree, be accountable to the company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him (as defined in section 252 of the Act)) derives from any Relevant Matter or from any such office or employment or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such Relevant Matter shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Act

16. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- 16.1 The directors may, in accordance with the requirements set out in this article, authorise any matter or situation proposed to them by any director which would, if not authorised, involve a director (an "Interested Director") breaching his duty under section 175 of the Act to avoid conflicts of interest ("Conflicts")

Any authorisation under this article 16 will be effective only if

- (a) the matter in question shall have been proposed by any director for consideration in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to the directors under the provisions of the articles or in such other manner as the directors may determine,

- (b) any requirement as to the quorum for consideration of the relevant matter is met without counting the *Interested Director*, and
 - (c) the matter was agreed to without the *Interested Director* voting or would have been agreed to if the *Interested Director's* vote had not been counted
- 16.2 Any authorisation of a Conflict under this article 16 may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently)
- (a) extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter or situation so authorised,
 - (b) provide that the *Interested Director* be excluded from the receipt of documents and information related to the Conflict and from participation in discussions (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise) related to the Conflict,
 - (c) provide that the *Interested Director* shall or shall not be entitled to vote in respect of any future decision of the directors in relation to any resolution related to the Conflict,
 - (d) impose upon the *Interested Director* such other terms for the purposes of dealing with the Conflict as the directors think fit,
 - (e) permit the *Interested Director* to absent himself from the discussion of matters relating to the Conflict at any meeting of the directors and be excused from reviewing papers prepared by, or for, the directors to the extent they relate to such matters
- 16.3 Where the directors authorise a Conflict, the *Interested Director* will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by the directors in relation to the Conflict
- 16.4 The directors may revoke or vary such authorisation at any time, but this will not affect anything done by the *Interested Director* prior to such revocation or variation, in accordance with the terms of such authorisation
- 16.5 An *Interested Director* shall be under no duty to the company with respect to any information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than as a director of the company and in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to another person
- In particular, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act because he fails*
- (a) to disclose any such information to the directors or to any director or other officer or employee of the company, or
 - (b) to use or apply any such information in performing his duties as a director
- However to the extent that his relationship with that other person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, this article applies only if the existence of that relationship has been approved by the directors pursuant to this article 16*
- 16.6 A director is not required, by reason of being a director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a director), to account to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit which he derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a Conflict which has been authorised by the directors or by the Company in general meeting (subject in each case to any terms, limits or conditions attaching to that authorisation) and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on such grounds

17. RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT

The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors

18. DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES

Subject to the articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors

19. CHANGE OF NAME

The company may change its name by resolution of the directors

Appointment of Directors

20. METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS

Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director

- (a) by ordinary resolution,
- (b) by a decision of the directors, or
- (c) by a notice of his appointment given in accordance with article 22

21. TERMINATION OF DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT

A person ceases to be a director as soon as

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a director by law,
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person,
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts,
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months,
- (e) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms,
- (f) that person has for more than six consecutive months been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors resolve that that person should cease to be a director, or
- (g) notice of his removal is given in accordance with article 22

22. APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS BY MAJORITY SHAREHOLDERS

Any member holding, or any members holding in aggregate, at the relevant time a majority in nominal value of such of the issued share capital of the company as carries the right of attending and voting at general meetings of the company may, by notice in writing signed by or on behalf of him or them and delivered to the company's registered office or tendered at a meeting of the

directors or at a general meeting of the company, at any time and from time to time appoint any person to be a director (either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director) or remove any director from office (no matter how he was appointed)

23. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

- 23.1 Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide and the company may enter into a service contract with any director on such terms as the directors think fit
- 23.2 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine
- (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
 - (b) for (i) any other service which they undertake for the company or (ii) any executive office or employment with, the company or any body corporate which is a group company
- 23.3 Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may
- (a) take any form,
 - (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director
- 23.4 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day
- 23.5 Directors are not accountable to the company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the company, any group company or any other body corporate in which the company is interested and the receipt of such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being a director of the company

24. DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors (including alternative directors) and the company secretary (if one has been appointed) properly incur in connection with their attendance at

- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
 - (b) general meetings, or
 - (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company,
- or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company

Alternate directors

25. APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF ALTERNATES

- 25.1 Any director (the "appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors, to
- (a) exercise that director's powers, and
 - (b) carry out that director's responsibilities,

in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor

- 25.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors
- 25.3 The notice must
- (a) identify the proposed alternate, and
 - (b) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice

26. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

- 26.1 An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to any directors' meeting or directors' written resolution, as the alternate's appointor
- 26.2 Except as the articles specify otherwise, alternate directors
- (a) are deemed for all purposes to be directors,
 - (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions,
 - (c) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors, and
 - (d) are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors
- 26.3 A person who is an alternate director but not a director
- (a) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person's appointor is not participating), and
 - (b) may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by that person's appointor)

No alternate may be counted as more than one director for such purposes

- 26.4 An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the alternate's appointor's remuneration as the *appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the company*

27. TERMINATION OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORSHIP

- 27.1 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates
- (a) when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the company in writing specifying when it is to terminate,
 - (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director,
 - (c) on the death of the alternate's appointor, or
 - (d) when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates, except that an alternate's appointment as an alternate does not terminate when the appointor retires by

rotation at a general meeting and is then re-appointed as a director at the same general meeting

Part 3

Shares and Distributions

28. ALL SHARES TO BE FULLY PAID UP

- 28.1 No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in consideration for its issue
- 28.2 This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the company by the subscribers to the company's memorandum

29. POWER TO ISSUE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARE WITH DIFFERENT RIGHTS

- 29.1 Subject to the articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing shares, the company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution
- 29.2 The company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares
- 29.3 In the event that rights and restrictions attaching to shares are determined by ordinary resolution or by the directors pursuant to this article, those rights and restrictions shall apply, in particular in place of any rights or restrictions that would otherwise apply by virtue of the Act in the absence of any provisions in the articles of a company, as if those rights and restrictions were set out in the articles

30. PAYMENT OF COMMISSIONS ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES

- 30.1 The company may pay any person a commission in consideration for that person
 - (a) subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, for shares, or
 - (b) procuring, or agreeing to procure, a subscription or subscriptions for shares
- 30.2 Any such commission may be paid
 - (a) in cash, or in fully paid or partly paid shares or other securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and
 - (b) in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription

31. EXCLUSION OF RIGHTS TO OFFERS ON A PRE-EMPTIVE BASIS

In accordance with section 567(1) of the Act, sections 561 and 562 of the Act shall not apply to an allotment of equity securities (as defined in section 560(1) of the Act) made by the company

32. COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the articles, the company is not in

any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it

33. SHARE CERTIFICATES

33.1 The company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds

33.2 Every certificate must specify

- (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued,
- (b) the nominal value of those shares,
- (c) that the shares are fully paid, and
- (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them

33.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class

33.4 Certificates must

- (a) have affixed to them the company's common seal, or
- (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts

34. SHARE TRANSFERS

34.1 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor

34.2 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share

34.3 The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered

34.4 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it

34.5 The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent

34.6 Notwithstanding anything contained in these articles, the directors shall not decline to register any transfer of shares, nor may they suspend such registration, where such transfer

- (a) is to any Secured Party, or
- (b) any nominee of any Secured Party, or
- (c) is delivered to the company for registration by a Secured Party in order to perfect its security over the shares, or
- (d) is to a purchaser of such shares from
 - (i) any Secured Party (or its nominee), or

- (ii) any receiver, administrative receiver or administrator appointed by any such Secured Party,

and furthermore notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these articles no transferor of any shares in the company (or proposed transferor of such shares) to a Secured Party, and no Secured Party shall be required to offer the shares which are or are to be the subject of any such *aforementioned transfer to the members for the time being of the company* or any of them, and no such member shall have any right under the articles or otherwise howsoever to require such shares to be transferred to them whether for consideration or not. Furthermore, notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the company and the directors shall not be entitled to exercise any lien which the company has in respect of any shares held by such Secured Party

For the purposes of this article 34.6 “Secured Party” means any bank or financial institution (including, without limitation, Bank of Montreal) to which a security interest has been granted over the shares in the company, or any nominee, receiver or other entity acting on its behalf

Dividends and other distributions

35. PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS

The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends

36. CALCULATION AND CURRENCY OF DIVIDENDS

36.1 Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide

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

36.2 The Board may decide the basis of any conversion for any currency conversions that may be required pursuant to article 36.1 and how any costs involved are to be met

37. NON-CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

37.1 Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the company may, by ordinary resolution or by a decision of the directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company)

37.2 For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution

- (a) *fixing the value of any assets,*
- (b) paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients, and
- (c) vesting any assets in trustees

38. DISTRIBUTION IN SPECIE ON WINDING UP

If the company is wound up, 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 specie the whole or any part of the assets of the company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the 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 the members as he with the like sanction determines, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability

Capitalisation of profits

39. AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS

39.1 Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution

- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve, and
- (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions

39.2 *Capitalised sums must be applied*

- (a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and
- (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them

39.3 Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct

39.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct

39.5 Subject to the articles the directors may

- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with articles 38.3 and 38.4 partly in one way and partly in another,
- (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments), and
- (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article

Part 4

Decision-making by shareholders

Organisation of general meetings

40. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Notice of general meetings need not be given to members who, under the provisions of these articles or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notices from the company

41. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

41.1 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting

41.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when

- (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
- (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting

41.3 The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it

42. QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

42.1 No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a *general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum*

42.2 For all purposes of these articles, a quorum shall be present at a general meeting of the company or of the holders of any class of its shares as provided in the Act

43. CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS

43.1 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so

43.2 If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start

- (a) the directors present, or
- (b) (if no directors are present) the meeting,

must appoint a director or shareholder (including a proxy or a corporate representative) to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting

43.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "the chairman of the meeting"

44. VOTING: GENERAL

- 44.1 A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a *poll is demanded*
- 44.2 Subject to Article 53.2, on a vote on a written resolution each shareholder has one vote in respect of each share held by him
- 44.3 The voting entitlements of members are subject to any rights or restrictions attached to shares held by them (including those set out in Article 53.2), whether or not such rights or restrictions are set out in the articles

45. AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

- 45.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if
- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and
 - (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution
- 45.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if
- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution
- 45.3 If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution

46. CLASS MEETINGS

All the provisions of these articles relating to general meetings of the company apply with any necessary changes to a separate meeting of shareholders of any class of shares in the company in connection with the variation of rights attached to a class of shares

Part 5

Administrative Arrangements

47. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED

- 47.1 Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Act provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company
- 47.2 Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being

47.3 A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours

48. COMPANY SEALS

48.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors

48.2 The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used

48.3 Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature

48.4 For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is

- (a) any director of the company,
- (b) the company secretary (if any), or
- (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied

48.5 The company may exercise all the powers conferred by the Act with regard to having any official seal and such powers shall be vested in the directors

Subject to the provisions of the Act, any instrument to which an official seal is affixed shall be signed by such persons, if any, as the directors may from time to time determine

49. NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS

Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a shareholder

50. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON CESSATION OF BUSINESS

The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary

Directors' Indemnity and Insurance

51. INDEMNITY AND EXPENSES

51.1 Subject to article 50.4, a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against

- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,
- (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Act), and

- (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company
- 51.2 The company may fund a relevant director's expenditure for the purposes permitted under the Act and may do anything to enable a relevant director to avoid incurring such expenditure as provided in the Act
- 51.3 No relevant director shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to this article and the receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the company
- 51.4 This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law
- 51.5 In this article
 - (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
 - (b) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company
- 52. INSURANCE**
- 52.1 The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss
- 52.2 In this article
 - (a) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,
 - (b) a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company, and
 - (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate
- 53. SHARE CAPITAL**
- 53.1 The share capital of the Company as of the date these articles are adopted is comprised of:
 - (a) 2 Ordinary Shares; and
 - (b) 876,000,000 Preference Shares.
- 53.2 The rights and restrictions attaching to the Preference Shares and the Ordinary Shares shall be the same and they shall rank pari passu save that:
 - (a) each Preference Share is redeemable on demand by the holder of such Preference Share;
 - (b) the Company may redeem each Preference Share at any time;
 - (c) each Preference Share shall be automatically redeemed on the day that falls 20 years after it has been issued; and