

COMPANY NUMBER 790619

COMPANIES ACT 2014

CONSTITUTION

OF

PANDOX IRELAND TUCK LIMITED

(as adopted by special resolution passed on 11 August 2025)

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1 **Private Company**

- 1.1 The name of the Company is Pandox Ireland Tuck Limited.
- 1.2 The Company is a private company limited by shares, registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014.
- 1.3 The liability of the members is limited.
- 1.4 The share capital of the Company is divided into A Shares and B Shares.

2 **Interpretation**

- 2.1 In this Constitution, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires:

“A Share Dividend Preference” has the meaning given to that term in regulation 7.3;

“A Shares” means the A ordinary shares of €0.01 each (nominal value) in the capital of the Company;

“Act” means the Companies Act 2014 and every statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

“Announcement” means the announcement made on 15 July 2025 by Dalata and the Company pursuant to Rule 2.7 of the Irish Takeover Rules of a firm intention by the Company to make an offer for the entire issued and to be issued share capital of Dalata (other than Dalata shares in the beneficial ownership of the Company);

“B Shares” means the B ordinary shares of €0.01 each (nominal value) in the capital of the Company;

“Board” means the board of directors of the Company from time to time;

“Business Day” means a day (other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday) on which banks are ordinarily open for the transaction of non-automated normal banking business in Dublin, Oslo and Stockholm;

“Class A Director” has the meaning given to that term in regulation 25.2;

“Class A Shareholder Majority” means the holders of a majority in number of the A Shares from time to time;

“Class B Director” has the meaning given to that term in regulation 25.3;

“Class B Shareholder Majority” means the holders of a majority in number of the B Shares from time to time;

“Company” means Pandox Ireland Tuck Limited;

“Constitution” means this constitution, as amended from time to time;

“Dalata” means Dalata Hotel Group plc, a company incorporated under the laws of Ireland with company number 534888;

“directors” means the directors of the Company from time to time, and a **“director”** means any one of them;

“dividend” means a dividend or bonus;

“EEA Agreement” means the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2 May 1992, as adjusted by the Protocol signed at Brussels on 17 March 1993;

“EEA state” means a state, including the State, which is a contracting party to the EEA Agreement;

“electronic communication”, “electronic signature” and “advanced electronic signature” each has the meaning set out in the Electronic Commerce Act 2000;

“Encumbrance” means any interest or equity of any person (including any right to acquire, option or right of pre-emption) or any mortgage, charge, pledge, lien, assignment, hypothecation, security interest, restriction, title retention or any other security agreement or arrangement or other third party right, or any agreement, arrangement or obligation to create any of the same;

“holder” or “shareholder” in relation to shares means the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;

“Independent Director” has the meaning given to that term in regulation 25.4;

“ordinary resolution” means a resolution passed by a simple majority of the votes cast by members of the Company as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the Company;

“paid” means paid or credited as paid;

“registered person” means such person as is authorised to bind the Company in accordance with section 39 of the Act;

“regulations” means provisions of this Constitution, as amended from time to time;

“Relevant Agreement” means any agreement for the time being in force which regulates the relationship between all, or some, of the members of the Company in their capacity as such, which, expressly or by implication, prevails as between such members over the provisions of the Constitution;

“Scandic Sale Proceeds” means, subject to Scandic Hotels Group AB or one or more of its affiliates acquiring Dalata’s operating business pursuant to the exercise of an option as provided for in a certain framework agreement dated 15 July 2025 (which is referred to in the Announcement), to the extent they are distributed to the Company, the net proceeds of such acquisition up to an amount equal to the Consideration (as such term is defined in the foregoing framework agreement);

“secretary” means the secretary of the Company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary;

“Securities” means:

- (a) any shares in the capital of the Company;
- (b) rights to acquire or subscribe for shares in the capital of the Company or securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares in the capital of the Company; and
- (c) loan stock or any other instrument or security indebtedness issued by the Company;

“single-member company” means a company which, for whatever reason, has, for the time being, a sole member (and this applies notwithstanding a stipulation in this Constitution that there be two members, or a greater number);

“special resolution” means a resolution passed by not less than 75 per cent of the votes cast by such members of the Company as, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the Company; and

the **“State”** means Ireland, and for the avoidance of doubt, a reference to the State does not include Northern Ireland.

- 2.2 The optional provisions of the Act (as defined by section 54 of the Act) shall apply to the Company save to the extent that they are excluded or modified by this Constitution and such optional provisions (as so excluded or modified) together with the regulations contained in this Constitution shall constitute the regulations of the Company. Where a regulation of this Constitution covers substantially the same subject matter as any optional provision of the Act, such optional provision shall be deemed to have been modified by the applicable regulation of this Constitution, which in the event of conflict, shall have effect and prevail over such optional provision.
- 2.3 Words denoting the singular number include the plural number and vice versa and words denoting a gender include each gender.
- 2.4 Words or expressions contained in this Constitution which are not defined in this Constitution but are defined in the Act have the same meaning as in the Act at the date of adoption of this Constitution unless inconsistent with the subject or context.
- 2.5 Headings are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of this Constitution.
- 2.6 Any reference to a “person” shall be construed as a reference to any individual, firm, company, corporation, undertaking, government, state or agency of a state or any association or partnership (whether or not having separate legal personality).
- 2.7 Powers of delegation shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given to them and except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the delegation of a power shall not exclude the concurrent exercise of that power by any other body or person who is for the time being authorised to exercise it under this Constitution or under another delegation of the power.
- 2.8 References to “writing” mean the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, and “written” shall be construed accordingly.

- 2.9 Any reference to any statute, statutory provision or to any order or regulation shall (save as expressly provided in this Constitution) be construed as a reference to the statute, statutory provision, order or regulation as extended, modified, amended, replaced or re-enacted from time to time (whether before or after the date of adoption of this Constitution) and all statutory instruments, regulations and orders from time to time made thereunder or deriving validity therefrom (whether before or after the date of adoption of this Constitution).

CORPORATE CAPACITY AND AUTHORITY

3 Registered Person

Where the Board authorises any person as being a person entitled to bind the Company (not being an entitlement to bind that is, expressly or impliedly, restricted to a particular transaction or class of transactions), the Company may notify the Registrar of the authorisation in accordance with section 39 of the Act.

4 Powers of Attorney

The Company may empower any person, either generally or in respect of any specified matters, as its attorney, to execute deeds or do any other matter on its behalf in any place whether inside or outside the State. A deed signed by such attorney on behalf of the Company shall bind the Company and have the same effect as if it were under its common seal.

5 The Common Seal

- 5.1 The Company shall have a common seal or seals that shall state the Company's name, engraved in legible characters.

- 5.2 The Company's seal shall be used only by the authority of its directors, or of a committee of its directors authorised by its directors in that behalf. Subject to regulation 5.3, any instrument to which the Company's seal shall be affixed shall be:

5.2.1 signed by a director and be countersigned by the secretary or by a second (if any) director of it or by some other person appointed for the purpose by its directors or by a foregoing committee of them; or

5.2.2 signed by a person (including a director) appointed for the purpose by its directors or a committee of its directors authorised by its directors in that behalf.

- 5.3 Where at any time there is only one director appointed to the Company, the instrument to which the seal is affixed shall be signed by that sole director and shall not require countersignature by a second person. The sole director may authorise the secretary, or any other person appointed for the purpose, to sign any instrument to which the Company's seal is affixed in place of that sole director.

- 5.4 If there is a registered person in relation to the Company, the Company's seal may be used by such person and any instrument to which the Company's seal shall be affixed when it is used by the registered person may be signed by that registered person and shall not require countersignature by a second person.

- 5.5 Any instrument to which the common seal is affixed shall not be signed by the same person acting both as director and secretary.

5.6 Section 43(2) and section 43(3) of the Act do not apply.

6 Power for Company to have Official Seal for use Abroad

- 6.1 The Company may have for use in any place abroad (being a territory, district or place not situate in the State) an official seal which shall resemble the common seal of the Company with the addition on its face of the name of every place abroad where it is to be used.
- 6.2 A deed or other document to which an official seal is duly affixed shall bind the Company as if it had been sealed with the common seal of the Company.
- 6.3 If the Company has an official seal for use in any place abroad it may, by writing under its common seal, authorise any person appointed for the purpose in that place (the “agent”) to affix the official seal to any deed or other document to which the Company is party in that place.
- 6.4 The authority of the agent shall, as between the Company and any person dealing with the agent, continue during the period, if any, mentioned in the instrument conferring the authority, or, if no period is there mentioned, then until the notice of revocation or determination of the agent’s authority has been given to the person dealing with him or her.
- 6.5 The person affixing an official seal shall, by writing under his or her hand, certify on the deed or other instrument to which the seal is affixed, the date on which and the place at which it is affixed.

SHARE CAPITAL, SHARES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

7 Shares

- 7.1 The share capital of the Company is divided into A Shares and B Shares.
- 7.2 Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, the A Shares and the B Shares shall rank *pari passu* in all respects and shall entitle the holders thereof:
- 7.2.1 to notice of, to attend, to participate and to vote, in person or by proxy, at any general meeting of the Company, such that each such holder shall be entitled to exercise one vote for each A Share or B Share held;
- 7.2.2 subject to regulation 7.3, to participate *pro rata* (according to the amounts of share capital (i.e., nominal value) paid or credited as paid thereon) in all dividends and distributions declared, paid or made by the Company; and
- 7.2.3 in the event of a liquidation and winding-up of the Company, to participate *pro rata* (according to the amounts of share capital (i.e., nominal value) paid or credited as paid thereon at the commencement of the liquidation) in the assets of the Company remaining after payment of its liabilities which are available for distribution to the members of the Company.
- 7.3 The A Shares shall entitle the holders thereof to participate *pro rata* (according to the amounts of share capital (i.e., nominal value) paid or credited as paid thereon) in all dividends and other distributions of Scandic Sale Proceeds, declared, paid or made by the Company (the “**A Share Dividend Preference**”) and the B Shares shall not entitle the holders thereof to participate in any dividends or distributions of Scandic Sale Proceeds.

- 7.4 Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares or class of shares, any share in the Company may be issued with such preferred, deferred or other special rights or such restrictions, whether in regard to dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, as the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine.
- 7.5 The Company may allot shares that are redeemable, which shall be known as “redeemable shares”.
- 7.6 The shares or other interest of any member in the Company shall be personal estate and shall not be of the nature of real estate.
- 7.7 Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust and the Company shall not be bound by or be compelled in any way to recognise (even when having notice of it):
- 7.7.1 any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or any interest in any fractional part of a share; or
- 7.7.2 save only as the Act or other law otherwise provides, any other rights in respect of any share, except an absolute right to the entirety of it in the registered holder.
- 7.8 The foregoing regulations shall not preclude the Company from requiring a member or a transferee of shares to furnish the Company with information as to the beneficial ownership of any share when such information is reasonably required by the Company.
- 7.9 The Company shall not have power to issue any bearer instrument.
- 7.10 The number of members of the Company shall not exceed 149 but, in reckoning that limit, there shall be disregarded any of the following persons:
- 7.10.1 a person in the employment of the Company who is a member of it; and
- 7.10.2 a person who, having been formerly in the employment of the Company, was, while in that employment, and has continued after the termination of the employment to be, a member of it.
- 7.11 Where two or more persons hold one or more shares in the Company jointly, they shall, for the purposes of this regulation, be treated as a single member.

8 Limitation on Offers of Securities to the Public

- 8.1 Save as permitted by sections 68(3) to 68(5) of the Act, the Company shall not:
- 8.1.1 make:
- (a) any invitation to the public to subscribe for; or
- (b) any offer to the public of,
- any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company; or

8.1.2 allot, or agree to allot, (whether for cash or otherwise) any shares in or debentures of the Company with a view to all or any of those shares or debentures being offered for sale to the public or being the subject of an invitation to the public to subscribe for them.

8.2 The Company shall:

8.2.1 neither apply to have securities (or interests in them) admitted to trading or to be listed on; nor

8.2.2 have securities (or interests in them) admitted to trading or listed on,
any market, whether a regulated market or not, in the State or elsewhere.

9 Allotment of Shares and Other Securities

9.1 No shares in the capital of the Company or other Securities may be allotted, issued, offered or sold by the Company otherwise than as provided for in this Constitution and in compliance with any Relevant Agreement.

9.2 Subject to regulation 9.1, the directors, or any committee of the directors authorised by the directors in that behalf, shall have at any time unconditional and general authority to allot any shares of the Company.

9.3 Subject to regulation 9.1, the directors, or any committee of the directors authorised by the directors in that behalf, may allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of shares to such persons, on such terms and conditions and at such times as they may consider to be in the best interests of the Company.

9.4 The pre-emption provisions contained in section 69(6) of the Act shall not apply to any allotment of the Company's shares or other Securities.

9.5 The application of section 69 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

10 Calls on Shares

10.1 Subject to regulation 10.2, the directors may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium).

10.2 Regulation 10.1 does not apply to shares where the conditions of allotment of them provide for the payment of moneys in respect of them at fixed times.

10.3 Each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 days' notice specifying the time or times and place of payment) pay to the Company, at the time or times and place so specified, the amount called on the shares.

10.4 A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.

10.5 The application of section 77 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

11 Lien

- 11.1 The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether immediately payable or not) called, or payable at a fixed time, in respect of that share. The directors may at any time declare any share in the Company to be wholly or in part exempt from this regulation.
- 11.2 The Company's lien on a share shall extend to all dividends payable on it.
- 11.3 The Company may sell, in such manner as the directors think fit, any shares on which the Company has a lien, but no sale shall be made unless a sum in respect of which the lien exists is immediately payable and the conditions specified in section 80 of the Act are satisfied.
- 11.4 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Constitution, the Company's first and paramount lien on every share called or payable at a fixed time in respect of that share and the extension of that lien to all dividends payable thereon shall not apply where any such shares have been mortgaged or charged by way of security in which event such lien shall rank behind any such security.

12 Forfeiture of Shares

- 12.1 In accordance with section 81 of the Act, if a member of the Company fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment of it, the directors may, at any time thereafter during such time as any part of the call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on the member requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.
- 12.2 That notice shall:
 - 12.2.1 specify a further day (not earlier than the expiration of 14 days after the date of service of the notice) on or before which the payment required by the notice is to be made; and
 - 12.2.2 state that, if the amount concerned is not paid by the day so specified, the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- 12.3 Any forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable by the Company in respect of the forfeited shares and the application of section 81 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

13 Financial Assistance for Acquisition of Shares

The Company may give any form of financial assistance that is permitted by the Act for the purpose of an acquisition made or to be made by any person of any shares in the Company or its holding company.

VARIATION IN CAPITAL

14 Variation of Company Capital

- 14.1 In accordance with section 83 of the Act, the Company may, by ordinary resolution, do any one or more of the following, from time to time:

- 14.1.1 consolidate and divide all or any of its shares into shares of a larger nominal value than its existing shares;
- 14.1.2 subdivide its shares, or any of them, into shares of a smaller nominal value, so however, that in the subdivision the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the reduced share is derived;
- 14.1.3 increase the nominal value of any of its shares by the addition to them of any undenominated capital;
- 14.1.4 reduce the nominal value of any of its shares by the deduction from them of any part of that value, subject to the crediting of the amount of the deduction to undenominated capital, other than the share premium account; and
- 14.1.5 convert any undenominated capital into shares for allotment as bonus shares to holders of existing shares.

15 Reduction in Company Capital

The Company is authorised to reduce its company capital in accordance with section 84 of the Act.

16 Variation of Rights attached to Special Classes of Shares

If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, in accordance with section 88 of the Act, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of 75 per cent, in nominal value, of the issued shares of that class, or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of the shares of that class but not otherwise.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

17 Transfer of Shares and Debentures

- 17.1 Save as provided for in this Constitution and in compliance with any Relevant Agreement, no shareholder shall otherwise sell, transfer or dispose of any share in the capital of the Company or any rights or interests (whether legal, beneficial or equitable) therein or create any Encumbrance in respect thereof.
- 17.2 In accordance with section 94 of the Act, a member may transfer all or any of his or her shares in the Company by instrument in writing in any usual or common form or any other form which the directors may approve.
- 17.3 The instrument of transfer of any share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor, save that if the share concerned (or one or more of the shares concerned) is not fully paid, the instrument shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee.
- 17.4 The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members of the Company in respect thereof.

- 17.5 The Company shall not register a transfer of shares in or debentures of the Company unless a proper instrument of transfer duly stamped (or certified exempt from stamping) has been delivered to the Company.
- 17.6 Nothing in regulation 17.4 shall prejudice any power of the Company to register as shareholder or debenture holder, any person to whom the right to any shares in, or debentures of the Company, has been transmitted by operation of law.
- 17.7 A transfer of the share or other interest of a deceased member of the Company made by his or her personal representative shall, although the personal representative is not himself or herself a member of the Company, be as valid as if the personal representative had been such a member at the time of the execution of the instrument of transfer.
- 17.8 On application of the transferor of any share or interest in the Company, the Company shall enter in its register of members, the name of the transferee in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

18 **Restrictions on Transfer**

- 18.1 The directors of the Company shall forthwith register any duly stamped (or certified exempt) transfer of shares made in compliance with the terms of this Constitution and any Relevant Agreement, but not otherwise. The directors of the Company shall not have any discretion to register any transfer of shares in the capital of the Company which has not been made in compliance with this Constitution and / or any Relevant Agreement.
- 18.2 The directors may decline to register any instrument of transfer unless:
- 18.2.1 a fee of €10.00 or such lesser sum as the directors may from time to time require, is paid to the Company in respect of it;
- 18.2.2 the instrument of transfer is accompanied by the certificate of the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer; and
- 18.2.3 the instrument of transfer is in respect of one class of share only.
- 18.3 If the directors refuse to register a transfer they shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company, send to the transferee notice of the refusal.
- 18.4 The registration of transfers of shares in the Company may be suspended at such times and for such periods, not exceeding in the whole 30 days in each year, as the directors may from time to time determine.
- 18.5 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Constitution or in any other agreement between the shareholders or any of them, the directors shall promptly register any transfer of shares and shall not suspend registration thereof where such transfer:
- 18.5.1 is to any bank, institution, company, person or entity to whom such shares have been charged by way of security or to any nominee or any transferee of such bank or institution (a "**Secured Institution**");

18.5.2 is delivered to the Company for registration by a Secured Institution or its nominee in order to register the Secured Institution as legal owner of the shares; or

18.5.3 is executed by a Secured Institution or its nominee pursuant to the power of sale or other power under such security,

and furthermore, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Constitution or in any other agreement between any shareholders for the time being of the Company or any of them, no transferor of any shares in the Company or proposed transferor of such shares to a Secured Institution or its nominee, and no Secured Institution or its nominee, shall be required to offer the shares which are or are to be the subject of any transfer as aforesaid to the shareholders for the time being of the Company or any of them and no such shareholder shall have any right under this Constitution or otherwise howsoever to require such shares to be transferred to them whether for consideration or not. No resolution shall be proposed or passed the effect of which would be to delete or amend this regulation 18.6 unless the prior written consent of any relevant Secured Institution shall have been obtained.

19 Transmission of Shares

Section 96 of the Act shall apply to the transmission of shares in the case of the death of a member of the Company.

20 Share Certificates

20.1 In accordance with section 99 of the Act, a certificate under the common seal of the Company specifying any shares held by any member shall be prima facie evidence of the title of the member to the shares.

20.2 The Company shall, within two months after the date:

20.2.1 of allotment of any of its shares or debentures; or

20.2.2 on which a transfer of any such shares or debentures is lodged with the Company,

complete and have ready for delivery the certificates of all shares and debentures allotted or, as the case may be, transferred, unless the conditions of issue of the shares or debentures otherwise provide.

21 Acquisition of Own Shares

The Company is authorised to acquire its own shares by purchase, or in the case of redeemable shares, by redemption or purchase in accordance with section 105 of the Act.

22 Dividends and Other Distributions

22.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

22.2 The directors may pay interim dividends to members if it appears to them that such interim dividends are justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. In paying such interim dividends the directors may satisfy such payment wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular, but without limitation, of paid up shares, debentures or

debenture stock of any other company or in any one or more of such ways, and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the directors may settle the same as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof, may determine that cash payment shall be made to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of all the parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the directors.

- 22.3 If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrears. The directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.
- 22.4 Provided the directors act in good faith they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.
- 22.5 No dividend or interim dividend shall be paid otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to such distributions.
- 22.6 The directors may, before recommending any dividend, set aside out of the profits of the Company such sums as they think proper as a reserve or reserves which shall, at the discretion of the directors, be applicable for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied, and pending such application may, at the like discretion, either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the directors may lawfully determine. The directors may also, without placing the profits of the Company to reserve, carry forward any profits which they may think it prudent not to distribute.
- 22.7 Subject to the rights of persons, if any, entitled to shares with special rights as to dividend (including the A Share Dividend Preference), all dividends shall be declared and paid *pro rata* according to the amounts of share capital (i.e., nominal value) paid or credited as paid on the shares in respect whereof the dividend is paid, but no amount paid or credited as paid on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of these regulations as paid on the share. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, such share shall rank for dividend accordingly.
- 22.8 The directors may deduct from any dividend payable to any member all sums of money (if any) immediately payable by him or her to the Company on account of calls or otherwise in relation to the shares of the Company.
- 22.9 A general meeting of the Company declaring a dividend or bonus may direct payment of such dividend or bonus wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets and in particular, but without limitation, of paid up shares, debentures or debenture stock of any other company or in any one or more of such ways, and the directors shall give effect to such resolution, and where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution, the directors may settle the matter as they think expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets or any part thereof and may determine that cash payments shall be made

to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed, in order to adjust the rights of all the parties, and may vest any such specific assets in trustees as may seem expedient to the directors.

22.10 Any dividend, interest or other moneys payable in cash in respect of any shares may be paid:

22.10.1 by cheque or negotiable instrument sent by post directed to or delivered to the registered address of the holder, or, where there are joint holders, to the registered address of that one of the joint holders who is first named on the register or to such person and to such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct and every such cheque or negotiable instrument shall be made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent; or

22.10.2 by agreement with the payee (which may either be a general agreement or one confined to specific payments), by direct transfer to a bank account nominated by the payee.

22.11 Any one of two or more joint holders may give valid receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the shares held by them as joint holders, whether paid by cheque or negotiable instrument or direct transfer.

22.12 No dividend shall bear interest against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share in respect of which it is payable.

22.13 Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the Company.

22.14 Section 124 and section 125 of the Act do not apply.

23 Bonus Issues

23.1 In this regulation "relevant sum" means:

23.1.1 any sum for the time being standing to the credit of the Company's undenominated capital;

23.1.2 any of the Company's profits available for distribution;

23.1.3 any sum representing unrealised revaluation reserves; or

23.1.4 any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts.

23.2 The Company in general meeting may resolve that any relevant sum be capitalised and applied on behalf of the members who would have been entitled to receive that sum if it had been distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions in or towards paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the Company of a nominal value equal to the relevant sum capitalised (such shares or debentures to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up to and amongst such holders and in the proportions as aforementioned).

23.3 The Company in general meeting may resolve that it is desirable to capitalise any part of a relevant sum which is not available for distribution, by applying such sum in paying up in full

unissued shares to be allotted as fully paid bonus shares, to those members of the Company who would have been entitled to that sum if it were distributed by way of dividend (and in the same proportions).

23.4 The directors shall give effect to any resolution under regulations 23.2 and 23.3.

23.5 For that purpose the directors shall make:

23.5.1 all appropriations and applications of the undivided profits resolved to be capitalised by the resolution; and

23.5.2 all allotments and issues of fully paid shares, if any, and generally shall do all acts and things required to give effect to the resolution.

23.6 Without limiting the foregoing, the directors may:

23.6.1 make such provision as they think fit for the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions (and, again, without limiting the foregoing, may sell the shares represented by such fractions and distribute the net proceeds of such sale amongst the members otherwise entitled to such fractions in due proportions); and

23.6.2 authorise any person to enter, on behalf of all the members concerned, into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them, respectively credited as fully paid up, of any further shares to which they may become entitled on the capitalisation concerned or, as the case may require, for the payment by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the profits resolved to be capitalised of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares.

23.7 Any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all the members concerned.

23.8 Where the directors of the Company have resolved to approve a bona fide revaluation of all the fixed assets of the Company, the net capital surplus in excess of the previous book value of the assets arising from such revaluation may be:

23.8.1 credited by the directors to undenominated capital, other than the share premium account; or

23.8.2 used in paying up unissued shares of the Company to be issued to members as fully paid bonus shares.

23.9 The application of section 126 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

24 Company Secretary

24.1 The Company shall have a secretary, who may be one of the directors. Where the Company has only one director, that person may not also hold the office of secretary of the Company.

24.2 The secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

25 **Board Composition and Appointment of Directors**

- 25.1 The Board shall be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this regulation 25, and the maximum number of directors holding office at any time shall be four unless otherwise expressly agreed in writing by a Class A Shareholder Majority and a Class B Shareholder Majority.
- 25.2 A Class A Shareholder Majority shall be entitled to appoint one director (the “**Class A Director**”). Any such appointment shall be made by notice in writing to the Company from a Class A Shareholder Majority. A Class A Shareholder Majority may, in like manner at any time and from time to time, remove from office any Class A Director appointed pursuant to this regulation and appoint another person in his, or her, place.
- 25.3 A Class B Shareholder Majority shall be entitled to appoint one director (the “**Class B Director**”). Any such appointment shall be made by notice in writing to the Company from a Class B Shareholder Majority. A Class B Shareholder Majority may, in like manner at any time and from time to time, remove from office any Class B Director appointed pursuant to this regulation and appoint another person in his, or her, place.
- 25.4 In addition to the Class A Director and the Class B Director, two directors shall be independent directors resident in the State (each, an “**Independent Director**”), who shall be appointed by resolution of the Board or ordinary resolution of the Company. The Board or the Company may, in like manner at any time and from time to time, remove from office any Independent Director appointed pursuant to this regulation and appoint another person in his, or her, place.
- 25.5 Any appointment or removal of a Class A Director by a Class A Shareholder Majority pursuant to regulation 25.2 or of a Class B Director by a Class B Shareholder Majority pursuant to regulation 25.3 shall take effect upon the receipt by the Company of written notice from a Class A Shareholder Majority or a Class B Shareholder Majority (as applicable) of the relevant appointment or removal.
- 25.6 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution but subject to applicable law, any Class A Director or Class B Director appointed pursuant to regulation 25.2 or 25.3 (as applicable) cannot be removed other than in accordance with a notice from a Class A Shareholder Majority or a Class B Shareholder Majority in accordance with regulation 25.2 or regulation 25.3 (as applicable).

26 **Appointment of Directors – Further Provisions**

- 26.1 Any purported appointment of a director without that director’s consent shall be void.
- 26.2 The first directors shall be those persons determined in writing by the subscribers of the Constitution or a majority of them.
- 26.3 The directors may from time to time appoint any person to be a director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed the maximum number provided for in this Constitution.
- 26.4 Any director appointed to the Company shall not be required to retire at any annual general meeting.
- 26.5 The Company may from time to time, by ordinary resolution, increase or reduce the number of directors.

- 26.6 The Company may, by ordinary resolution, appoint another person in place of a director removed from office under section 146 of the Act and, without prejudice to the powers of the directors under regulation 26.3, the Company in general meeting may appoint any person to be a director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director.
- 26.7 Subject to regulation 26.1, in the case of a single-member company, the sole member may appoint any person to be a director by serving a notice in writing on the Company which states that the named person is appointed director.
- 26.8 The application of section 144(3) of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

27 Removal of Directors

- 27.1 In accordance with section 146 of the Act, the Company may by ordinary resolution remove a director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding any agreement between the Company and that director.
- 27.2 In addition to, and without prejudice to section 146 of the Act, the Company may, if it is a single-member company, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding any agreement between the Company and that director. Any decision by the sole member to remove a director shall be drawn up in writing and notified to the Company. The written decision of the sole member shall specify the effective date of the removal of such director. The removal of a director under this regulation shall be without prejudice to any claim such director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company. Notification of any such decision taken by the sole member of the Company shall be sent by the Company by recorded delivery to the director at his usual residential address as notified to the Company, or if not so notified, then to the address of the director last known to the Company.

28 Vacation of Office

- 28.1 The office of director shall be vacated if:
- 28.1.1 the director is adjudicated bankrupt or being a bankrupt has not obtained a certificate of discharge in the relevant jurisdiction;
 - 28.1.2 the director becomes or is deemed to be subject to a disqualification order within the meaning of the Act;
 - 28.1.3 the director resigns his or her office by notice in writing to the Company or if he or she resigns his or her office by spoken declaration at any Board meeting and such resignation is accepted by resolution of that meeting, in which case such resignation shall take effect at the conclusion of such meeting;
 - 28.1.4 the health of the director is such that he or she can no longer be reasonably regarded as possessing an adequate decision making capacity;
 - 28.1.5 a declaration of restriction is made in relation to the director and the Company does not satisfy the capital requirements prescribed in section 819 of the Act;
 - 28.1.6 a declaration of restriction is made in relation to the director and, notwithstanding that the Company satisfies the capital requirements prescribed in section 819 of the Act, his

or her co-directors (or the members in the case of the Company having a sole director) resolve at any time during the currency of the declaration that his or her office be vacated;

28.1.7 the director is sentenced to a term of imprisonment following conviction of an indictable offence;

28.1.8 the director is for more than six months absent, without the permission of the directors, from meetings of the directors held during that period; or

28.1.9 the director is requested by his or her co-directors to vacate his or her office. Any such request shall be made in writing (and may be in counterparts) by letter, email, facsimile or other means or alternatively shall be made orally at a Board meeting at which such co-directors are present in person or by proxy, irrespective of whether the director in respect of whom the request is being made is present or not. The vacation of the said director's office as director shall take effect on the date the request is made or, if later, the date stated to be the effective date in that request or, if the request is made orally at a Board meeting, with effect from the termination of the meeting. Notification of any request under this regulation shall be sent by the Company by recorded delivery to the director at his usual residential address as notified to the Company, or if not so notified, then to the address of the director last known to the Company.

28.2 The application of section 148(2) of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

29 Remuneration of Directors

29.1 The remuneration of the directors shall be such as is determined, from time to time, by the Board and such remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

29.2 The directors may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of the directors or any committee of the directors, or general meetings of the Company, or otherwise in connection with the business of the Company.

29.3 The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the Company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the Company or a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

29.4 Without prejudice to the provisions of regulation 29.2, the directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any person who is or was:

29.4.1 a director, other officer, employee or auditor of the Company, or of any body corporate which is or was the holding company or subsidiary of the Company, or in which the Company or such holding company or subsidiary has or had any interest (whether direct or indirect) or with which the Company or such holding company or subsidiary is or was in any way affiliated or associated; or

29.4.2 a trustee of any pension fund in which employees of the Company or any other body corporate referred to in regulation 29.4.1 is or has been interested,

including without limitation insurance against any liability incurred by such person in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to his duties, powers or offices in relation to the relevant body or fund.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

30 General Power of Management and Delegation

30.1 The business of the Company shall be managed by its directors, who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting and registering the Company and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the Act or by this Constitution, required to be exercised by the Company in general meeting, but subject to:

30.1.1 any regulations contained in this Constitution;

30.1.2 the provisions of the Act; and

30.1.3 such directions, not being inconsistent with the foregoing regulations or provisions, as the Company in general meeting may (by special resolution) give.

30.2 Without prejudice to the generality of regulation 30.1 (but subject to a limitation (if any) arising under regulations 30.1.1 to 30.1.3), the directors of the Company may exercise all the powers of the Company:

30.2.1 to borrow money and to mortgage, charge, pledge or otherwise secure its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof; and

30.2.2 to give guarantees, indemnities, counter indemnities and all manners of assurances against loss in respect of, any or all of the debts, obligations and liabilities of any person, firm or corporation, (whether by personal covenant or by mortgaging, charging, pledging or otherwise securing its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof or by any combination of such methods),

notwithstanding that the Company may derive no benefit from the same, and notwithstanding that it may involve the use of the Company's undertaking, property, and uncalled capital for the benefit of one or more directors of the Company or of any other person.

30.3 The directors may delegate any of their powers to such person or persons as they think fit, including committees. Any such committee shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the directors.

31 Managing Director

In accordance with section 159 of the Act, the directors may from time to time appoint one or more of themselves to the office of managing director (by whatever name called) for such period and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as they see fit, and, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into in any particular case, may revoke such appointment.

32 Meetings of Directors and Committees

- 32.1 The directors may meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.
- 32.2 A director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time summon a meeting of the directors.
- 32.3 The Company shall send to each director:
- 32.3.1 not less than five Business Days' notice of each meeting of the Board, although meetings may be held on a shorter period of notice if agreed to by the directors who would otherwise form a quorum in respect of such meeting; and
- 32.3.2 as soon as reasonably practicable after each meeting of the Board, a copy of the minutes.
- 32.4 No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Board unless a quorum of directors is present.
- 32.5 A meeting of the Board shall be quorate if:
- 32.5.1 there are three directors present, of whom one must (provided one is for the time being appointed) be the Class A Director and another must (provided one is for the time being appointed) be the Class B Director; and
- 32.5.2 at least two directors present are physically present in the State, of whom one must (provided one is for the time being appointed) be the Class A Director if any Board resolutions are made in respect of material financial decisions.
- 32.6 If within one hour from the time appointed for a meeting of the Board a quorum as provided for in regulation 32.5 is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place or to such other day and at such other time and place as agree to by directors who would otherwise form a quorum in respect of such meeting and, if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting, any two directors who are physically present in the State shall constitute a quorum.
- 32.7 The continuing directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to this Constitution as the necessary quorum of directors, the continuing directors or director may act for the purpose of increasing the number of directors to that number or of summoning a general meeting of the Company but for no other purpose.
- 32.8 Meetings of the Board shall be chaired by the Class A Director (provided one is for the time being appointed) unless the Class A Director is not physically present in the State. If the Class A Director is not for the time being appointed or, if appointed, the Class A Director is not physically present in the State, the directors present at the meeting shall elect a director physically present in the State to chair the meeting.
- 32.9 Decisions at any meeting of the Board shall be made by a simple majority of votes cast for or against the relevant resolution, and each director present shall have one vote. In the event of a voting deadlock, the Class A Director shall, provided that he, or she, is physically present in

the State to chair the meeting, have a second or casting vote. In all other circumstances, the chairperson shall not have a second or casting vote.

32.10 The directors may establish one or more committees consisting in whole or in part of members of the Board. The composition, functions, powers and obligations of any such committee shall be determined by the Board.

32.11 A committee established under this Constitution may elect a chairperson of its meetings; if no such chairperson is elected, or if at any meeting the chairperson is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding it, the members of the committee present may choose one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.

32.12 A committee may meet and adjourn meetings as it thinks proper.

32.13 Unless the Board determines otherwise:

32.13.1 decisions at any meeting of a committee shall be determined by a simple majority of votes cast for against the relevant resolution, and each of the members of the committee present shall have one vote; and

32.13.2 in the event of a voting deadlock, the chairperson shall not have a second or casting vote.

32.14 The application of section 160 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

33 Written Resolutions of Directors

33.1 A resolution in writing signed by all the directors of the Company, or by all the members of a committee of them, and who are for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors or, as the case may be, of such a committee, shall be as valid as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or such a committee duly convened and held. A resolution executed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointer.

33.2 A resolution referred to in regulation 33.1 may be signed by electronic signature, advanced electronic signature or otherwise as approved by the directors.

33.3 Subject to regulation 33.4, where one or more of the directors (other than a majority of them) would not, by reason of:

33.3.1 the Act or any other enactment;

33.3.2 the Constitution; or

33.3.3 a rule of law,

be permitted to vote on a resolution such as is referred to in regulation 33.1, if it were sought to pass the resolution at a meeting of the directors duly convened and held, then such a resolution, notwithstanding anything in regulation 33.1, shall be valid for the purposes of that regulation if the resolution is signed by those of the directors who would have been permitted to vote on it had it been sought to pass it at such a meeting.

- 33.4 In a case falling within regulation 33.3, the resolution shall state the name of each director who did not sign it and the basis on which he or she did not sign it.
- 33.5 For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in the preceding regulations dealing with a resolution that is signed by other than all of the directors shall be read as making available, in the case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote to the one of their number who would, or might have been, if a meeting had been held to transact the business concerned, chairperson of that meeting.
- 33.6 The resolution referred to in regulation 33.1 may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more directors and for all purposes shall take effect from the time that it is signed by the last director.
- 33.7 The application of section 161 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

34 Meetings of Directors by Conference

- 34.1 A meeting of the directors or of a committee of them may consist of a conference between some or all of the directors or, as the case may be, members of the committee who are not all in one place, but each of whom is able (directly or by means of telephonic, video or other electronic communication) to speak to each of the others and to be heard by each of the others and:
- 34.1.1 a director or member of a committee taking part in such a conference shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote and be counted in a quorum accordingly; and
- 34.1.2 such a meeting shall be deemed to take place in such location as the directors, or members of the committee, decide and failing that where the chairperson of the meeting is located.
- 34.2 Subject to the other provisions of the Act, a director may vote in respect of any contract, appointment or arrangement in which he or she is interested and he or she shall be counted in the quorum present at the meeting.
- 34.3 The application of section 161 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

35 Holding of any other Office or Place of Profit under the Company by Director

- 35.1 A director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than the office of statutory auditor) in conjunction with his or her office of director for such period and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the directors may determine.
- 35.2 No director or intending such director shall be disqualified by his or her office from contracting with the Company either with regard to his or her tenure of any such other office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise.
- 35.3 In particular, neither shall:
- 35.3.1 any contract with respect to any of the matters referred to in regulation 35.2, nor any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which a director is in any way interested, be liable to be avoided; nor

35.3.2 a director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by any such contract or arrangement,

by reason of such director holding that office or of the fiduciary relation thereby established.

36 Counting of Director in Quorum and Voting at Meeting at which Director is Appointed

36.1 A director of the Company, notwithstanding his or her interest, may be counted in the quorum present at any meeting at which:

36.1.1 that director or any other director is appointed to hold any such office or place of profit under the Company as is mentioned in regulation 35.1; or

36.1.2 the terms of any such appointment are arranged,

and he or she may vote on any such appointment or arrangement other than his or her own appointment or the arrangement of the terms of it.

37 Duty of Director to Disclose his or her Interest in Contracts made by Company

In accordance with section 231 of the Act, it shall be the duty of a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract or proposed contract with the Company, to declare the nature of his or her interest to the Company.

38 Alternate Directors

38.1 Any director (the “**appointer**”) of the Company may from time to time appoint any other director of it or any other person to be an alternate director (the “**appointee**”) as respects him or her.

38.2 The appointee may act as alternate director to represent more than one director, and an alternate director shall be entitled at meetings of the directors, or any committee of the directors, to one vote for every director whom he represents (and who is not present) in addition to his own vote (if any) as a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present at the meeting.

38.3 The appointee, while he or she holds office as an alternate director, shall be entitled:

38.3.1 to notice of meetings of the directors;

38.3.2 to attend at such meetings as a director; and

38.3.3 in place of the appointer, to vote at such meetings as a director,

but shall not be entitled to be remunerated otherwise than out of the remuneration of the appointer.

38.4 Any appointment under this section shall be effected by notice in writing given by the appointer to the Company.

38.5 Any appointment so made may be revoked at any time by the appointer or by a majority of the other directors or by the Company in general meeting.

38.6 Revocation of such an appointment by the appointer shall be effected by notice in writing given by the appointer to the Company.

38.7 An appointee shall cease to be an alternate director:

38.7.1 if his appointer ceases to be a director; or

38.7.2 on the happening of any event which, if he were a director, would cause him to vacate his office as director; or

38.7.3 if he resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company.

38.8 The application of section 165 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

39 Minutes of Proceedings of Directors

39.1 The Company shall cause minutes to be entered in books kept for that purpose of:

39.1.1 all appointments of officers made by its directors;

39.1.2 the names of the directors present at each meeting of its directors and of any committee of the directors; and

39.1.3 all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of its directors and of committees of directors.

GENERAL MEETINGS AND RESOLUTIONS

40 Annual General Meeting

40.1 Subject to regulation 40.2 and 40.4, the Company shall in each year hold a general meeting as its annual general meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it and not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting of the Company and that of the next.

40.2 So long as the Company holds its first annual general meeting within 18 months after the date of its incorporation, it need not hold it in the year of its incorporation or in the following year.

40.3 The financial statements and report of the directors and the statutory auditors for a financial year shall be laid before a general meeting of the Company not later than nine months after the financial year end date.

40.4 Where the Company is a single-member company, the Company need not hold an annual general meeting in any year where the sole member entitled (at the date of the written resolution referred to in this regulation) to attend and vote at such general meeting signs before the latest date for the holding of that meeting a written resolution:

40.4.1 acknowledging receipt of the financial statements that would have been laid before that meeting;

40.4.2 resolving all such matters as would have been resolved at that meeting; and

40.4.3 confirming no change is proposed in the appointment of the person (if any) who, at the date of the resolution, stands appointed as statutory auditor of the Company.

41 Location and Means for Holding General Meetings

- 41.1 An annual general meeting of the Company or an extraordinary general meeting of it may be held inside or outside of the State.
- 41.2 If the Company holds its annual general meeting or any extraordinary general meeting outside of the State then, unless all of the members entitled to attend and vote at such meeting consent in writing to its being held outside of the State, the Company shall make, at the Company's expense, provision for participation in any such meeting by the use of electronic communications technology in accordance with section 176A of the Act.
- 41.3 A meeting referred to in the foregoing regulation may be held in two or more venues (whether inside or outside of the State) at the same time using any technology that provides members, as a whole, with a reasonable opportunity to participate.

42 Extraordinary General Meetings

- 42.1 The directors of the Company may, whenever they think fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting. If, at any time, there are not sufficient directors capable of acting to form a quorum, any director or any member of it may convene an extraordinary general meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be convened by the directors.
- 42.2 One or more members of the Company holding, or together holding, at any time not less than 50 per cent of the paid up share capital of the Company as, at that time, carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company may convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.
- 42.3 The directors of the Company shall, on the requisition of one or more members holding, or together holding, at the date of the deposit of the requisition, not less than 10 per cent of the paid up share capital of the Company, as at the date of the deposit carries the right of voting at general meetings of the Company, forthwith proceed duly to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Company.
- 42.4 The requisition shall state the objects of the meeting and shall be signed by the requisitionists and deposited at the registered office of the Company and may consist of several documents in like form each signed by one or more requisitionists.
- 42.5 If the directors do not within 21 days after the date of the deposit of the requisition proceed to convene a meeting to be held within two months after that date (the "requisition date"), the requisitionists, or any of them representing more than 50 per cent of the total voting rights of all of them, may themselves convene a meeting, but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of three months after the requisition date.
- 42.6 Any reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitionists by reason of the failure of the directors to convene a meeting shall be repaid to the requisitionists by the Company and any sum so repaid shall be retained by the Company out of any sums due or to become due from the Company by way of fees or other remuneration in respect of their services to such of the directors as were in default.

42.7 For the purposes of regulations 42.3 to 42.6, the directors shall, in the case of a meeting at which a resolution is to be proposed as a special resolution, be deemed not to have duly convened the meeting if they do not give such notice of it as is required by section 181 of the Act.

42.8 A meeting convened under regulations 42.2 and 42.5 shall be convened in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings are to be convened by directors.

43 Persons entitled to Notice of General Meetings

43.1 Notice of every general meeting of the Company ("relevant notice") shall be given to:

43.1.1 every member;

43.1.2 the personal representative of a deceased member of the Company, which member would, but for his or her death, be entitled to vote at the meeting;

43.1.3 the assignee in bankruptcy of a bankrupt member of the Company (being a bankrupt member who is entitled to vote at the meeting); and

43.1.4 the directors and secretary of the Company.

43.2 Unless the Company is entitled to and has availed itself of the audit exemption under sections 360 or 365 of the Act (and, where relevant, section 399 has been complied with in that regard), the statutory auditors of the Company shall be entitled to:

43.2.1 attend any general meeting of the Company;

43.2.2 receive all notices of, and other communications relating to, any general meeting which any member of the Company is entitled to receive; and

43.2.3 be heard at any general meeting which they attend on any part of the business of the meeting which concerns them as statutory auditors.

44 Notice of General Meetings

44.1 A meeting of the Company, other than an adjourned meeting, shall be called:

44.1.1 in the case of the annual general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting for the passing of a special resolution, by not less than 21 days' notice;

44.1.2 in the case of any other extraordinary general meeting, by not less than seven days' notice.

44.2 A meeting of the Company shall, notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in regulation 44.1, be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed by:

44.2.1 all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and

44.2.2 unless no statutory auditors of the Company stand appointed in consequence of the Company availing itself of the audit exemption under sections 360 or 365 of the Act (and, where relevant, section 399 has been complied with in that regard), the statutory auditors of the Company.

- 44.3 A resolution may be proposed and passed as a special resolution at a meeting of which less than 21 days' notice has been given if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having the right to attend and vote at any such meeting, being a majority either:
- 44.3.1 together holding not less than 90 per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right; or
 - 44.3.2 together representing not less than 90 per cent of the total voting rights at that meeting of all the members.
- 44.4 Where notice of a meeting is given by posting it by ordinary prepaid post to the registered address of a member, then, for the purposes of any issue as to whether the correct period of notice for that meeting has been given, the giving of the notice shall be deemed to have been effected on the expiration of 24 hours following posting.
- 44.5 In determining whether the correct period of notice has been given by a notice of a meeting, neither the day on which the notice is served nor the day of the meeting for which it is given shall be counted.
- 44.6 The notice of a meeting shall specify:
- 44.6.1 the place, the date and the time of the meeting;
 - 44.6.2 the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting;
 - 44.6.3 in the case of a proposed special resolution, the text or substance of that proposed special resolution; and
 - 44.6.4 with reasonable prominence a statement that:
 - (a) a member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy using the form set out in section 184 of the Act to attend, speak and vote instead of him or her;
 - (b) a proxy need not be a member; and
 - (c) the time by which the proxy must be received at the Company's registered office or some other place within the State as is specified in the statement for that purpose.
- 44.7 The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

45 **Quorum**

- 45.1 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting of the Company unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.
- 45.2 Two members of the Company present in person or by proxy at a general meeting of it shall be a quorum, provided that, save as provided in regulation 45.4.2(b), at least one member is the holder of A Shares and at least one member is the holder of B Shares.

- 45.3 In the case of a single-member company, one member of the Company present in person or by proxy at a general meeting of it shall be a quorum.
- 45.4 If within 15 minutes after the time appointed for a general meeting a quorum is not present, then:
- 45.4.1 where the meeting has been convened upon the requisition of members, the meeting shall be dissolved;
- 45.4.2 in any other case:
- (a) the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place or to such other day and at such other time and place as the directors may determine; and
 - (b) if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.

46 Proxies

- 46.1 Subject to regulation 46.3, any member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person (whether a member or not) as his or her proxy to attend and vote instead of him or her.
- 46.2 A proxy so appointed shall have the same right as the member to speak at the meeting and to vote on a show of hands and on a poll.
- 46.3 A member of the Company shall not be entitled to appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.
- 46.4 The instrument appointing a proxy (the “**instrument of proxy**”) shall be in writing:
- 46.4.1 under the hand of the appointer or of his or her attorney duly authorised in writing; or
- 46.4.2 if the appointer is a body corporate, either under seal of the body corporate or under the hand of an officer or attorney of it duly authorised in writing.
- 46.5 The instrument of proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority, shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company concerned or at such other place within the State as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, and shall be so deposited not later than the ‘appointed time’ as defined in regulation 46.6.
- 46.6 The appointed time is:
- 46.6.1 immediately before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
- 46.6.2 in the case of a poll, immediately before the time appointed for the taking of the poll,
- and the application of section 183(6) of the Act shall be modified accordingly.
- 46.7 The depositing of the instrument of proxy referred to in regulation 46.5 may, rather than it being effected by sending or delivering the instrument, be effected by communicating the instrument

to the Company by electronic means, and this regulation likewise applies to the depositing of anything else referred to in regulation 46.5.

- 46.8 If regulation 46.5 or regulation 46.6 is not complied with, the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.
- 46.9 Subject to regulation 46.10, a vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the appointer or revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed or the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is given.
- 46.10 Regulation 46.9 does not apply if notice in writing of the occurrence of one of the events mentioned in that regulation is received by the Company concerned at its registered office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.
- 46.11 Subject to regulation 46.12, if, for the purpose of any meeting of the Company, invitations to appoint as proxy a person or one of a number of persons specified in the invitations are issued at the Company's expense to some only of the members entitled to be sent a notice of the meeting and to vote at it by proxy, any officer of the Company who knowingly and intentionally authorises or permits their issue in that manner shall be guilty of a category 3 offence.
- 46.12 An officer shall not be guilty of an offence under regulation 46.11 by reason only of the issue to a member, at his or her request in writing, of a form of appointment naming the proxy or of a list of persons willing to act as proxy if the form or list is available on request in writing to every member entitled to vote at the meeting by proxy.

47 Form of Proxy

- 47.1 An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near to it as circumstances permit:

[name of Company] ("the Company")

[name of member] ("the Member") of [address of member] being a member of the Company hereby appoint/s [name and address of proxy] or failing him or her

[name and address of alternative proxy] as the proxy of the Member to attend, speak and vote for the Member on behalf of the Member at the (annual or extraordinary, as the case may be) general meeting of the Company to be held on the [date of meeting] and at any adjournment of the meeting.

The proxy is to vote as follows:

Voting instructions to Proxy (choice to be marked with an "X")			
Number or description of resolution	In favour	Abstain	Against
1.			

2.			
3.			
Unless otherwise instructed the proxy will vote as he or she thinks fit.			
Signature of Member Date:			

48 Representation of Bodies Corporate at Meetings of Companies

- 48.1 A body corporate may, if it is a member of the Company, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person (in this section referred to as an “authorised person”) as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or at any meeting of any class of members of the Company.
- 48.2 A body corporate may, if it is a creditor (including a holder of debentures) of the Company, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person (in this regulation also referred to as an “authorised person”) as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of any creditors of the Company held in pursuance of the Act or the provisions contained in any debenture or trust deed, as the case may be.
- 48.3 An authorised person shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the body corporate which he or she represents as that body corporate could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company, creditor or holder of debentures of the Company.
- 48.4 The chairperson of a meeting may require a person claiming to be an authorised person within the meaning of this section to produce such evidence of the person’s authority as such as the chairperson may reasonably specify and, if such evidence is not produced, the chairperson may exclude such person from the meeting.

49 Proceedings at Meetings

- 49.1 The chairperson, if any, of the Board shall preside as chairperson at every general meeting of the Company, or if there is no such chairperson, or if he or she is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting or is unwilling to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairperson of the meeting.
- 49.2 If at any meeting no director is willing to act as chairperson or if no director is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of the members present and entitled to vote to be chairperson of the meeting.
- 49.3 The chairperson may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall if so directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place.
- 49.4 No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

- 49.5 When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting but, subject to that, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- 49.6 At a general meeting, in addition to the circumstances set out in section 189 of the Act, a poll may be demanded in relation to a matter (whether before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands in relation to it) by any member present in person or by proxy.
- 49.7 Unless a poll is demanded in accordance with section 189 of the Act or regulation 49.6, at any general meeting:
- 49.7.1 a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands; and
- 49.7.2 a declaration by the chairperson that a resolution has, on a show of hands, been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.
- 49.8 Where there is an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairperson of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote in addition to any other vote he or she may have.
- 49.9 The application of section 187 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

50 Votes of Members

- 50.1 Subject to any rights or restrictions for the time being attached to any class or classes of shares, where a matter is being decided:
- 50.1.1 on a show of hands, every member present in person and every proxy shall have one vote, but so that no individual member shall have more than one vote; and
- 50.1.2 on a poll, every member shall, whether present in person or by proxy, have one vote for each share of which he or she is the holder.
- 50.2 Where there are joint holders of a share, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders; and for this purpose, seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the joint holders stand in the register of members.
- 50.3 Each of the following:
- 50.3.1 a member of unsound mind;
- 50.3.2 a member who has made an enduring power of attorney;
- 50.3.3 a member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in cases of unsound mind;

may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his or her committee, donee of a registered enduring power of attorney, receiver, guardian or other person appointed by the foregoing court.

- 50.4 Any such committee, donee of an enduring power of attorney, receiver, guardian, or other person may speak and vote by proxy, whether on a show of hands or on a poll.
- 50.5 No member shall be entitled to vote at any general meeting of the Company unless all calls or other sums immediately payable by him or her in respect of shares in the Company have been paid.
- 50.6 No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered, and every vote not disallowed at such meeting shall be valid for all purposes.
- 50.7 Any such objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairperson of the meeting, whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
- 50.8 The application of section 188 of the Act shall be modified accordingly.

51 Unanimous Written Resolutions

- 51.1 A resolution in writing signed by all the members of the Company for the time being entitled to attend and vote on such resolution at a general meeting (or being bodies corporate by their duly appointed representatives) shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held and if described as a special resolution shall be deemed to be a special resolution.
- 51.2 A resolution passed in accordance with regulation 51.1 shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting held on the date on which it was signed by the last member to sign, and, where the resolution states a date as being the date of his or her signature thereof by any member, the statement shall be prima facie evidence that it was signed by him or her on that date.
- 51.3 If a resolution passed in accordance with regulation 51.1 is not contemporaneously signed, the Company shall notify the members, within 21 days after the date of delivery to it of the documents referred to in regulation 51.4, of the fact that the resolution has been passed.
- 51.4 The signatories of a resolution passed in accordance with regulation 51.1 shall, within 14 days after the date of its passing, procure delivery to the Company of the documents constituting the written resolution; without prejudice to the use of the other means of delivery generally permitted by the Act, such delivery may be effected by electronic mail or the use of a facsimile machine.
- 51.5 This regulation does not apply to a resolution to remove a director or a resolution to effect the removal of a statutory auditor from office, or so as not to continue him or her in office.
- 51.6 A resolution referred to in regulation 51.1 may be signed by electronic signature or advanced electronic signature.

52 Majority Written Resolutions

- 52.1 A resolution in writing that is described as being an ordinary resolution and signed by the requisite majority of members of the Company concerned, such resolution having being

circulated to all the members in accordance with the provisions of the Act shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held.

- 52.2 In regulation 52.1 “**requisite majority of members**” means a member or members who alone or together, at the time of the signing of the resolution concerned, represent more than 50 per cent of the total voting rights of all the members who, at that time, would have the right to attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company (or being bodies corporate by their duly appointed representatives).
- 52.3 A majority ordinary resolution shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting held seven days after the date on which it was signed by the last member to sign, unless all of the members entitled to vote on the resolution sign a written waiver agreeing to the resolution being passed on such earlier date as may be specified in the resolution, being a date that is not earlier than the date of last signature of the resolution.
- 52.4 A resolution in writing that is described as being a special resolution and signed by the requisite majority of members such resolution having being circulated to all the members in accordance with the provisions of the Act, shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as if the resolution had been passed at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held.
- 52.5 In regulation 52.4 “**requisite majority of members**” means a member or members who alone or together, at the time of the signing of the resolution concerned, represent at least 75 per cent of the total voting rights of all the members who, at that time, would have the right to attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company (or being bodies corporate by their duly appointed representatives).
- 52.6 A majority special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed at a meeting held 21 days after the date on which it was signed by the last member to sign, unless all of the members entitled to vote on the resolution sign a written waiver agreeing to the resolution being passed on such earlier date as may be specified in the resolution, being a date that is not earlier than the date of last signature of the resolution.
- 52.7 This regulation does not apply to a resolution to remove a director or a resolution to effect the removal of a statutory auditor from office, or so as not to continue him or her in office.
- 52.8 A resolution referred to in these regulations may be signed by electronic signature or advanced electronic signature.

53 Single-Member Companies — Absence of need to hold General Meetings

- 53.1 All the powers exercisable by the Company in general meeting under this Constitution or the Act or otherwise shall be exercisable, in the case of a single-member company, by the sole member without the need to hold a general meeting for that purpose.
- 53.2 Subject to regulation 53.3, any provision of this Constitution and the Act which enables or requires any matter to be done or to be decided by the Company in general meeting, or requires any matter to be decided by a resolution of the Company, shall be deemed to be satisfied, in the case of a single-member company, by a decision of the member which is drawn up in writing and notified to the Company in accordance with this regulation.

- 53.3 Regulation 53.1 shall not empower the sole member of a single-member company to exercise the powers to remove a statutory auditor from, or not continue a statutory auditor in, office without holding the requisite meeting provided for in the Act.

54 Minutes of Proceedings of Meetings of the Company

The Company shall, as soon as may be after their holding or passing, cause minutes of all proceedings of general meetings of it, and the terms of all resolutions of it, to be entered in books kept for that purpose. All such books kept by the Company in pursuance of this regulation shall be kept at the same place.

55 Service of Notices on Members

- 55.1 Any notice to be given, served, sent or delivered pursuant to this Constitution (save where it is to be given, served, sent or delivered by electronic means) shall be in writing.

- 55.2 A notice or document to be given, served, sent or delivered in pursuance of this Constitution may be given to, served on, sent or delivered to any member by the Company:

55.2.1 by hand delivering it to the member or his authorised agent or where the member is a body corporate, to any officer of that body corporate;

55.2.2 by leaving it at the registered address of the member;

55.2.3 by sending it by post in a pre-paid letter addressed to the member at the registered address of the member;

55.2.4 by sending it by courier in a pre-paid letter addressed to the member at the registered address of the member;

55.2.5 by sending it by means of electronic mail or facsimile or other means of electronic communication approved by the directors to the address of the member notified to the Company by the member for such purpose (or if not so notified, then to the address of the member last known to the Company).

- 55.3 Any notice served, given, sent or delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations shall be deemed, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary between the Company (or, as the case may be, the officer of it) and the member, to have been served, given sent or delivered:

55.3.1 in the case of hand delivery, at the time of delivery (or, if delivery is refused, when tendered);

55.3.2 in the case of it being left, at the time that it is left;

55.3.3 in the case of its being posted or couriered on any day other than a Friday, Saturday or Sunday, 24 hours after despatch and in the case of its being posted or couriered:

(a) on a Friday – 72 hours after despatch; or

(b) on a Saturday or Sunday – 48 hours after despatch;

55.3.4 in the case of electronic means being used in relation to it, 12 hours after despatch.

- 55.4 In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices or other documents shall be sent to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding. Any notice or other document so sent shall be deemed for all purposes sent to all the joint holders.
- 55.5 Every member shall be bound by a notice served, given, sent or delivered as aforesaid notwithstanding that the Company may have notice of the death, insanity, bankruptcy, liquidation or disability of such member.
- 55.6 Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations the Company shall not be obliged to take account of or make any investigations as to the existence of any suspension or curtailment of postal services within or in relation to all or any part of any jurisdiction or other area other than the State.
- 55.7 The signature (whether electronic signature, advanced electronic signature or otherwise) to any notice to be given by the Company may be written (in electronic form or otherwise) or printed.
- 55.8 In this regulation "registered address" in relation to a member, means the address of the member as entered in the register of members.
- 55.9 Section 218 of the Act does not apply.

LIABILITY OF OFFICERS

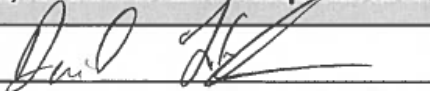
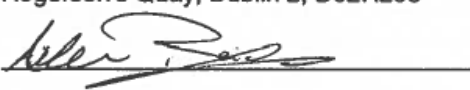
56 Fiduciary Duties of Directors

For the purposes of section 228(1)(d) of the Act, a director is expressly permitted to use for his or her own, or anyone else's benefit, any of the Company's property (including computers, telephones, vehicles and accommodation) where such use is approved by the directors or by a person authorised by the directors or where such use is in the course of the discharge of the director's duties, responsibilities or employment obligations.

57 Indemnity for Officers

- 57.1 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Company may indemnify any officer of the Company against any liability incurred by him or her in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his or her favour or in which he or she is acquitted, or in connection with any proceedings or application referred to in, or under, section 233 or 234 of the Act in which relief is granted to him or her by the court.
- 57.2 Every officer of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which he or she may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his or her office or otherwise in relation thereto and no officer shall be liable for any loss, damage or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of the duties of his or her office or in relation thereto. This regulation shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not void under section 235 of the Act.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, wish to be formed into a company in pursuance of this constitution, and we agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite our respective names.

Names, Addresses and Descriptions of Subscribers	Number of Shares Taken by each Subscriber
<p>1. </p> <p>David Fitzgibbon</p> <p>For and on behalf of</p> <p>Matsack Nominees Limited</p> <p>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, D02R296</p> <p>Body Corporate</p>	<p>One</p>
<p>Total shares taken</p>	<p>One</p>
<p>Signature of the above subscriber(s), attested by the following witness:</p> <p>Dated the <u>06</u> day of <u>June</u> 2025</p> <p>Name: Aileen Reidy</p> <p>Address: 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, D02R296</p> <p>Signature of witness: </p>	