

**Memorandum
&
Articles of Association
Of
L S LIMITED**

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THE COMPANIES (JERSEY) LAW 1991
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
L S LIMITED

- 1 The name of the company is L S Limited.
- 2 The company shall have the capacity and may exercise all the powers that may be lawfully exercised by a company incorporated under the laws of Jersey.
- 3 The company is a par value company.
- 4 The capital of the company is £10,000 divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of £1.00 each.
- 5 The liability of the members is limited.
- 6 The company is a private company.
- 7 The company shall exist until dissolved by special resolution or otherwise according to law.
- 8 The liability of a member arising from his holding of a share in the company is limited to the amount (if any) unpaid on it.

The persons whose names and addresses appear below wish to form a limited liability company in pursuance of the above Memorandum of Association and agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the company set opposite their name.

**Name and Address of
Subscriber**

Signature

IQ EQ Fund Nominees (Jersey) Limited
2nd Floor
Gaspé House
66-72 Esplanade
St. Helier
Jersey
JE1 1GH

Director / Authorised Signatory

Director / Authorised Signatory

Dated this 11th day of July 2022

Witness to all the above signatures:

Signature: John Doe

Full name: Karen Howe

Address: 2nd Floor

Gaspé House
66-72 Esplanade
St. Helier
Jersey, JE1 1GH

THE COMPANIES (JERSEY) LAW 1991

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

L S LIMITED

(a par value company limited by shares)

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THE COMPANIES (JERSEY) LAW 1991

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

L S LIMITED

1 Definitions and Interpretation

1.1 In these articles (unless the context otherwise requires):

articles	the articles of association of the company
clear days	in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect
Electronic	has the meaning assigned to it in the Electronic Communications (Jersey) Law 2000
Electronic Facility	a conference telephone, video or any other form of communications equipment
Electronic Record	has the meaning assigned to it in the Electronic Communications (Jersey) Law 2000
Electronic Signature	has the meaning assigned to it in the Electronic Communications (Jersey) Law 2000
executed	includes any mode of execution, including Electronic execution
holder	in relation to shares means the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares
Law	the Companies (Jersey) Law 1991, including any statutory modification or re-enactment for the time being in force
Office	the registered office of the company
ordinary resolution	a resolution of the company in general meeting adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast at that meeting
Private Company	has the meaning assigned to it by the Law
Public Company	has the meaning assigned to it by the Law
secretary	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.

1.2 words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Law but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when these articles become binding on the company;

1.3 references to a numbered article are to the article so numbered of these articles;

- 1.4 words denoting one gender include the other genders;
- 1.5 words denoting the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- 1.6 references to persons include companies, foundation, partnerships and other unincorporated associations or bodies of persons.

2 Non-Application of the Standard Table

The articles of association constituting the Standard Table prescribed pursuant to Article 6 of the Law shall not apply to the company.

3 Share Capital

- 3.1 Subject to the provisions of the Law:

- 3.1.1 without prejudice to any rights attached to any issued shares, any share 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 by ordinary resolution determine;

- 3.1.2 the company may:

- 3.1.2.1 issue, or

- 3.1.2.2 convert any existing non-redeemable shares, whether issued or not, into,

shares which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the shareholder, on such terms and in such manner as may be determined by ordinary resolution;

- 3.1.3 subject to the provisions of articles 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, unissued shares shall be at the disposal of the directors who may allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons and on such terms as the directors think fit. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the directors may at any time issue shares wholly or in part paid up as a consideration for any property transferred to the company or any services done for or any benefits accruing to the company;

- 3.1.4 the company may purchase its own shares; and

- 3.1.5 notwithstanding any other provisions of these articles, the company may hold shares as treasury shares.

- 3.2 Fractions of shares in the company may be issued in accordance with the provisions of the Law. The holder of a fraction of a share in the company shall rank pari passu with regard to the right to receive a dividend paid to holders of shares in that class (but such dividends shall only be payable in proportion to the fraction of the share so held) but shall only be entitled to vote at general meetings of the company in respect of whole shares held by such holder.

- 3.3 The company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Law. Subject to the provisions of the Law, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.

- 3.4 Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by the articles or by law) the company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

3.5 The special rights conferred upon the holders of any shares or class of shares issued with preferred, deferred or other special rights shall (unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of such shares) be deemed not to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares or further classes of shares ranking pari passu therewith.

4 Share Certificates

4.1 Except (unless otherwise determined by the directors) in the case of the subscribers to the memorandum of association of the company and subject always to the conditions of allotment of shares, every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares, shall be entitled without payment to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of such holding) or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine. Every certificate shall be sealed in accordance with article 27 or signed either by two directors or by one director and the secretary. Every certificate shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up thereon. The company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by up to four persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be sufficient delivery to all of them.

4.2 If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

5 Lien

5.1 The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this article. The company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it.

5.2 The company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares on which the company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within 14 clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.

5.3 To give effect to a sale the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale. On sale, the name of the holder of the share(s) shall be removed from the register of members as the holder of such share(s) and such person shall deliver to the company for cancellation the certificate for such share(s).

5.4 The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

6 Calls on Shares and Forfeiture

6.1 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his

shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. 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 whereof the call was made.

- 6.2 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.
- 6.3 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
- 6.4 If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or at such rate as the directors may determine but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.
- 6.5 An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid the provisions of the articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call. The company may accept from a member the whole or a part of the amount remaining unpaid on shares held by him, although no part of that amount has been called up. No interest shall be paid or become due as of right on monies paid to the company in advance of a call being made but the directors may, if they from time to time think fit, pay interest on any such monies at such rate as they may deem appropriate.
- 6.6 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.
- 6.7 If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than 14 clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and any expenses which have been incurred by the company due to that person's default. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
- 6.8 If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture. Despite the foregoing, the directors may determine that any share the subject of that notice be accepted by the company as surrendered by the holder of such share in lieu of forfeiture.
- 6.9 Subject to the provisions of the Law, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.
- 6.10 A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of such shares and shall surrender to the company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or at such rate as the directors may determine from the date of forfeiture until payment, but the directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the

time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

6.11 A declaration, whether statutory or under oath, made by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share.

7 Transfer of Shares

7.1 The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the shares are fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. No person shall be recognised as the holder of shares until his name is entered in the register of members.

7.2 The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share (whether or not fully paid) to a person of whom they do not approve without assigning any reasons therefore and they may refuse to register the transfer of a share on which the company has a lien. They may also refuse to register a transfer unless the instrument of transfer:

7.2.1 is lodged at the Office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for 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;

7.2.2 is in respect of only one class of shares; and

7.2.3 in favour of not more than four transferees.

7.3 If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the company send to the transferor and the transferee notice of the refusal.

7.4 The registration of transfers of shares or of transfers of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding 30 days in any year) as the directors may determine.

7.5 If the directors so decide, the company may charge a reasonable fee for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

7.6 The company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

8 Transmission of Shares

8.1 If a member dies, the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his interest; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.

8.2 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the company to that effect.

If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.

8.3 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in any respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.

9 Consolidation of Shares

Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Law, the company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

10 General Meetings

10.1 It is not a requirement that an annual general meeting be held by the company.

10.2 The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Law, shall forthwith within 21 days from the receipt of the requisition proceed to call a general meeting to be held as soon as practicable and in no event later than two months after the receipt of the requisition. If there are not sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director or any member of the company may call such a meeting. A general meeting may be convened outside the Island of Jersey.

11 Notice of General Meetings

11.1 All general meetings shall be called by at least 14 clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed:

11.1.1 in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and

11.1.2 in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting being a majority together holding not less than 90 per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

11.2 The notice shall specify the following:

11.2.1 day, time and place of the meeting;

11.2.2 if the meeting is to be held in two or more different places, the technology that will be used to facilitate the meeting;

11.2.3 the general nature of the business to be transacted; and

11.2.4 if a resolution is proposed as a special resolution, the text of that resolution.

11.3 Subject to the provisions of the articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the

notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, to the auditors, if any, and to every director who has notified the company of his desire to receive such notice.

- 11.4 The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of a notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.
- 11.5 A resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of each member who, at the date when the resolution is deemed to be passed, would be entitled to vote on the resolution if it were proposed at a meeting, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the company or at a meeting of the holders of a class of shares in the company and may consist of several instruments in the same form each signed by or on behalf of one or more members. Such resolutions in writing may be used to pass a special resolution but not to remove any auditor of the company and shall be deemed to be passed when the instrument, or the last of several instruments, is last signed or on such later date as is specified in the resolution.

12 Proceedings at General Meetings

- 12.1 No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a body corporate, shall be a quorum. In the event that there is only one member of the company in accordance with the Law, a quorum shall be such member.
- 12.2 If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or such day, time and place as the directors may determine.
- 12.3 A person may participate in a meeting through the medium of an Electronic Facility provided that all persons participating in the meeting are able to speak to each other throughout the meeting, if the company decides prior to the meeting to permit attendance in such manner. A person participating in this way is deemed to be present at the meeting. The company is under no obligation to offer or provide an Electronic Facility for the purposes of attending the meeting.
- 12.4 The chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding of the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.
- 12.5 If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, those present and entitled to be counted in a quorum shall choose one of their number to be chairman.
- 12.6 A director or a representative of the auditor shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.
- 12.7 The chairman may, with the consent of a 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, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for 14 days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the day, time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.

12.8 A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Law, a poll may be demanded:

- 12.8.1 by the chairman; or
- 12.8.2 by at least two members having the right to vote on the resolution; or
- 12.8.3 by a member or members representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution; or
- 12.8.4 by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote on the resolution being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right; and
- 12.8.5 a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.

12.9 Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

12.10 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

12.11 A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a day, time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

12.12 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a second or casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

12.13 A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such day, time and place as the chairman directs not being more than 30 days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

12.14 No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the day, time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the day, time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

12.15 If a member is by any means in communication (including, without limitation, any Electronic Facility) with one or more other members so that each member participating in the communication can hear what is said by any other of them, each member so participating in the communication shall be deemed to be present at a meeting with the other members so participating.

13 Votes of Members

13.1 Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a body corporate) is present

by a duly authorised representative or proxy, not being himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote and on a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

- 13.2 In the case of joint holders 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 seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.
- 13.3 A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the Island of Jersey or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his curator or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by that court, and any such curator or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the Office, or at such other place within the Island as is specified in accordance with the articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy within 48 hours of the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.
- 13.4 No member shall vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
- 13.5 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 tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
- 13.6 On a poll or show of hands votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion and vote on different matters.
- 13.7 An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in the usual form, or as approved by the directors, and shall be executed by or on behalf of the appointor. For the avoidance of doubt, and if the directors so resolve, the company may accept an Electronic Record of that instrument delivered in the manner specified below and otherwise satisfying the articles about authentication of Electronic Records.
- 13.8 The directors may require the production of any evidence which they consider necessary to determine the validity of any appointment of a proxy.
- 13.9 Any corporation which is a member of the company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the company or of any class of members of the company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the company. The directors may require such evidence as they consider necessary of such representative's authority to represent a corporate member.
- 13.10 The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified by a notary or in some other way approved by the directors may:
 - 13.10.1 be deposited at the Office or at such other place within Jersey as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting within 48 hours of the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
 - 13.10.2 in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

13.10.3 where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director;

13.10.4 and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid provided that no objection to any instrument of proxy may be made except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy tenders his vote. The company shall inform each member of the right to appoint a proxy and the proper method of depositing or delivering such proxy prior to a meeting in the notice convening such meeting.

13.11 A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a body corporate shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the company at the Office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

14 Number of Directors

14.1 Subject to the provisions of the Law, the company in general meeting may from time to time fix the maximum and/or minimum number of directors and unless so fixed the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum and the minimum number shall be:

14.1.1 one director, for any period during which the company is a Private Company; and

14.1.2 two directors, for any period during which the company is a Public Company.

15 Alternate Directors

15.1 Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

15.2 An alternate director shall be entitled to receive the same notice of meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member as his appointor is entitled to receive, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all functions of his appointor as a director in his absence. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive such remuneration from the company for his services as may be determined by the directors.

15.3 An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director, but, if a director is reappointed, any appointment of an alternate director made by him which is in force immediately prior to his reappointment shall continue after his reappointment.

15.4 Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice in writing to the company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors.

15.5 Save as otherwise provided in the articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

16 Powers of Directors

16.1 Subject to the provisions of the Law, the memorandum and the articles and to any directions

given by special resolution, the business of the company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all the powers of the company. No alteration of the memorandum or articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by the articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

- 16.2 The directors may procure the payment by the company of all expenses incurred in promoting and registering the company.
- 16.3 The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers.

17 Delegation of Directors' Powers

The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors and/or one or more persons who are not directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any director holding any other executive office or to any other person such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

18 Appointment of Directors

- 18.1 Subject to the provisions of the Law, the first directors of the company shall be appointed in writing by the subscribers of the memorandum or by a majority of them.
- 18.2 Subject to the provisions of the Law and save in the case of a resolution duly passed unanimously by or on behalf of all the members entitled to attend the meeting and vote thereon, no person shall be appointed a director at any general meeting unless:
 - 18.2.1 he is recommended by the directors; or
 - 18.2.2 not less than 7 nor more than 35 clear days before the date appointed for the meeting, notice executed by a member qualified to vote at the meeting has been given to the company of the intention to propose that person for appointment stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed.
- 18.3 The directors shall, upon receiving a notice of the type described in article 18.2, convene a general meeting of the members without delay for the purpose of dealing with such proposal.
- 18.4 Subject to the provisions of the Law and subject as aforesaid, the company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.
- 18.5 Subject to the provisions of the Law, the directors may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with the articles as the maximum number of directors.

19 Resignation of Directors

19.1 A director may at any time resign the office by giving to the company notice in writing or, if permitted pursuant to the notice provisions, in an Electronic Record delivered in either case in accordance with those provisions.

19.2 Unless the notice specifies a different date, the director shall be deemed to have resigned on the date on which the notice is delivered to the company.

20 Disqualification and Removal of Directors

20.1 The office of a director shall be immediately vacated if:

20.1.1 he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Law or he becomes prohibited by law from or disqualified from being a director; or

20.1.2 he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or

20.1.3 he resigns from office by written notice to the company delivered to the Office by hand, post or facsimile; or

20.1.4 he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors, and/or of any committee established of which he is a member, held during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated; or

20.1.5 (where a corporate director) the corporate director fails to comply with the provisions of the Law including, without limitation, Article 73(4) of the Law; or

20.1.6 the company so resolves by ordinary resolution.

20.2 The company may by ordinary resolution remove any director from office notwithstanding any agreement between the company and such director but such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim such director may have for damages for breach of contract between him and the company.

21 Remuneration of Directors

21.1 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine:

21.1.1 for their services to the company as directors, and

21.1.2 for any other service which they undertake for the company.

21.2 Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may:

21.2.1 take any form, and

21.2.2 include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.

21.3 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

22 Directors' Expenses

The directors may be paid all reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties.

23 Directors' Appointment and Interests

23.1 Subject to the provisions of the Law, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office of the company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the company.

23.2 Subject to the provisions of the Law, and provided that he has disclosed in accordance with the Law the nature and extent of any material interests of his, a director notwithstanding his office:

- 23.2.1 may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise interested;
- 23.2.2 may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company is otherwise interested; and
- 23.2.3 shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

23.3 An interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

24 Directors' Gratuities and Pensions

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 former spouse) or any person who is or who 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.

25 Proceedings of Directors and Interests

25.1 Subject to the provisions of the articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director who is also an alternate director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote.

25.2 If a director is by any means in communication (including, without limitation, any Electronic Facility) with one or more other directors so that each director participating in the communication can hear what is said by any other of them, each director so participating in the communication shall be deemed to be present at a meeting with the other directors so participating.

25.3 Whenever two or more persons hold the office of director in the company the quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors shall be two or such greater number as may

be fixed by the company in general meeting from time to time. When only one director is in office, he shall have and may exercise all the powers in and over the affairs of the company as by these articles are conferred on the directors for so long as the company is a Private Company. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum.

- 25.4 The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum or less than the minimum number of directors fixed by the company in general meeting or less than the number required by the Law, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.
- 25.5 The directors may appoint one of their number to be the chairman of the board of directors and may at any time remove him from that office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director so appointed shall preside as chairman at every meeting of directors at which he is present. If there is no director holding that office, or if the director holding it is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting or is unable to attend a meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to be chairman of that meeting.
- 25.6 All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and had been entitled to vote.
- 25.7 A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors and/or other persons to whom the directors have delegated any of their powers shall be valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors (and/or other persons) duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more directors or other persons; but a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.
- 25.8 Every director shall disclose to the company all interests which are required to be so disclosed by virtue of the provisions of the Law. The disclosure shall be made in any manner allowed or directed by the Law.
- 25.9 A director may vote as a director in regard to any transaction in which he is interested or upon any matter arising therefrom and if he shall so vote his vote shall be counted and he shall be counted in the quorum present at the meeting.
- 25.10 Any corporation which is a director of the company may by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of directors or committees of directors of the company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual director of the company. The directors may require such evidence as they consider necessary of such representative's authority to represent a corporate director.

26 Secretary

Subject to the provisions of the Law, 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.

27 Minutes

The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose in accordance with

the Law.

28 Seal

- 28.1 The company may have a common seal ("Common Seal") upon which the name of the company shall be engraved in legible characters.
- 28.2 If the company engages in business outside the Island of Jersey, the directors may determine that it shall have for use in any country, territory or place outside the Island of Jersey an official seal ("Branch Seal") which shall be a facsimile of the Common Seal with the addition on its face either of the words "Branch Seal" or the name of the country, territory or place where it is to be used.
- 28.3 The directors may determine that the company shall have, for use for sealing securities issued by the company or documents creating or evidencing securities so issued, an official seal ("Securities Seal") which shall be a facsimile of the Common Seal with the addition of the word "Securities" on its face.
- 28.4 No seal of the company shall be used except with the general or special authority of the directors or of a committee of one or more of the directors (and/or one or more other persons) authorised by the directors. The directors may from time to time (generally or in relation to any particular instrument or otherwise howsoever) provide for the person or persons who shall sign any instrument to which any seal of the company is affixed and until otherwise determined, every such instrument shall be signed by a director and by (or on behalf of) the secretary or a second director provided that:
 - 28.4.1 in the case of documents creating or evidencing securities issued by the company to which the Common Seal or the Securities Seal is affixed the directors may determine that the need for such signatures shall be dispensed with or that such signatures shall be affixed by means of some method of mechanical signature; and
 - 28.4.2 the directors may appoint in writing under the Common Seal an agent who may affix the Branch Seal to a document to which the company is a party. An agent appointed pursuant to this article shall be vested with such powers and discretions as the directors may from time to time determine. Unless otherwise resolved by the directors (generally or in relation to a particular instrument or otherwise howsoever), any such document to which the Branch Seal has been affixed by such agent shall be signed by such agent and if so signed there shall be no necessity for it to be signed by any other person on behalf of the company. Details of all documents to which the Branch Seal is affixed shall be sent to the secretary without delay.
- 28.5 The directors may determine that either or both of the following applies:
 - 28.5.1 that the Common Seal, Branch Seal or Securities Seal need not be affixed manually but may be affixed by some other method or system of reproduction;
 - 28.5.2 that a signature required by these articles need not be manual but may be a mechanical or Electronic Signature.

29 Dividends

- 29.1 Subject to the provisions of the Law, 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.
- 29.2 Subject to the provisions of the Law, the directors may pay such interim dividends as they think fit. 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 arrear. 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. 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.

- 29.3 Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the nominal amount paid up on each share on which the dividend is paid. In the case of partly paid shares all dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the nominal amounts paid up on those 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, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.
- 29.4 A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that the dividend shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.
- 29.5 Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid in any of the following ways:
 - 29.5.1 if the holder of that share or other person entitled to that share nominates a bank accounts for that purpose, by wire transfer to that bank account; or
 - 29.5.2 by cheque or by warrant sent by post to the registered address of the holder of that share or other person entitled to that share.
- 29.6 For the purposes of article 29.5.1, the nomination may be in writing or in an Electronic Record and the bank account nominated may be the bank account of another person.
- 29.7 For the purposes of article 29.5.2, the cheque or warrant shall be made to the order of the holder of that Share or other person entitled to that share or to his nominee, whether nominated in writing or in an Electronic Record, and payment of the cheque or warrant shall be a good discharge to the company.
- 29.8 If two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, a dividend (or other amount) payable on or in respect of that share may be paid as follows:
 - 29.8.1 to the registered address of one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to the registered address of the deceased or bankrupt holder, as the case may be; or
 - 29.8.2 to the address or bank account of another person nominated by the joint holders, whether that nomination is in writing or in an Electronic Record.
- 29.9 Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the shares.
- 29.10 No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.
- 29.11 Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for 10 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.

30 Accounts and Audit

- 30.1 No member shall (as such) have any right of inspecting any accounting records or other book or document of the company except as conferred by law or authorised by the directors or by ordinary resolution of the company.
- 30.2 Save as provided in this article it shall not be necessary for the accounts of the company to be audited.
- 30.3 Auditors shall be appointed to examine and report upon the accounts of the company if:
 - 30.3.1 the directors so resolve; or
 - 30.3.2 an ordinary resolution of the company so requires; or
 - 30.3.3 the company is or becomes a Public Company.
- 30.4 Subject to the provisions of the Law, the accounts of the company, if audited, shall be audited in such manner and by such person or persons as may be determined by the directors.

31 Capitalisation of Profits

- 31.1 The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the company:
 - 31.1.1 subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve;
 - 31.1.2 appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members in proportion to the nominal amounts of the shares (whether or not fully paid) held by them respectively which would entitle them to participate in a distribution of that sum if the shares were fully paid and the sum were distributable and were distributed by way of dividend and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other; but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid up;
 - 31.1.3 make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this article in fractions; and
 - 31.1.4 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, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

32 Notices

- 32.1 Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing.

32.2 A member shall be entitled to receive any notice to be given to him pursuant to the articles notwithstanding that his registered address is not in the Island of Jersey or elsewhere in the British Isles. The company may give notice to a member personally (which shall include a video link communication), by facsimile transmission or by sending it by post, either in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address or by electronic mail (or other similar form of computer or electronic communication system in use). Where a notice is given by facsimile transmission or electronic mail (or similar), a copy of the notice must also be sent by post in the manner aforesaid (but this shall not affect the due service of such notice as provided by article 31.5 below). In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders.

32.3 A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the company or of the holders of any class of shares in the company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.

32.4 Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been duly given to a person from which he derives his title.

32.5 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice given by post shall be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted. A notice given by facsimile shall be deemed to have been given on transmission and a written transmission report indicating that the facsimile message has been received in full by the correct number shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice given by electronic mail (or similar system) shall be deemed to have been given on a confirmation of receipt of the message being received by the sender on his machine.

32.6 A notice may be given by the company to persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending or delivering it, in any manner authorised by the articles for the giving of notice to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description at the address supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

32.7 Without limitation to articles 15.1 to 15.4 inclusive (relating to the appointment and removal of alternate directors by directors), a notice may only be given to the company in an Electronic Record if:

- 32.7.1 the directors so resolve;
- 32.7.2 the resolution states how an Electronic Record may be given and, if applicable specifies an email address of the Company; and
- 32.7.3 the terms of that resolution are notified to the members for the time being and, if applicable, to those directors who were absent from the meeting at which the resolution was passed.

32.8 If the resolution is revoked or varied, the revocation or variation shall only become effective when its terms have been similarly notified.

32.9 A notice may not be given by Electronic Record to a person other than the company unless the recipient has notified the giver of an Electronic address to which notice may be sent.

33 Authentication of Electronic Records

- 33.1 Without limitation to any other provision of these articles, any notice, written resolution or other document under these articles that is sent by Electronic means by a member, or by the secretary, or by a director or other officer of the company, shall be deemed to be authentic if either Article 33.2 or Article 33.3 applies.
- 33.2 An Electronic Record of a notice, written resolution or other document sent by Electronic means by or on behalf of one or more members shall be deemed to be authentic if the following two conditions are satisfied: (i) the member or each member, as the case may be, signed the document in a manner permitted by article 33.4 and (ii) article 33.5 does not apply.
- 33.3 An Electronic Record of a notice, written resolution or other document sent by Electronic means by or on behalf of the secretary or an officer or officers of the company shall be deemed to be authentic if the following conditions are satisfied: (the secretary or the officer, as the case may be, signed the document in a manner permitted by article 33.4 and (ii) article 33.5 does not apply.
- 33.4 For the purposes of these articles about the authentication of Electronic Records, a document will be taken to be signed if it is signed manually or in any other manner permitted by these articles and to the extent permitted by law, a signature required by these articles need not be a manual signature but may be a mechanical signature or Electronic Signature.
- 33.5 A notice, written resolution or other document under these articles will not be deemed to be authentic if the recipient, acting reasonably:
 - 33.5.1 believes that the signature of the signatory has been altered after the signatory had signed the original document; or
 - 33.5.2 believes that the original document, or the Electronic Record of it, was altered, without the approval of the signatory, after the signatory signed the original document; or
 - 33.5.3 otherwise doubts the authenticity of the Electronic Record of the document,

and the recipient promptly gives notice to the sender setting the grounds of its objection. If the recipient invokes this article, the sender may seek to establish the authenticity of the Electronic Record in any way the sender thinks fit.

34 Winding Up

If the company is wound up, the company may, with the sanction of a special resolution and any other sanction required by the Law, divide the whole or any part of the assets of the company among the members in specie and the liquidator or, where there is no liquidator, the directors may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members, and with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction determines, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

35 Indemnity

- 35.1 In so far as the Law allows, every present or former officer of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against any loss or liability incurred by him by reason of being or having been such an officer, including:
 - 35.1.1 any liabilities incurred in defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal):
 - 35.1.1.1 in which judgment is given in the person's favour or the person is acquitted;

- 35.1.1.2 which are discontinued otherwise than for some benefit conferred by the person or on the person's behalf or some detriment suffered by the person; or
- 35.1.1.3 which are settled on terms which include such benefit or detriment and, in the opinion of a majority of the directors of the company (excluding any director who conferred such benefit or on whose behalf such benefit was conferred or who suffered such detriment), the person was substantially successful on the merits in the person's resistance to the proceedings;

- 35.1.2 any liability incurred otherwise than to the company if the person acted in good faith with a view to the best interests of the company;
- 35.1.3 any liability incurred in connection with an application made under article 212 of the Law in which relief is granted to the person by the court; or
- 35.1.4 any liability against which the company normally maintains insurance for persons other than directors.

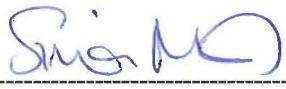
36 Insurance

- 36.1 The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant officer in respect of any relevant loss.
- 36.2 In this article:
 - 36.2.1 "**relevant officer**" means any director or other officer or former director or other officer of the company or an associated company but excluding any person engaged by the company or an associated company as auditor (whether or not he is also a director or other officer) to the extent that he acts in his capacity as auditor;
 - 36.2.2 "**relevant loss**" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that relevant officer's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company; and
 - 36.2.3 companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.

The persons whose names and addresses appear below are the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the Company and wish to incorporate the Company with the above form of Articles of Association.

Name and Address of Subscriber	Signature
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IQ EQ Fund Nominees (Jersey) Limited
2nd Floor
Gaspé House
66-72 Esplanade
St. Helier
Jersey
JE1 1GH



Director / Authorised Signatory



Director / Authorised Signatory

Dated this 11th day of July 2022

Witness to all the above signatures:

Signature: 

Full name: 

Address: 2nd Floor
Gaspé House
66-72 Esplanade
St. Helier
Jersey, JE1 1GH

