

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION A

DIFC COMPANIES LAW NO. 5 OF 2018

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

ORASCOM CONSTRUCTION PLC

COMPANY NO. 1752

**(ADOPTED BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION PASSED ON
[•] 2025)**

CONTENTS

Article	Page
1. Preliminary.....	1
2. Share Capital.....	5
3. Share Certificates.....	11
4. Untraced Shareholders.....	12
5. Transfer of Shares	13
6. Transmission of Shares	14
7. Uncertificated Shares - General Powers	15
8. General Meetings.....	16
9. Proceedings at General Meetings	18
10. Voting	20
11. Amendment of the Constitutional Documents	25
12. Disclosure of Interests in Shares and Required Transfers.....	25
13. Appointment, Retirement and Removal of Directors	29
14. Alternate Directors.....	32
15. Remuneration, Expenses and Pensions	33
16. Powers of the Board	34
17. Proceedings of the Board.....	38
18. Secretary and Authentication of Documents.....	40
19. Seal.....	40
20. Dividends and Other Payments.....	41
21. Accounts.....	46
22. Notices and Communications.....	47
23. Miscellaneous	48

Company Number: 1752

DIFC COMPANIES LAW NO. 5 OF 2018
PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

ORASCOM CONSTRUCTION PLC
(the **Company**)

(adopted by special resolution passed on
[•] 2025)

1. PRELIMINARY

1.1 Interpretation

(a) In these articles, unless the contrary intention appears:

(i) the following definitions apply:

address means, in relation to electronic communications, any number or email address used for the purpose of such communications;

ADX means the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange;

these articles means these articles of association, as from time to time altered;

Associated Company means in respect of an individual any company in respect of which he is (and any persons Connected with him, together are) entitled to exercise, or does exercise, the control of shares comprising at least one-fifth of the equity share capital of that company;

auditors means the auditors from time to time of the Company;

board means the board of directors for the time being of the Company;

business day means a day (not being a Saturday or Sunday) on which clearing banks are open for business in Dubai and Abu Dhabi;

certificated means, in relation to a share, a share which is not in uncertificated form;

clear days means, in relation to the period of a notice, 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;

company includes any body corporate or association of persons, whether or not a company within the meaning of the Law;

Company means Orascom Construction PLC, a company incorporated in the Dubai International Financial Centre, with registered number 1752;

Connected means, in the case of an individual:

- (i) that person's spouse, Relative, or the spouse of such a Relative;
- (ii) any Associated Company of that individual;
- (iii) in his capacity as trustee of a Settlement, a Settlor, any person who is Connected with such a Settlor, any company being under the control of five or fewer participators whose participators include the trustees of the Settlement (or any company of which that company has Control) and any beneficiaries of such a Settlement being persons Connected with the individual or a company with which he is associated; or
- (iv) any person with whom he is in partnership, and with the spouse or Relative of any individual with whom he is in partnership, except in relation to acquisitions or disposals of partnership assets pursuant to bona fide commercial arrangements;

Control means, in the case of a company, the power of any person (whether alone or in connection with any other persons who, acting together, shall be taken to have Control) to secure directly or indirectly (whether by means of a holding of shares or the possession of voting power, or by virtue of any powers conferred by the by-laws, articles of association or other document or otherwise) that the affairs of the company are conducted in accordance with his wishes provided that if one person owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty per cent of the share capital, voting securities, partnership or other ownership interests or membership interests of another person, such person shall be deemed to Control such other person;

Dematerialised Investments Regulations means the DIFC Dematerialised Investments Regulations, as amended from time to time, including any provisions of or under the Laws which alter or replace such regulations;

DIFC means the Dubai International Financial Centre;

director means a director for the time being of the Company;

electronic form and **electronic copy** means a document or information sent or supplied by:

- (i) electronic means (for example by email or fax); or
- (ii) any other means while in an electronic form (for example sending a disk by post);

electronic means means a document or information that is:

- (i) sent initially and received at its destination by means of electronic equipment for the processing (which expression includes digital compression) or storage of data; and
- (ii) entirely transmitted, conveyed and received by wire, radio, by optical means or by other electromagnetic means;

employee share scheme means any employees', non-employees', directors' and/or independent contractors' share scheme that the Company may from time to time adopt;

entitled by transmission means entitled to a share as a consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, or as a result of any other event giving rise to its transmission of entitlement by operation of law;

executed includes, in relation to a document, execution under hand or under seal or by any other method permitted by law;

Governance Regulations means Chairman of Authority's Board of Directors' Decision no. (3/Chairman) of 2020 concerning Approval of Joint Stock Companies Governance Guide (as amended) including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

hard copy form and **hard copy** means a document or information that is sent or supplied in a paper copy or similar form capable of being read;

holder in relation to any share means the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of that share;

in writing means in hard copy form or, to the extent permitted by the Laws, in any other form;

Law means the DIFC Companies Law No. 5 of 2018 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force;

Laws means the Law, the Regulations and all laws, regulations and subordinate legislation made thereunder, for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company;

member means a member of the Company;

office means the registered office for the time being of the Company;

ordinary resolution or resolution means an ordinary resolution, as defined in the Law;

paid, paid up and **paid-up** means paid or credited as paid;

register means the register of members of the Company kept pursuant to section 44 of the Law or the register of members maintained pursuant to Regulation 3 of the Dematerialised Investments Regulations and, where the context requires, any register maintained by the Company or its agent of persons holding any renounceable right of allotment of a share and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

Regulations means the DIFC Companies Regulations;

Relative means child or step-child (excluding any person who has attained the age of 18), brother, sister, or other ancestor or lineal descendant;

relevant system means any computer-based system and procedures which enable title to shares or interests in shares to be evidenced and transferred without a written instrument;

seal means any common seal of the Company or any official or securities seal which the Company may have or may be permitted to have under the Laws;

secretary means the secretary of the Company or, if there are joint secretaries, any of the joint

secretaries and includes an assistant or deputy secretary and any person appointed by the board to perform any of the duties of the secretary of the Company;

Settlement means any disposition, trust, covenant, agreement or arrangement pursuant to which any person transfers the legal title in property to another person or persons to be held for the benefit of the Settlor and/or a third party;

Settlor means, in relation to a Settlement, any person by whom the Settlement was made, whether directly or indirectly, and including if he has provided or undertaken to provide funds directly or indirectly for the purpose of the Settlement, or has made with any other person a reciprocal arrangement for that other person to make or enter into the Settlement;

special resolution means a Special Resolution, as defined in the Law;

UAE means the United Arab Emirates;

uncertificated proxy instruction means an instruction or notification sent by means of a relevant system and received by such participant in that system acting on behalf of the Company as the board may prescribe, in such form and subject to such terms and conditions as may from time to time be prescribed by the board (subject always to the facilities and requirements of the relevant system concerned); and

uncertificated means, in relation to a share, a share title which is recorded in the register as being held in uncertificated form and title to which, by virtue of the Dematerialised Investments Regulations, may be transferred by means of an instruction;

- (ii) any other words or expressions defined in the Law, or if not defined in the Law, in any of the Laws (in each case as in force on the date of adoption of these articles) have the same meaning in these articles, except where the word or expression is otherwise defined in these articles;
- (iii) all references in these articles to the giving of instructions by means of a relevant system shall be deemed to relate to a properly authenticated dematerialised instruction given in accordance with the Dematerialised Investments Regulations. The giving of such instructions shall be subject to:
 - (A) the facilities and requirements of the relevant system;
 - (8) the Dematerialised Investments Regulations; and
 - (C) the extent to which such instructions are permitted by or practicable under the rules and practices from time to time of the operator of the relevant system;
- (iv) subject to the Laws, a special resolution shall be effective for any purpose for which an ordinary resolution is expressed to be required;
- (v) references to a meeting shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present in person if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person;
- (vi) a reference to a class of shares is to shares to which the same rights are attached as to voting and as to participation, both as respects dividends and as respects capital, in a distribution;

- (vii) words importing the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words including one gender include the other gender and words importing persons include bodies corporate and unincorporated associations;
- (viii) the headings in these articles are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of these articles;
- (ix) references to a debenture include debenture stock;
- (x) any reference in these articles to any statute or statutory provision includes, unless otherwise specified, a reference to any modification, re-enactment or amendment thereto for the time being in force (provided that this article does not affect the interpretation of paragraph 1.1(a)(ii) above);
- (xi) reference to a **Dollar or Dollars** or **US\$** are references to the legal currency of the United States of America;
- (xii) any reference to a show of hands includes such other method of casting votes as the board may from time to time approve; and
- (xiii) where the Company has a power of sale or other right of disposal in relation to any share, any reference to the power of the Company or the board to authorise a person to transfer that share to or as directed by the person to whom the share has been sold or disposed of shall, in the case of an uncertificated share, be deemed to include a reference to such other action as may be necessary to enable that share to be registered in the name of that person or as directed by him.

1.2 Company Name and Status

The Company's name is 'Orascom Construction Limited'. The Company is a Public Company.

1.3 Company Registered Office

The registered office of the Company shall be in the DIFC.

1.4 Company Objectives

- (a) The principal business activities of the Company are:
 - (i) to act as a holding company; and
 - (ii) in general, to engage in any lawful act or activity for which companies may be organised under the Law.
- (b) The objects for which the Company is established are unrestricted and the Company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by the Laws.

2. SHARE CAPITAL

2.1 Authorised Capital

- (a) The authorised share capital of the Company at the date of adoption of these articles is three hundred million Dollars (US\$300,000,000) divided into three hundred million (300,000,000) ordinary shares of US\$1 each.

- (b) The issued share capital of the Company is US\$110,243,935 represented by 110,243,935 ordinary shares of US\$1 each.

2.2 Allotment

- (a) Subject to the Laws, these articles and relevant authority given by the Company in a general meeting, the board has general and unconditional authority to allot, grant options over, or otherwise dispose of the unissued shares of the Company, or rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares, to such persons, at such times and on such terms as the board may decide.
- (b) The board may at any time after the allotment of a share but before a person has been entered in the register as the holder of the share recognise a renunciation of the share by the allottee in favour of another person and may grant to an allottee a right to effect a renunciation on such terms and conditions as the board thinks fit.
- (c) The Company may from time to time pass a resolution authorising the board to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company or to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares in the Company and:
 - (i) on the passing of the resolution the board shall be generally and unconditionally authorised to allot such shares or grant such rights up to the maximum amount specified in the resolution; and
 - (ii) unless previously revoked the authority shall expire on the day specified in the resolution (not being more than five years from the date on which the resolution is passed),

but any authority given under this article shall (subject to any applicable restrictions in the Law) allow the Company, before the authority expires, to make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted or rights to be granted after it expires.
- (d) Authority under this article may be given for a particular exercise of the power or for its exercise generally, and may be unconditional or subject to conditions.
- (e) Any authority under this article may be renewed or further renewed by a resolution of the members in general meeting for a further period not exceeding five years; but the resolution must state (or restate) the amount of shares which may be allotted under the authority or, as the case may be, the amount remaining to be allotted under it, and must specify the date on which the renewed authority will expire.
- (f) No breach of this article shall affect the validity of any allotment of any security.

2.3 Pre-Emption Rights

- (a) Subject to article 2.4, the Company shall not allot Equity Securities (as defined in paragraph (e) below) on any terms unless:
 - (i) it has made an offer to each person who holds Equity Securities (as defined in paragraph (e) below) to allot to that person on the same or more favourable terms a proportion of those Equity Securities that is as nearly as practicable equal to the proportion of the Equity Securities held by that person in the Company's share capital; and

- (ii) the period during which any such offer may be accepted has expired or the Company has received notice of the acceptance or refusal of every offer so made.
- (b) A Company does not contravene this article 2.3 where:
 - (i) an offer has been made to holders of Equity Securities in accordance with this article 2.3; and
 - (ii) the Company allots Equity Securities to:
 - (A) an existing holder of Equity Securities; or
 - (B) a person in whose favour an existing holder of Equity Securities has renounced his right to allotment..
- (c) An offer made pursuant to this article 2.3:
 - (i) may be made in hard copy or electronic form;
 - (ii) may, if a holder of Equity Securities has not given an address to the Company, be made by causing it, or a notice specifying where a copy of it can be obtained or inspected, to be published in the Appointed Publications; and
 - (iii) shall be open for acceptance for a period of not less than fourteen (14) days from the date on which:
 - (A) the offer is deemed to have been received in accordance with article 22; or
 - (B) the offer is published in the Appointed Publications.
- (d) The foregoing provisions of this article are without prejudice to any exclusions or other arrangements which the board may deem necessary or desirable in relation to fractional entitlements or due to legal or practical problems arising in or under the laws of, or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange in, any territory or any matter whatsoever.
- (e) For the purpose of this article and article 2.4:
 - (i) **Equity Securities** means Ordinary Shares in the Company, or rights to subscribe for, or to convert securities into, Ordinary Shares in the Company;
 - (ii) **Ordinary Shares** means shares in the Company other than shares that as respects dividends and capital carry a right to participate only up to a specified amount in a distribution;
 - (iii) a reference to the allotment of Equity Securities includes:
 - (A) the grant of a right to subscribe for, or to convert any securities into, Ordinary Shares in the Company; and
 - (B) the sale of Equity Securities in the Company that, immediately before the sale, were held by the Company as treasury shares.

- (f) Shares held by the Company as treasury shares are disregarded for the purposes of this article 2.3, so that the Company is not treated as a person who holds Equity Securities and treasury shares forming part of the Company's share capital.

2.4 Exceptions to the Pre-Emption Right

Article 2.3 does not apply in respect of an allotment of Equity Securities:

- (a) which are bonus shares; or
- (b) to be wholly or partly paid up otherwise than in cash in accordance with Article 38 of the Law; or
- (c) which would be held under, or allotted or transferred pursuant to, an employee share scheme; or
- (d) to the extent that such restrictions have been excluded or varied by special resolution, provided that such special resolution has been recommended by the directors in a written statement circulated to all members which also sets out:
 - (i) the directors' reasons for making the recommendation;
 - (ii) the amount to be paid to the Company in respect of such allotment; and
 - (iii) the directors' justification of that amount..

2.5 Rights Attached to Shares

Subject to the Laws and to the rights conferred on the holders of any existing shares, new shares may be allotted or issued with, or have attached to them, such rights or restrictions as the Company may by ordinary resolution decide, or, if no such resolution is in effect or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the board may decide.

2.6 Allocation of Share Capital

The Company may by ordinary resolution:

- (a) increase its share capital by creating new shares of an existing class with the same nominal value, or a new class of shares of such nominal value as it thinks fit;
- (b) consolidate and divide its share capital (whether allotted or not) into shares representing a larger nominal value than their existing nominal value;
- (c) sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares representing a smaller nominal value than their existing nominal value, provided that the proportion between the amount paid, and the amount unpaid, if any, on each sub-divided share shall be the same as it was in the case of the share from which the sub-divided share is derived, and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that the shares resulting from such sub-division have amongst themselves such preferred, deferred or other special rights or advantages or be subject to any such restrictions as the Company has the power to attach to unissued or new shares;
- (d) redenominate all or any of its share capital and reduce its share capital in connection with such a redenomination; and

- (e) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution to cancel them, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by a person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

2.7 Fractions

- (a) If, as the result of any consolidation and division or sub-division of shares, any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the board may on behalf of the members deal with the fractions as it thinks fit. Subject to the Laws and to the Dematerialised Investments Regulations, the board may, in effecting divisions and/or consolidations, treat a member's shares held in certificated form and uncertificated form as separate holdings. In particular, the board may:
 - (i) (on behalf of those members) aggregate and sell the shares representing the fractions to any person (including, subject to the Laws, to the Company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members entitled or, if the board decides, some or all of the sum raised on a sale may be retained for the benefit of the Company; or
 - (ii) subject to the Laws, first allot or issue to a member credited as fully paid by way of capitalisation of any reserve account of the Company the minimum number of shares required to round up his holding of shares to a number which, following consolidation and division or sub-division, leaves a whole number of shares (such allotment or issue being deemed to have been effected immediately before consolidation or sub-division, as the case may be).
- (b) To give effect to a sale pursuant to paragraph (a)(i) above the board may authorise a person to transfer the shares to, or at the direction of, the purchaser. The purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money and the title of the transferee to the shares is not affected by an irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.
- (c) If shares are allotted or issued pursuant to paragraph (a)(ii) above, the amount required to pay up those shares may be capitalised as the board thinks fit out of amounts standing to the credit of reserves (including a share premium account, capital redemption reserve and profit and loss account), whether or not available for distribution, and applied in paying up in full the appropriate number of shares. A resolution of the board capitalising part of the reserves has the same effect as if the capitalisation had been declared by ordinary resolution of the Company pursuant to article 20.10. In relation to the capitalisation, the board may exercise all the powers conferred on it by article 19.10 without an ordinary resolution of the Company.

2.8 Commission

The Company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission or brokerage conferred or permitted by the Laws.

2.9 Redeemable Shares

Subject to the Laws and to the rights conferred on the holders of any existing shares, shares may be issued, or existing non-redeemable shares may be converted into shares, on terms that they are to be redeemed or, at the option of the Company or the holder, are liable to be redeemed.

2.10 Variation of Rights

- (a) Whenever the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights for the time being attached to any class of shares in issue may from time to time (whether or not the Company is being wound up) be varied in such manner as those rights may provide or (if no such provision is made) either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the authority of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of those shares.
- (b) The provisions of these articles relating to general meetings of the Company or to the proceedings at general meetings shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to every such separate general meeting, except that:
 - (i) the quorum at any such meeting (other than an adjourned meeting) shall be two members present in person or by proxy holding at least one-third in nominal amount of the issued shares of the class;
 - (ii) at an adjourned meeting the quorum shall be one member present in person or by proxy holding shares of the class;
 - (iii) every holder of shares of the class shall, on a poll, have one vote in respect of every share of the class held by him; and
 - (iv) a poll may be demanded by any one holder of shares of the class whether present in person or by proxy.
- (c) Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any class of shares those rights shall not be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* with them or by the purchase or redemption by the Company of any of its own shares.

2.11 Purchase of Own Shares

Subject to the Laws and to the rights conferred on the holders of any existing shares, the Company may purchase, or agree to purchase in the future, any shares of any class (including redeemable shares) in its own capital in any way.

2.12 Reduction of Capital

Subject to the Laws and to the rights conferred on the holders of any existing shares, the Company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve, share premium account or other undistributable reserve in anyway.

2.13 Class of Shares

If there is more than one class of share created, these articles shall be amended to state the name of each of these classes, the voting rights of each class and how the various classes will rank for any distribution by way of dividend and return of capital.

2.14 Trusts Not Recognised

Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by the Laws, no person shall be recognised by the Company as holding a share upon trust and the Company shall not be bound by or

required to recognise (even when having notice of it) any interest in, or in respect of, any share other than an absolute right in the holder to the entirety of the share.

2.15 Liens

The Company may not take a lien over any of the shares.

2.16 Depositary Interests

The board shall, subject always to the Laws, the Dematerialised Investments Regulations, any other applicable laws and regulations and the facilities and requirements of any relevant system concerned and these articles, have power to implement and/or approve any arrangements they may, in their absolute discretion, think fit in relation to the evidencing of title to and transfer of interests in shares in the capital of the Company in the form of depositary interests or similar interests, instruments or securities, and to the extent such arrangements are so implemented, no provision of these articles (other than article 2.14) shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with the holding or transfer thereof or the shares in the capital of the Company represented thereby. The board may from time to time take such actions and do such things as they may, in their absolute discretion, think fit in relation to the operation of any such arrangements.

3. SHARE CERTIFICATES

3.1 Right to Certificate

- (a) A person (except a person to whom the Company is not required by law to issue a certificate) whose name is entered in the register as a holder of a certificated share is entitled, without charge, to receive within 14 days of allotment or lodgment with the Company of a transfer to him of those shares one certificate for all the certificated shares of a class registered in his name (or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment of US\$ 10 for every certificate after the first or such lesser sum as the board shall from time to time determine) or, in the case of certificated shares of more than one class being registered in his name, to a separate certificate for each class of shares.
- (b) Where a member transfers part of his shares comprised in a certificate he is entitled, without charge, to one certificate for the balance of certificated shares retained by him.
- (c) The Company is not bound to issue more than one certificate for certificated shares held jointly by two or more persons and delivery of a certificate for a share to one of the joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all joint holders of those shares.
- (d) A certificate shall specify the number and class and the distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares in respect of which it is issued. It shall be issued under a seal, which may be affixed to or printed on it, or in such other manner as the board may approve, having regard to the terms of allotment or issue of the shares.

3.2 Replacement Certificates

- (a) Where a member holds two or more certificates for shares of one class, the board may at his request, on surrender of the original certificates and without charge, cancel the certificates and issue a single replacement certificate for certificated shares of that class.
- (b) At the request of a member, the board may cancel a certificate and issue two or more in its place (representing certificated shares in such proportions as the member may specify), on

surrender of the original certificate and on payment of such reasonable sum as the board may decide.

- (c) Where a certificate is worn out or defaced the board may require the certificate to be delivered to it, and payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Company, before issuing a replacement and cancelling the original.
- (d) If a certificate is lost or destroyed, the board may cancel it and issue a replacement certificate on such terms as to provision of evidence and indemnity and to payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the Company in the investigation of that evidence and the preparation of that indemnity as the board may decide.

4. UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS

4.1 Sale of Shares of Untraced Members

- (a) The Company may sell, in such manner as the board may decide and at the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of sale, any share of a member, or any share to which a person is entitled by transmission if:
 - (i) during a period of not less than seven years before the date of publication of the advertisements referred to in subparagraph (iii) below (or, if published on two different dates, the first date) (the **relevant period**) at least three cash dividends (whether interim or final) in respect of the share in question have become payable and no dividend during that period has been claimed;
 - (ii) throughout the relevant period no cheque, warrant or money order payable on the share has been presented by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the share to the paying bank of the relevant cheque, warrant or money order, no payment made by the Company by any other means permitted by article 20.4 has been claimed or accepted and, so far as any director of the Company at the end of the relevant period is then aware, the Company has not at any time during the relevant period received any communication from the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share;
 - (iii) on expiry of the relevant period the Company has given notice of its intention to sell the share by advertisement in a national newspaper in the UAE and in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the address of the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share shown in the register;
 - (iv) the Company has not, so far as the board is aware, during a further period of three months after the date of the advertisements referred to in subparagraph (iii) above (or the later advertisement if the advertisements are published on different dates) and before the exercise of the power of sale received a communication from the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the share; and
 - (v) whilst the Company's shares are admitted to trading on the ADX, the ADX has been informed of the Company's intention to sell the share.
- (b) Where a power of sale is exercisable over a share pursuant to paragraph (a) above (a **Sale Share**), the Company may at the same time also sell any additional share issued in right of such Sale Share or in right of such an additional share previously so issued.

- (c) To give effect to a sale pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b) above, the board may authorise a person to transfer the share in the name and on behalf of the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the share, or to cause the transfer of such share, to the purchaser or his nominee. The purchaser is not bound to see to the application of the purchase money and the title of the transferee is not affected by an irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings connected with the sale of the share.

4.2 Application of Proceeds of Sale

The Company shall be indebted to the member or other person entitled by transmission to the share for the net proceeds of sale and shall carry any amount received on sale to a separate account. The Company is deemed to be a debtor and not a trustee in respect of that amount for the member or other person. Any amount carried to the separate account may either be employed in the business of the Company or invested as the board may think fit. No interest is payable on that amount and the Company is not required to account for money earned on it.

5. TRANSFER OF SHARES

5.1 Method of Transfer

- (a) A member may transfer all or any of his certificated shares by instrument of transfer in writing in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve, and the instrument shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor.
- (b) All transfers of uncertificated shares shall be made in accordance with the Law and the Dematerialised Investments Regulations and be subject to the facilities and requirements of any relevant system and in accordance with any arrangements implemented and/or approved by the board pursuant to article 7(a).
- (c) In relation to the transfer of any share (whether certificated or uncertificated), the transferor of a share shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect of the share.
- (d) If and to the extent that the directors have implemented and/or approved any arrangements pursuant to article 2.16 and without prejudice to such article, the board may decide (i) what documents or combination of documents or what other form of consent or instruction shall be sufficient to constitute an instruction and/or instrument of transfer to the Company's registrar or depositary, or to any custodian or other nominee on behalf of such registrar or depositary, to hold the shares in the capital of the Company, or any such shares, represented by depositary interests or similar interests, instruments or securities or out of which depositary interests or similar interests, instruments or securities are derived from time to time and (ii) the identity of the person or persons who may execute, make or give the same and in whose favour the same shall be made or given. Nothing appearing elsewhere in these articles with regard to the transfer of shares in the capital of the Company shall prejudice the authority given to the board in this article.

5.2 Right to Refuse Registration

- (a) Subject to this article and articles 12.2(e) and 12.3(a), shares of the Company are free from any restriction on transfer. In exceptional circumstances approved by the ADX, the board may refuse to register a transfer of certificated shares provided that such refusal would not disturb the market in those shares.

- (b) If the board refuses to register the transfer of a certificated share it shall, as soon as practicable and in any event within 14 days after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged with the Company, send notice and reason for the refusal to the transferee and the transferor. An instrument of transfer which the board refuses to register shall (except in the case of suspected fraud) be returned to the person depositing it. Subject to article 23.1, the Company may retain all instruments of transfer which are registered.
- (c) In accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Dematerialised Investments Regulations, the operator of the relevant system shall register a transfer of title to any uncertificated share or any renounceable right of allotment of a share which is a participating security held in uncertificated form unless the Dematerialised Investments Regulations permit the operator of the relevant system to refuse to register such a transfer in certain circumstances in which case the said operator may refuse such registration.
- (d) If the operator of the relevant system refuses to register the transfer of an uncertificated share or of any such uncertificated renounceable right of allotment of a share it shall send notice of the refusal to the transferee.

5.3 No Fees on Registration

Unless otherwise required by Law, the Company may not charge a fee for registering the transfer of a share or the renunciation of a renounceable letter of allotment or other document or instructions relating to or affecting the title to a share or the right to transfer it or for making any other entry in the register.

5.4 Suspension of Registration and Closing of Register

Subject to the Laws, the registration of transfers of any shares or any class of shares and closing of the register may be suspended at such times and for such period (not exceeding 30 days in any year) as the board may decide in its discretion and either generally or in respect of a particular class of shares.

6. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

6.1 Transmission on Death

If a member dies, the survivor, where the deceased was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole or the only surviving holder, shall be the only person or persons recognised by the Company as having any title to his shares; but nothing in these articles shall release the estate of a deceased holder from any liability in respect of any share held by him solely or jointly.

6.2 Election of Person Entitled by Transmission

- (a) A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to a transmission by operation of law may, upon production of such evidence as the board may require as to his entitlement and subject as provided in this article, elect either to be registered as the holder of the share or to have a person nominated by him registered as the holder of the share.
- (b) If he elects to be registered himself, he shall give notice to the Company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall:

- (i) if it is a certificated share, execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person; or
 - (ii) if it is an uncertificated share procure that instructions are given by means of a relevant system to effect transfer of the share to that person.
- (c) The provisions of these articles relating to the transfer of shares apply to the notice or instrument of transfer or other document or action (as the case may be) as if it were a transfer effected by the person from whom the title by transmission is derived and the event giving rise to such transmission had not occurred.
- (d) The board may give notice requiring a person to make the election referred to in paragraph (a) above. If that notice is not complied with within 60 days, the board may withhold payment of all dividends and other amounts payable in respect of the share until notice of election has been made.

6.3 Rights of Person Entitled by Transmission

- (a) A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of a death or bankruptcy or of any other event giving rise to a transmission by operation of law shall have the right to receive and give a discharge for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share and shall have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have if he were the holder except that, until he becomes the holder, he shall not be entitled to attend or vote at any general meeting of the Company.
- (b) The board may at any time give notice requiring any such person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and, if after 60 days the notice has not been complied with, the board may withhold payment of all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

7. UNCERTIFICATED SHARES - GENERAL POWERS

- (a) Notwithstanding any provisions of these articles, the board shall, subject always to the Laws, the Dematerialised Investments Regulations and any other applicable laws and regulations and the facilities and requirements of any relevant system concerned, have power to implement any arrangements they may, in their absolute discretion, think fit in relation to the evidencing of title to and transfer of uncertificated shares and to the extent such arrangements are so implemented, no provision of these articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with the holding or transfer of shares in uncertificated form. Unless otherwise determined by the board and permitted by the Laws, the Dematerialised Investments Regulations and any other applicable laws and regulations, no person shall be entitled to receive a certificate in respect of any share for so long as the title to that share is evidenced otherwise than by a certificate and for so long as transfers of that share may be made otherwise than by a written instrument.
- (b) In relation to any share which is for the time being held in uncertificated form, the Company may utilise the relevant system in which it is held to the fullest extent available from time to time in the exercise of any of its powers or functions under the Laws or these articles or otherwise in effecting any actions and the board may from time to time determine the manner in which such powers, functions and actions shall be so exercised or effected.
- (c) Subject always to the Laws, the Dematerialised Investments Regulations and any other applicable laws and regulations and the facilities and requirements of any relevant system concerned:

- (i) conversion of a certificated share into an uncertificated share, and vice versa, may be made in such manner as the board may, in its absolute discretion, think fit;
 - (ii) the Company shall enter on the register how many shares are held by each member in uncertificated form and in certificated form and shall maintain the Register of members in each case to the extent required by the Laws, the Dematerialised Investments Regulations and any other applicable laws and regulations and any relevant system concerned and unless the board otherwise determines, holdings of the same holder or joint holders in certificated form and uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings; and
 - (iii) the Company shall, subject to the Laws and any other applicable laws and regulations, be entitled to require the conversion of any uncertificated share into certificated form to enable it to deal with that share in accordance with any provision in these articles
- (d) The provisions of article 3.1 shall not apply to uncertificated shares.
- (e) For the purpose of effecting any action by the Company, the board may determine that shares held by a person in uncertificated form shall be treated as a separate holding from shares held by that person in certificated form but shares of a class held by a person in uncertificated form shall not be treated as a separate class from shares of that class held by that person in certificated form.
- (f) For the avoidance of any doubt, a member holding uncertificated shares may, in accordance with any arrangements implemented by the board under paragraph (a) above and subject to compliance with the Laws and other applicable laws and regulations, require such uncertificated shares to be converted into certificated shares.

8. GENERAL MEETINGS

8.1 Annual General Meetings

The board shall convene and the Company shall hold an annual general meeting within six month of the end of each financial year in accordance with the Laws. Such meetings shall be convened by the board at such time and place as it thinks fit provided that there must not be a gap of more than 18 months between one annual general meeting and the next.

8.2 Extraordinary General Meetings

All general meetings of the Company other than annual general meetings are called extraordinary general meetings.

8.3 Convening of Extraordinary General Meetings

The board may convene an extraordinary general meeting whenever it thinks fit. The board must convene an extraordinary general meeting immediately on receipt of a requisition from members in accordance with the Laws or, in default, a meeting may be convened by requisitionists as provided in the Laws. At a meeting convened on a requisition or by requisitionists no business may be transacted except that stated by the requisition or proposed by the board. An extraordinary general meeting may also be convened in accordance with article 16.2.

8.4 Length and Form of Notice

- (a) An annual general meeting shall be called by not less than 21 clear days' notice. An extraordinary general meeting shall be called by not less than 14 clear days' notice.
- (b) Subject to the Laws, and although called by shorter notice than that specified in paragraph (a) above: (i) an extraordinary general meeting is deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed 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 95% in nominal value of the shares giving that right; and (ii) an annual general meeting is deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed by all of the members.
- (c) The notice of a meeting shall specify:
 - (i) whether the meeting is an annual general meeting or an extraordinary general meeting;
 - (ii) the place, the date and the time of the meeting;
 - (iii) the general nature of the business to be transacted;
 - (iv) state out the intention to propose an ordinary resolution or special resolution and state such resolution; and
 - (v) with reasonable prominence, that a member entitled to attend and vote may appoint one or more proxies to attend and, on a poll, vote instead of him and that a proxy need not also be a member.
- (d) Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all members other than any who, under these articles or the terms of allotment or issue of shares, are not entitled to receive such notice, and also to each director and to the auditors (or, if more than one, each of them).
- (e) The board may determine that persons entitled to receive notices of meetings are those persons entered on the register at the close of business on a day determined by the board.
- (f) The notice of meeting may also specify a time by which a person must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting. Changes to entries on the register after the time so specified in the notice shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to so attend or vote.

8.5 Omission to Send or Non-Receipt of Notice

The accidental omission to give notice of a general meeting or to send, supply or make available any document or information relating to the meeting, or the non-receipt of any such notice, document or information by a person entitled to receive any such notice, document or information shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

8.6 Postponement of General Meetings

If the board, in its absolute discretion, considers that it is impractical or unreasonable for any reason to hold a general meeting at the time or place specified in the notice calling the general meeting, it may move and/or postpone the general meeting to another time and/or place. When a meeting is so moved and/or postponed, notice of the time and place of the moved and/or postponed meeting shall (if practical) be placed in at least one national newspaper in the UAE. Notice of the business to be

transacted at such moved and/or postponed meeting is not required. The board must take reasonable steps to ensure that members trying to attend the general meeting at the original time and/or place are informed of the new arrangements for the general meeting. Proxy forms can be delivered as specified in article 10.5. Any postponed and/or moved meeting may also be postponed and/or moved under this article.

9. PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

9.1 Quorum

- (a) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business. The absence of a quorum does not prevent the appointment of a chairman in accordance with these articles, which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting.
- (b) The quorum for a general meeting is two members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote.

9.2 Procedure if Quorum Not Present

- (a) If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time stated for the meeting, the meeting shall be adjourned to a place and time determined by the directors. If during the meeting a quorum ceases to be present the meeting shall be adjourned to a place and time determined by the directors.
- (b) At an adjourned meeting the quorum is two members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote. If a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes from the time fixed for the start of the meeting, the adjourned meeting shall be dissolved.

9.3 Chairman

- (a) The chairman (if any) of the board or, in his absence or unwillingness to act, the deputy chairman (if any) shall preside as chairman at a general meeting. If there is no chairman or deputy chairman, or if at a meeting neither is present and willing and able to act within five minutes after the time fixed for the start of the meeting or neither is willing and able to act, the directors present shall select one of their number to be chairman. If only one director is present and willing and able to act, he shall be chairman. In default, the members present in person and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.
- (b) Without prejudice to any other power which he may have under the provisions of these articles or at law, the chairman may take such action as he thinks fit to promote the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting as specified in the notice of meeting and the chairman's decision on matters of procedure or arising incidentally from the business of the meeting shall be final, as shall be his determination as to whether any matter is of such a nature.

9.4 Right to Attend and Speak

- (a) Each director shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company and at a separate meeting of the holders of a class of shares or debentures, whether or not he is a member.

- (b) The chairman may invite any person to attend and speak at any general meeting of the Company if he considers that such person has the appropriate knowledge or experience of the Company's business to assist in the deliberations of the meeting.

9.5 Power to Adjourn

- (a) The chairman may, with the consent of any general 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 or for an indefinite period.
- (b) In addition, the chairman may, without the consent of the meeting, interrupt or adjourn a meeting from time to time and from place to place or for an indefinite period if he decides that it has become necessary to do so in order to:
 - (i) secure the proper and orderly conduct of the meeting;
 - (ii) give all persons entitled to do so a reasonable opportunity of speaking and voting at the meeting; or
 - (iii) ensure that the business of the meeting is properly disposed of.
- (c) Nothing in this article shall limit any other power vested in the chairman of the meeting to adjourn the meeting.

9.6 Notice of Adjourned Meeting

- (a) Whenever a meeting is adjourned for 28 days or more or for an indefinite period pursuant to article 9.5, at least seven clear days' notice specifying the place, date and time of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted shall be given to the members (other than any who, under the provisions of these articles or the terms of allotment or issue of the shares, are not entitled to receive notice), the directors and the auditors. Except in these circumstances it is not necessary to give notice of a meeting adjourned pursuant to article 9.5 or of the business to be transacted at the adjourned meeting.
- (b) The board may determine that persons entitled to receive notice of an adjourned meeting in accordance with this article are those persons entered on the register at the close of business on a day determined by the board.
- (c) The notice of an adjourned meeting given in accordance with this article may also specify a time by which a person must be entered on the register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting. Changes to entries on the register after the time so specified in the notice shall be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to so attend or vote.

9.7 Business at Adjourned Meeting

No business may be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than the business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

9.8 Accommodation of Members at Meeting

- (a) A general meeting may be held at more than one place if:
 - (i) the notice convening the meeting specifies that it shall be held at more than one place; or

- (ii) the board resolves, after the notice convening the meeting has been given, that the meeting shall be held at more than one place; or
 - (iii) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that the place of the meeting specified in the notice convening the meeting is inadequate to accommodate all persons entitled and wishing to attend.
- (b) A general meeting held at more than one place is duly constituted and its proceedings are valid if (in addition to the other provisions of these articles relating to general meetings being satisfied) the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that facilities (whether by electronic means or otherwise) are available to enable each person present at each place to participate in the business of the meeting.
- (c) Each person present at each place in person or by proxy and entitled to vote shall be counted in the quorum for, and shall be entitled to vote at, the meeting. The meeting is deemed to take place at the place at which the chairman of the meeting is present.

9.9 Security

The board may make any such arrangements and impose any restrictions which it considers appropriate to ensure the security of a general meeting including, without limitation, the searching of a person attending the meeting and the restriction of the items of personal property that may be taken into the meeting place. The board may authorise one or more persons, who shall include a director or the secretary or the chairman of the meeting to:

- (a) refuse entry to a meeting to any person who refuses to comply with any such arrangements or restrictions; and
- (b) eject from a meeting any person who causes the proceedings to become disorderly.

10. VOTING

10.1 Method of Voting

- (a) At a general meeting, a resolution put to the vote of the 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 demanded by:
- (i) the chairman of the meeting;
 - (ii) at least five members present in person or by proxy having the right to vote on the resolution; or
 - (iii) a member or members present in person or by proxy representing in aggregate not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution.

A demand for a poll by a person as proxy for a member shall be as valid as if the demand were made by the member himself.

- (b) Unless a poll is demanded (and the demand is not duly withdrawn), a declaration by the chairman that the resolution has been carried, or carried unanimously or carried by a particular majority, or lost or not carried by a particular majority, is conclusive evidence of

the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

- (c) 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 a poll has been demanded.

10.2 Procedure on a Poll

- (a) If a poll is properly demanded (and the demand is not withdrawn), it shall be taken in such manner and at such time as the chairman directs. He may appoint scrutineers, who need not be members, and may fix a 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.
- (b) A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on any question of adjournment shall be taken at the meeting and without adjournment. A poll demanded on another question shall be taken at such time and place as the chairman decides, either at once or after an interval or adjournment (but not more than 30 clear days after the date of the demand).
- (c) No notice need be given (unless the chairman of the meeting otherwise directs) of a poll not taken immediately if the 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 time and place at which the poll shall be taken.
- (d) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman of the meeting. A demand withdrawn in this way validates the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made. 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.
- (e) On a poll, votes may be given in person or by proxy and a member entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way, whether present in person or by proxy.

10.3 Votes of Members

- (a) Subject to these articles and to any special rights or restrictions as to voting for the time being attached to any class of shares in the Company, at a general meeting:
 - (i) every member present in person or by proxy has on a show of hands one vote; and
 - (ii) every member present in person or by proxy has on a poll one vote for every share of which he is the holder.
- (b) In the case of 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 vote or votes of the other joint holder or holders, and seniority is determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register.
- (c) A member in respect of whom an order has been made by a court or official having jurisdiction that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of running his affairs may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised for that purpose and appointed by the court. A guardian, receiver, curator bonis or other authorised and appointed person may, on a poll, vote by proxy if evidence (to the satisfaction of the board) of the authority of the

person claiming to exercise the right to vote is received at the office (or at another place specified in accordance with these articles for the delivery or receipt of forms of appointment of a proxy) or in any other manner specified in these articles for the appointment of a proxy within the time limits prescribed by these articles for the appointment of a proxy for use at the meeting, adjourned meeting or poll at which the right to vote is to be exercised.

10.4 Casting Vote

In the case of an equality of votes whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any vote to which he is entitled as a member.

10.5 Voting by Proxy

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, an instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in any usual form (or in another form approved by the board) executed under the hand of the appointor or his duly authorised agent or, if the appointor is a corporation, under its seal or under the hand of its duly authorised officer or agent or other person authorised to sign. The signature must be witnessed.
- (b) Subject to the Laws, the board may accept the appointment of a proxy received by electronic means on such terms and subject to such conditions as it considers fit. The appointment of a proxy received by electronic means shall not be subject to the requirements of paragraph (a) above. The board may require the production of any evidence it considers necessary to determine the validity of such an appointment.
- (c) Unless the contrary is stated in it, the appointment of a proxy shall be deemed to confer the same rights as the member, including, without limitation, the right to speak at the meeting, to vote (but only to the extent allowed by the appointment or by these articles) and to demand or join in a demand for a poll.
- (d) A proxy need not be a member and a member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion. When two or more valid but differing appointments of proxy are delivered or received for the same share for use at the same meeting, the one which is last validly delivered or received (regardless of its date or the date of its execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others as regards that share. If the Company is unable to determine which appointment was last validly delivered or received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.
- (e) Delivery or receipt of an appointment of proxy does not prevent a member attending and voting in person at the meeting or an adjournment of the meeting or on a poll.
- (f) The appointment of a proxy shall (unless the contrary is stated in it) be valid for an adjournment of the meeting as well as for the meeting or meetings to which it relates. The appointment of a proxy shall be valid for 12 months from the date of execution or, in the case of an appointment of proxy delivered by electronic means, for 12 months from the date of delivery unless otherwise specified by the board.
- (g) Subject to the Laws, the Company may send a form of appointment of proxy to all or none of the persons entitled to receive notice of and to vote at a meeting. If sent, the form shall provide for two-way voting on all resolutions set out in the notice of meeting.

10.6 Appointment of Proxy

- (a) The form of appointment of a proxy, and (if required by the board) a power of attorney or other authority under which it is executed or a copy of it notarially certified or certified in some other way approved by the board, shall be:
 - (i) in the case of an instrument of proxy in hard copy form, delivered to the office, or another place in the UAE specified in the notice convening the meeting or in the form of appointment of proxy or other accompanying document sent by the Company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or the taking of a poll at which the person named in the form of appointment of proxy proposes to vote;
 - (ii) in the case of an appointment of a proxy sent by electronic means, where the Company has given an electronic address:
 - (A) in the notice calling the meeting; or
 - (B) in an instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting; or
 - (C) in an invitation to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting,received at such address not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting at which the person named in the form of appointment of proxy proposes to vote;
 - (iii) in the case of a meeting adjourned for less than 28 days but more than 48 hours or in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, delivered or received as required by subparagraphs (i) or (ii) above not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the adjourned meeting or the taking of the poll; or
 - (iv) in the case of a meeting adjourned for not more than 48 hours or in the case of a poll not taken immediately but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, delivered at the adjourned meeting or at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to a director.

An appointment of proxy not delivered or received in accordance with this article is invalid.

- (b) Without limiting the foregoing, in relation to any shares which are held in uncertificated form, the board may from time to time permit appointments of a proxy to be made by electronic means in the form of an uncertificated proxy instruction and may in a similar manner permit supplements to, or amendments or revocations of, any such uncertificated proxy instruction to be so made. The board may in addition prescribe the method of determining the time at which any such uncertificated proxy instruction (and/or other instruction or notification) is to be treated as received by the Company or a participant acting on its behalf. The board may treat any such uncertificated proxy instruction which purports to be or is expressed to be sent on behalf of a holder of a share as sufficient evidence of the authority of the person sending that instruction to send it on behalf of that holder.

10.7 When Votes by Proxy Valid Although Authority Revoked

A vote cast or poll demanded by a proxy or authorised representative of a company is valid despite the previous death or insanity or revocation of the appointment of the proxy or of the authority under which the appointment was made unless notice of such prior death, insanity or revocation shall have been received by the Company at the office or, in the case of a proxy, any other place specified for delivery or receipt of the form of appointment of proxy or, where the appointment of proxy was sent by electronic means, at the address at which the form of appointment was received, not later than the last time at which an appointment of proxy should have been delivered or received in order to be valid for use at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is cast or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than at or on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) for use on the holding of the poll at which the vote is cast.

10.8 Representation of Corporations

Any corporation which is a member may, by resolution of its board or other governing body, authorise one or more persons to act as its representatives at a general meeting or at a separate meeting of the holders of a class of shares. Each such representative is entitled to exercise on behalf of the corporation (in respect of that part of the corporation's holding of shares to which the authorisation relates) those powers that the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member, including the authority to execute a form of appointment of proxy. The corporation is for the purposes of these articles deemed to be present in person at a meeting if a representative is present. All references to attendance and voting in person shall be construed accordingly. A director, the secretary or other person authorised for the purpose by a director or the secretary may require a representative to produce a certified copy of the resolution of authorisation before permitting him to exercise his powers.

10.9 Objections to and Error in Voting

No objection may be made to the qualification of a voter or to the counting of, or failure to count, a vote, except at the general meeting or adjourned general meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered or at which the error occurs. An objection properly made shall be referred to the chairman and only invalidates the decision of the meeting on any resolution if, in the opinion of the chairman, it is of sufficient magnitude to affect the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters is conclusive and binding on all concerned.

10.10 Amendments to Resolutions

- (a) No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on. No amendment to a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted on unless either:
 - (i) at least 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the ordinary resolution is to be considered, notice of the terms of the amendment and intention to move it has been lodged at the office; or
 - (ii) the chairman in his absolute discretion decides that the amendment may be considered or voted on.
- (b) If an amendment proposed to a resolution under consideration is ruled out of order by the chairman the proceedings on the substantive resolution are not invalidated by an error in his ruling.

10.11 Members' Written Resolutions

A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effective as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held. The resolution in writing may consist of several instruments in the same form each duly executed by or on behalf of one or more members. If the resolution in writing is described as a special resolution, it shall have effect accordingly.

10.12 Class Meetings

A separate meeting for the holders of a class of shares shall be convened and conducted as nearly as possible in the same way as an extraordinary general meeting, except that:

- (a) no member is entitled to notice of it or to attend unless he is a holder of shares of that class;
- (b) no vote may be cast except in respect of a share of that class;
- (c) the quorum at the meeting is two persons present in person holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of that class;
- (d) the quorum at an adjourned meeting is one person holding shares of that class present in person or by proxy; and
- (e) a poll may be demanded in writing by a member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting and on a poll each member has one vote for every share of that class of which he is the holder.

11. AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS

The directors shall ensure that the Company's shareholders approve by special resolution any alteration of the constitutional documents of the Company, including any alteration to the memorandum of association, articles of association, bylaws or any other instrument constituting the Company.

12. [NOT USED]

13. APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

13.1 Number of Directors

The number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not, unless otherwise determined by an ordinary resolution, be less than two.

13.2 Election of Directors by the Company

Subject to these articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, but so that the total number of directors may not exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles.

13.3 Power of the Board to Appoint Directors

Without prejudice to the power of the Company to appoint a person to be a director pursuant to these articles, the board may appoint a person who is willing to act as a director to fill a vacancy created by the death, resignation or removal of a director. A director appointed in this way may hold office only until the dissolution of the next annual general meeting after his appointment unless he is

reappointed during that meeting. He is not required, and is not taken into account in determining the number of directors who are, to retire by rotation at the meeting.

13.4 Eligibility of New Directors

- (a) Subject to the Laws, no person other than a director retiring in accordance with these articles shall be appointed or reappointed a director at a general meeting unless:
 - (i) he is recommended by the board; or
 - (ii) not less than 7 nor more than 42 days before the date fixed for the meeting, notice has been given to the Company by a member (other than the person to be proposed) entitled to vote at the meeting of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment. The notice (which should be lodged at the office) shall state the particulars which would, if the proposed director were appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the Company's register of directors and be accompanied by notice given by the proposed director of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.
- (b) A director need not be a member of the Company.

13.5 Appointment of Executive Directors

- (a) Subject to the Laws, the board may appoint one or more directors to hold an executive office with the Company (including that of chairman, chief executive or managing director) for such period and on such terms and conditions as (subject to the Laws) the board may decide. The board may revoke or terminate any appointment so made, without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and any Company or otherwise.
- (b) Subject to the Laws, the board may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for the provision of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such agreement or arrangement may be made on such terms and conditions as (subject to the Laws) the board thinks fit and (without prejudice to any other provision of these articles) it may remunerate any such director for such services as it thinks fit.

13.6 Separate Resolutions for Election of Each Director

Every resolution of a general meeting for the election of a director shall relate to one named person and a single resolution for the election of two or more persons shall be void, unless a resolution that it shall be so proposed has been first agreed to by the meeting without any vote being cast against it.

13.7 Retirement by Rotation

- (a) Subject to paragraph (b) below, at each annual general meeting one-third of the directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to but not less than one-third, shall retire from office provided that if there are fewer than three directors who are subject to retirement by rotation, one shall retire from office.
- (b) If any one or more directors:
 - (i) were last appointed or reappointed three years or more prior to the meeting;

- (ii) were last appointed or reappointed at the third immediately preceding annual general meeting; or
- (iii) at the time of the meeting will have served more than eight years as a non-executive director of the Company (excluding as the chairman of the board),

he or they shall retire from office and shall be counted in obtaining the number required to retire at the meeting, provided that the number of directors required to retire under paragraph (a) above shall be increased to the extent necessary to comply with this article.

- (c) Subject to the Laws and these articles, the directors to retire by rotation at an annual general meeting include, so far as necessary to obtain the number required, first, a director who wishes to retire and not offer himself for reappointment, and, second, those directors who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment. As between two or more who have been in office an equal length of time, the director to retire shall, in default of agreement between them, be determined by lot. The directors to retire on each occasion (both as to number and identity) shall be determined on the basis of the composition of the board at the start of business on the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting, disregarding a change in the number or identity of the directors after that time but before the close of the meeting.
- (d) A director who retires at an annual general meeting (whether by rotation or otherwise) may, if willing to act, be reappointed. If he is not reappointed or deemed reappointed, he may retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place or, if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.
- (e) At a general meeting at which a director retires by rotation, the Company may fill the vacancy and, if it does not do so, the retiring director shall be, if willing, deemed reappointed unless it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacancy or a resolution for the reappointment of the director is put to the meeting and lost.

13.8 Removal of Directors

In addition to any power of removal conferred by the Laws, the Company may by ordinary resolution remove a director before the expiry of his period of office (without prejudice to a claim for damages for breach of contract or otherwise) and may (subject to these articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a director in his place. A person appointed in this way is treated, for the purposes of determining the time at which he or another director is to retire, as if he had become a director on the date on which the person in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or reappointed a director.

13.9 Vacation of Office by Director

- (a) Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement or removal contained in these articles, the office of a director shall be vacated if:
 - (i) he resigns by notice delivered to the secretary at the office or tendered at a board meeting;
 - (ii) where he has been appointed for a fixed term, the term expires;
 - (iii) he ceases to be a director by virtue of a provision of the Laws, is removed from office pursuant to these articles or becomes prohibited by law from being a director;

- (iv) he becomes bankrupt or he makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally;
 - (v) he is or has been suffering from mental ill health or becomes a patient for the purpose of any statute relating to mental health or any court claiming jurisdiction on the ground of mental disorder (however stated) makes an order for his detention or for the appointment of a guardian, receiver or other person (howsoever designated) to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs, and in any such case the board resolves that his office be vacated;
 - (vi) both he and his alternate director appointed pursuant to the provisions of these articles (if any) are absent, without the permission of the board, from board meetings for six consecutive months and the board resolves that his office be vacated; or
 - (vii) he is removed from office by notice addressed to him at his last-known address and signed by all his co-directors (without prejudice to a claim for damages for breach of contract or otherwise).
- (b) A resolution of the board declaring a director to have vacated office under the terms of this article is conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.
 - (c) If the office of a director is vacated for any reason, he shall cease to be a member of any committee of the board.

14. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

- (a) Each director may, by written instrument, appoint another director or any other person who is willing to act as his alternate and may remove him from that office. The appointment as an alternate director of any person who is not himself a director shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the directors or a resolution of the board.
- (b) An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all board meetings and of all meetings of committees of which the director appointing him is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present and at the meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of the proceedings at the meeting these articles shall apply as if he were a director.
- (c) Every person acting as an alternate director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate and remuneration) be subject in all respects to these articles relating to directors and shall alone be responsible to the Company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him. An alternate director may be paid expenses and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a director but shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any fee in his capacity as an alternate director.
- (d) Every person acting as an alternate director shall have one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.
- (e) Any person appointed as an alternate director shall vacate his office as alternate director if the director by whom he has been appointed vacates his office as director (otherwise than by retirement at a general meeting of the Company at which he is re-appointed) or removes him

by notice to the Company or on the happening of any event which, if he is or were a director, causes or would cause him to vacate that office.

- (f) Every appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be made by notice and shall be effective (subject to paragraph (a) above) on receipt by the secretary of the notice.

15. REMUNERATION, EXPENSES AND PENSIONS

15.1 Directors' Fees

Unless otherwise decided by the Company by ordinary resolution, the Company shall pay to the directors (but not alternate directors) for their services as directors such amount of aggregate fees as the board decides. The aggregate fees shall be divided among the directors in such proportions as the board decides or, if no decision is made, equally. A fee payable to a director pursuant to this article is distinct from any salary, remuneration or other amount payable to him pursuant to other provisions of these articles or otherwise and accrues from day to day.

15.2 Special Remuneration

- (a) The board may grant special remuneration to any director who performs any special or extra services to or at the request of the Company.
- (b) Such special remuneration may be paid by way of lump sum, salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise as the board may decide in addition to any remuneration payable under or pursuant to any other of these articles.

15.3 Expenses

A director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by him in and about the discharge of his duties, including his expenses of travelling to and from board meetings, committee meetings and general meetings.

15.4 Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Directors

An alternate director is not entitled to a fee from the Company for his services as an alternate director. The fee payable to an alternate director is payable out of the fee payable to his appointor and consists of such portion (if any) of the fee as he agrees with his appointor. The Company shall, however, repay to an alternate director expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties if the Company would have been required to repay the expenses to him under article 15.3 had he been a director.

15.5 Pensions and Other Benefits

- (a) The board may exercise all the powers of the Company to provide pensions or other retirement or superannuation benefits and to provide death or disability benefits or other allowances or gratuities (by insurance or otherwise) for a person who is or has at any time been a director of:
 - (i) the Company;
 - (ii) a company which is or was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company; or
 - (iii) a predecessor in business of the Company or of a subsidiary undertaking of the Company,

(or, in each case, for any member of his family, including a spouse or former spouse, or a person who is or was dependent on him). For this purpose the board may establish, maintain, subscribe and contribute to any scheme, trust or fund and pay premiums. The board may arrange for this to be done by the Company alone or in conjunction with another person.

- (b) A director or former director is entitled to receive and retain for his own benefit a pension or other benefit provided under paragraph (a) above and is not obliged to account for it to the Company.

15.6 Remuneration of Executive Directors

The salary or other remuneration of a director appointed to hold employment or executive office in accordance with these articles may be a fixed sum of money, or wholly or in part governed by business done or profits made, or as otherwise decided by the board, and may be in addition to or instead of a fee payable to him for his services as director pursuant to these articles.

16. POWERS OF THE BOARD

16.1 General Powers of the Board to Manage the Company's Business

Subject to the Laws and these articles and to directions given by special resolution of the Company, the business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the Company whether relating to the management of the business or not. No special resolution or alteration of these articles shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if the resolution had not been passed or the alteration had not been made. The provisions of these articles giving specific powers to the board do not limit the general powers given by this article.

16.2 Power to Act Notwithstanding Vacancy

If the number of directors is less than the minimum prescribed by these articles or decided by the Company by ordinary resolution, the remaining director or directors may act only for the purposes of appointing an additional director or directors to make up that minimum or convening a general meeting of the Company for the purpose of making such appointment. If no director or directors is or are able or willing to act, two members may convene a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors. An additional director appointed in this way holds office (subject to these articles only) until the dissolution of the next annual general meeting after his appointment unless he is reappointed during the meeting.

16.3 Powers of Executive Directors

The board may delegate to a director holding executive office any of its powers, authorities and discretions for such time and on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit. In particular, without limitation, the board may grant the power to sub-delegate, and may retain or exclude the right of the board to exercise the delegated powers, authorities or discretions collaterally with the director. The board may at any time revoke the delegation or alter its terms and conditions.

16.4 Delegation to Committees

The board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) to a committee consisting of one or more persons (whether a member or members of the board or not) as it thinks fit. A committee may exercise its power to sub-delegate by sub-delegating to any person or persons (whether or not a member or members of the board or of the committee) as it thinks fit. The board may retain or exclude its right to exercise the delegated powers, authorities or

discretions collaterally with the committee. The board may at any time revoke the delegation or alter any terms and conditions or discharge the committee in whole or in part. Where a provision of these articles refers to the exercise of a power, authority or discretion by the board and that power, authority or discretion has been delegated by the board to a committee, the provision shall be construed as permitting the exercise of the power, authority or discretion by the committee.

16.5 Powers of Attorney

The board may by power of attorney or otherwise appoint any person to be the agent of the Company and may delegate to that person any of its powers, authorities and discretions for such purposes, for such time and on such terms and conditions (including as to remuneration) as it may decide. In particular, without limitation, the board may grant the power to sub-delegate and may retain or exclude the right of the board to exercise the delegated powers, authorities or discretions collaterally with the agent. The board may at any time revoke or alter the terms and conditions of the appointment or delegation.

16.6 Exercise of Voting Powers

The board may exercise or cause to be exercised the voting powers conferred by shares in the capital of another company held or owned by the Company, or a power of appointment to be exercised by the Company, in any manner it thinks fit (including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment of a director as an officer or employee of that company or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the officers or employees of that company).

16.7 Provision for Employees

The board may exercise any of the powers conferred on the Company by the Laws to make provision for the benefit of any person employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (or any member of his family, including a spouse or former spouse, or any person who is or was dependent on him) in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

16.8 Registers

Subject to the Laws and the Dematerialised Investments Regulations, the board may exercise the powers conferred on the Company with regard to the keeping of an overseas, local or other register and may make and vary regulations as it thinks fit concerning the keeping of a register.

16.9 Borrowing Powers

The board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or part of the undertaking, property and assets (present or future) and uncalled capital of the Company and, subject to the Laws, to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

16.10 Directors' Interests

- (a) Subject to the Laws and provided he has disclosed to the board the nature and extent of any direct or indirect interest of his, a director, notwithstanding his office:
 - (i) may enter into or otherwise be interested in any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested either in connection with his tenure of any office or position in the management,

administration or the conduct of the business of the Company or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise;

- (ii) may hold any other office or place of profit with the Company (except that of auditor or auditor of a subsidiary of the Company) in conjunction with his/her office of director and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity to the Company, and in that case for such period and on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the board may decide either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by another provision of these articles;
 - (iii) may be or become a member or a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal with or otherwise interested in, a company promoted by the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested or as regards which the Company has a power of appointment; and
 - (iv) is not liable to account to the Company for a profit, remuneration or other benefit realised by such contract, arrangement, transaction, proposal, office or employment and no such contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal is avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.
- (b) A director who, to his knowledge, is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the board at which the question of entering into the contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal is first considered, if he knows his interest then exists or, in any other case, at the first meeting of the board after he knows that he is or has become interested. For the purposes of this article:
- (i) a general notice given to the board by a director that he is to be regarded as having an interest (of the nature and extent specified in the notice) in a contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal in which a specified person or class of persons is interested is a sufficient disclosure under this article in relation to that contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal; and
 - (ii) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge is not treated as his interest.
- (c) A director may not vote (or be counted in the quorum at a meeting) in respect of any resolution of the board or of a committee of the board concerning a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal to which the Company is or is to be a party and in which he has an interest which is, to his knowledge, a material interest (otherwise than by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company), but this prohibition does not apply to a resolution concerning any of the following matters:
- (i) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him or any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
 - (ii) the giving of a guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part, either alone or jointly with others, under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

- (iii) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning an offer of shares, debentures or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for subscription or purchase, in which offer he is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which he is to participate;
 - (iv) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal to which the Company is or is to be a party concerning another company (including a subsidiary undertaking of the Company) in which he is interested (directly or indirectly) whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise, if he does not to his knowledge hold an interest in shares representing 1% or more of either any class of the equity share capital of or the voting rights in that company;
 - (v) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal for the benefit of the employees of the Company or any of its subsidiary undertakings which does not award him any privilege or benefit not generally awarded to the employees to whom it relates; and
 - (vi) a contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal concerning the purchase or maintenance of any insurance policy for the benefit of directors or for the benefit of persons including directors.
- (d) A director may not vote (or be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolution of the board or committee of the board concerning his own appointment (including, without limitation, fixing or varying the terms of his appointment or its termination) as the holder of an office or place of profit with the Company or any other company in which the Company is interested. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including, without limitation, fixing or varying the terms of appointment or its termination) of two or more directors to offices or places of profit with the Company or a company in which the Company is interested, such proposals shall be divided and a separate resolution considered in relation to each director. In that case each of the directors concerned (if not otherwise debarred from voting under this article) is entitled to vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.
- (e) If a question arises at a meeting as to the materiality of an interest of a director (other than the interest of the chairman of the meeting) or as to the entitlement of a director (other than the chairman of the meeting) to vote or be counted in a quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, the question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to the director concerned shall be final and conclusive and binding on all concerned. If a question arises at a meeting as to the materiality of the interest of the chairman of the meeting or as to the entitlement of the chairman to vote or be counted in a quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or being counted in the quorum, the question shall be decided by resolution of the directors or committee members present at the meeting (excluding the chairman) whose majority vote shall be final and conclusive and binding on all concerned.
- (f) For the purposes of this article, the interest of a person who is for the purposes of the Laws Connected with a director is treated as the interest of the director and, in relation to an alternate director, the interest of his appointor is treated as the interest of the alternate director in addition to an interest which the alternate director otherwise has. This article applies to an alternate director as if he were a director otherwise appointed.

- (g) Subject to the Laws, the Company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this article to any extent or ratify any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of this article.

16.11 Corporate Governance

The board shall have the authority to adopt and implement a code of corporate governance for the Company containing the mandatory principles of the Governance Regulations and other such principles of corporate governance as the board may think fit.

17. PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

17.1 Board Meetings

Subject to these articles, the board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its proceedings as it thinks fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, summon a board meeting at any time. The board shall meet at least on a quarterly basis or otherwise sufficiently regularly to discharge its duties effectively.

17.2 Notice of Board Meetings

Notice of a board meeting is deemed to be duly given to a director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or by electronic means to an address given by him to the Company for that purpose or sent in writing to him at his last-known address or another address given by him to the Company for that purpose. A director may waive the requirement that notice be given to him of a board meeting, either prospectively or retrospectively. A director absent or intending to be absent from the UAE may request that notices of board meetings during his absence be sent in hard copy form or by electronic means to him to an address given by him to the Company for that purpose. If no request is made (and/or if no such non-UAE address is given) it is not necessary to give notice of a board meeting to a director who is absent from the UAE.

17.3 Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the board may be fixed by the board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two directors present in person or by alternate director.

17.4 Competence of Board Meetings

A duly convened meeting of the board at which a quorum is present is competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions vested in or exercisable by the board.

17.5 Chairman or Deputy Chairman to Preside

The board may appoint one of its body as chairman to preside at every board meeting at which he is present and one or more deputy chairman or chairmen and decide the period for which he is or they are to hold office (and may at any time remove him or them from office). If no chairman or deputy chairman is elected, or if at a meeting neither the chairman nor a deputy chairman is present within five minutes of the time fixed for the start of the meeting, the directors and alternate directors (in the absence of their appointors) present shall choose one of their number to be chairman. If two or more deputy chairmen are present, the senior of them shall act as chairman, seniority being determined by length of office since their last appointment or reappointment or deemed reappointment. As between two or more deputy chairmen who have held office for an equal length of time, the deputy chairman to act as chairman shall be decided by those directors and alternate directors (in the absence of their

appointors) present. A chairman or deputy chairman may hold executive office or employment with the Company.

17.6 Voting

Questions arising at any meeting of the board shall be determined by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

17.7 Telephone Board Meetings

A director or his alternate director may participate in a meeting of the board or a committee of the board through the medium of conference telephone, video teleconference or similar form of communication equipment if all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout the meeting. A person participating in this way is deemed to be present in person at the meeting and is counted in a quorum and entitled to vote. Subject to the Laws, all business transacted in this way by the board or a committee of the board is for the purposes of these articles deemed to be validly and effectively transacted at a meeting of the board or a committee of the board although fewer than two directors or alternate directors are physically present at the same place. The meeting is deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.

17.8 Resolution in Writing

A resolution in writing executed by all directors for the time being entitled to vote on that resolution or by all members of a committee of the board for the time being entitled to vote on that resolution shall be as valid and effective for all purposes as a resolution passed at a meeting of the board (or committee, as the case may be) duly called and constituted. The resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in like form each executed by one or more of the directors or members of the relevant committee. The resolution in writing need not be executed by an alternate director if it is executed by his appointer and a resolution executed by an alternate director need not be executed by his appointer.

17.9 Proceedings of Committees

- (a) Proceedings of any committee of the board consisting of two or more members shall be conducted in accordance with terms prescribed by the board (if any). Subject to those terms and paragraph (b) below, proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with applicable provisions of these articles regulating the proceedings of the board.
- (b) Where the board resolves to delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions to a committee and that resolution states that the committee shall consist of any one or more unnamed directors, it is not necessary to give notice of that committee to directors other than the director or directors who form the committee.

17.10 Minutes

- (a) The board shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:
 - (i) of all appointments of officers and committees made by the board and of any remuneration fixed by the board; and
 - (ii) of the names of all the directors present at every meeting of the board, committees of the board, meetings of the Company or meetings of the holders of a class of shares or debentures, and all orders, resolutions and proceedings of such meetings.

- (b) If purporting to be signed by the chairman of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairman of the next succeeding meeting, minutes are receivable as *prima facie* evidence of the matters stated in them.

17.11 Validity of Acts in Spite of Formal Defect

All acts done by a meeting of the board, or of a committee of the board, or by a person acting as a director, alternate director or member of a committee shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of a person or persons acting, or that they or any of them were or was disqualified from holding office or not entitled to vote, or had in any way vacated their or his office, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed, and was duly qualified and had continued to be a director, alternate director or member of a committee and entitled to vote.

18. SECRETARY AND AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

18.1 Secretary

Subject to the Laws, the board shall appoint a secretary or joint secretaries (who shall not also act as directors) and may appoint one or more persons to be an assistant or deputy secretary on such terms and conditions (including, without limitation, remuneration) as it thinks fit. The board may remove a person appointed pursuant to this article from office and appoint another or others in his place.

18.2 Authentication of Documents

A director or the secretary or another person appointed by the board for the purpose may authenticate documents affecting the constitution of the Company (including, without limitation, the memorandum of association and these articles) and resolutions passed by the Company, holders of shares, the board or a committee of the board and books, records, documents and accounts relating to the business of the Company, and to certify copies or extracts as true copies or extracts.

19. SEAL

- (a) The Company may exercise the powers conferred by the Laws with regard to having official seals and those powers shall be vested in the board.
- (b) The board shall provide for the safe custody of every seal of the Company.
- (c) A seal shall be used only by the authority of the board or a duly authorised committee but that authority may consist of an instruction or approval given in writing or in electronic form by a majority of the directors or of the members of a duly authorised committee.
- (d) The board may determine who shall sign any instrument to which a seal is applied, either generally or in relation to a particular instrument or type of instrument, and may also determine, either generally or in any particular case, that such signatures shall be dispensed with.
- (e) Unless otherwise decided by the board:
 - (i) certificates for shares, debentures or other securities of the Company issued under seal need not be signed; and

- (ii) every other instrument to which a seal is applied shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors or by one director in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.

20. DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS

20.1 Declaration of Dividends by the Company

Subject to the Laws and these articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare a dividend to be paid to the members according to their respective rights and interests, and may fix the time for payment of such dividend, but no dividend may exceed the amount recommended by the board.

20.2 Fixed and Interim Dividends

Subject to the Laws, the board may declare and pay such interim dividends (including, without limitation, a dividend payable at a fixed rate) as appear to the board to be justified by the profits of the Company available for distribution. No interim dividend shall be declared or paid on shares which do not confer preferred rights with regard to a dividend if, at the time of declaration, any dividend on shares which do confer a right to a preferred dividend is in arrears. If the board acts in good faith, none of the directors shall incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss such holders may suffer in consequence of the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares ranking after those with preferred rights.

20.3 Entitlement to Dividends

Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, dividends may be declared or paid in any currency. The board may agree with any member that dividends which may at any time or from time to time be declared or become due on his shares in one currency shall be paid or satisfied in another, and may agree the basis of conversion to be applied and how and when the amount to be paid in the other currency shall be calculated and paid and for the Company or any other person to bear any costs involved. Any amount paid up by a member in advance of a call on any share may (at the discretion of the board) entitle that member to interest on the amount so paid up until the date such amount is due but shall not entitle the member to participate in respect of that amount in any dividend until after the date that such amount is due.

20.4 Method of Payment

- (a) The Company may pay any dividend, interest or other sum payable in respect of a share:
 - (i) in cash;
 - (ii) by cheque, warrant or money order made payable to or to the order of the person entitled to the payment (and may, at the Company's option, be crossed "account payee" where appropriate);
 - (iii) by a bank or other funds transfer system to an account designated in writing by the person entitled to the payment;
 - (iv) if the board so decides, by means of a relevant system in respect of an uncertificated share, subject to any procedures established by the board to enable a holder of uncertificated shares to elect not to receive dividends by means of a relevant system and to vary or revoke any such election; or

- (v) in such other way as the person entitled to the payment may in writing direct and the board may agree.
- (b) The Company may send a cheque, warrant or money order by post:
 - (i) in the case of a sole holder, to his registered address;
 - (ii) in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of the person whose name stands first in the register;
 - (iii) in the case of a person or persons entitled by transmission to a share, as if it were a notice given in accordance with article 22; or
 - (iv) in any case, to a person and address that the person or persons entitled to the payment may in writing direct.
- (c) Where a share is held jointly or two or more persons are jointly entitled by transmission to a share:
 - (i) the Company may pay any dividend, interest or other amount payable in respect of that share to any one joint holder, or any one person entitled by transmission to the share, and in either case that holder or person may give an effective receipt for the payment; and
 - (ii) for any of the purposes of this article 20.4, the Company may rely in relation to a share on the written direction or designation of any one joint holder of the share, or any one person entitled by transmission to the share.
- (d) Every cheque, warrant or money order sent by post is sent at the risk of the person entitled to the payment. If payment is made by bank or other funds transfer, by means of a relevant system or by another method at the direction of the person entitled to payment, the Company is not responsible for amounts lost or delayed in the course of making that payment.
- (e) Without prejudice to article 20.2, the board may withhold payment of a dividend (or part of a dividend) payable to a person entitled by transmission to a share until he has provided such evidence of his right as the board may reasonably require.

20.5 Dividends Not to Bear Interest

No dividend or other sum payable by the Company on or in respect of a share shall bear interest as against the Company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

20.6 Unclaimed Dividends etc.

All unclaimed dividends, interest or other sums payable by the Company in respect of a share may be invested or otherwise made use of by the board for the benefit of the Company until claimed. A dividend unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date it was declared or became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall cease to remain owing by the Company. The payment of any unclaimed dividend, interest or other sum payable by the Company in respect of a share into a separate account does not constitute the Company a trustee in respect of it.

20.7 Uncashed Dividends

If, in respect of a dividend or other amount payable in respect of a share, on any one occasion:

- (a) a cheque, warrant or money order is returned undelivered or left uncashed; or
- (b) a transfer made by a bank or other funds transfer system is not accepted,

and reasonable enquiries have failed to establish another address or account of the person entitled to the payment, the Company is not obliged to send or transfer a dividend or other amount payable in respect of that share to that person until he notifies the Company of an address or account to be used for that purpose. If the cheque, warrant or money order is returned undelivered or left uncashed or transfer not accepted on two consecutive occasions, the Company may exercise this power without making any such enquiries.

20.8 Dividends in Specie

- (a) The board may, with the prior authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, direct that payment of a dividend may be satisfied wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and in particular of paid-up shares or debentures of any other company.
- (b) Where any difficulty arises in connection with the distribution, the board may settle the difficulty as it thinks fit and in particular, without limitation, may:
 - (i) ignore fractions;
 - (ii) fix the value for distribution of the specific assets (or any part of them);
 - (iii) decide that a cash payment be made to a member on the basis of the value so fixed, in order to secure equality of distribution; and
 - (iv) vest any of the specific assets in trustees on such trusts for the persons entitled to the dividend the board may think fit.

20.9 Scrip Dividends

- (a) Subject to the Laws, the board may, with the prior authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company, allot to those holders of a particular class of shares who have elected to receive them further shares of that class or shares in either case credited as fully paid (**new shares**) instead of cash in respect of all or part of a dividend or dividends specified by the resolution, subject to any exclusions, restrictions or other arrangements the board may in its absolute discretion deem necessary or expedient to deal with legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of a recognised regulatory body or a stock exchange in, any territory.
- (b) Where a resolution under paragraph (a) above is to be proposed at a general meeting and the resolution relates in whole or in part to a dividend to be declared at that meeting, then the resolution declaring the dividend is deemed to take effect at the end of that meeting.
- (c) A resolution under paragraph (a) above may relate to a particular dividend or to all or any dividends declared or paid within a specified period, but that period may not end later than the beginning of the fifth annual general meeting following the date of the meeting at which the resolution is passed.
- (d) The board shall determine the basis of allotment of new shares so that, as nearly as may be considered convenient without involving rounding-up of fractions, the value of the new shares (including a fractional entitlement) to be allotted (calculated by reference to the average quotation, or the nominal value of the new shares, if greater) equals the amount of

the dividend which would otherwise have been received by the holder (the **relevant dividend**). For this purpose the **average quotation** of each of the new shares is the average of the middle-market quotations for a fully-paid share of the Company of that class derived from the website of the ADX (or such other average value derived from such other source as the board considers appropriate) for the business day on which the relevant class of shares is first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend (or such other date as the board may deem appropriate) and the four subsequent business days or shall be as determined by or in accordance with the resolution under paragraph (a) above. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the value of the new shares to be allotted in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount.

- (e) The board may make any provision it considers appropriate in relation to an allotment made or to be made pursuant to this article (whether before or after the passing of the resolution under paragraph (a) above), including, without limitation:
 - (i) the giving of notice to holders of the right of election offered to them;
 - (ii) the provision of forms of election (whether in respect of a particular dividend or dividends generally);
 - (iii) determination of the procedure for making and revoking elections;
 - (iv) the place at which, and the latest time by which, forms of election and other relevant documents must be lodged in order to be effective; and
 - (v) the disregarding or rounding-up or down or carrying forward of fractional entitlements, in whole or in part, or the accrual of the benefit of fractional entitlements to the Company (rather than to the holders concerned).
- (f) The dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) is not declared or payable on shares in respect of which an election has been duly made (the **elected shares**); instead new shares are allotted to the holders of the elected shares on the basis of allotment calculated as in paragraph (d) above. For that purpose, the board may resolve to capitalise out of amounts standing to the credit of reserves (including a share premium account, capital redemption reserve and profit and loss account), whether or not available for distribution, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the new shares to be allotted and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of new shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected shares. A resolution of the board capitalising part of the reserves has the same effect as if the board had resolved to effect the capitalisation with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company pursuant to article 20.10. In relation to the capitalisation, the board may exercise all the powers conferred on it by article 20.10 without an ordinary resolution of the Company.
- (g) The new shares shall rank *pari passu* in all respects with each other and with the fully-paid shares of the same class in issue on the record date for the dividend in respect of which the right of election has been offered, but they will not rank for a dividend or other distribution or entitlement which has been declared or paid by reference to that record date.
- (h) In relation to any particular proposed dividend, the board may in its absolute discretion decide:
 - (i) that shareholders shall not be entitled to make any election in respect thereof and that any election previously made shall not extend to such dividend; or

- (ii) at any time prior to the allotment of the new shares which would otherwise be allotted in lieu thereof, that all elections to take ordinary shares in lieu of such dividend shall be treated as not applying to that dividend, and if so the dividend shall be paid in cash as if no elections had been made in respect of it.

20.10 Capitalisation of Reserves

Subject to the Laws, the board may, with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the Company:

- (a) resolve to capitalise any sum standing to the credit of any reserve account of the Company (including a share premium account, capital redemption reserve and profit and loss account), whether or not it is available for distribution;
- (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members in proportion to the nominal amount of shares held by them respectively and apply that sum on their behalf in or towards:
 - (i) paying up the amounts (if any) for the time being unpaid on shares held by them respectively; or
 - (ii) paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures, credited as fully paid, to the 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 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;
- (c) make any arrangements it thinks fit to resolve a difficulty arising in the distribution of a capitalised reserve and in particular, without limitation, where shares or debentures become distributable in fractions the board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit, including issuing fractional certificates, disregarding fractions or selling shares or debentures representing the fractions to a person for the best price reasonably obtainable and distributing the net proceeds of the sale in due proportion amongst the members (except that if the amount due to a member is less than US\$ 10, or such other sum as the board may decide, the sum may be retained for the benefit of the Company);
- (d) authorise a person to enter into (on behalf of all the members concerned) an agreement with the Company providing for either:
 - (i) the allotment to the members respectively, credited as fully paid, of shares or debentures to which they may be entitled on the capitalisation; or
 - (ii) the payment by the Company on behalf of the members (by the application of their respective proportions of the reserves resolved to be capitalised) of the amounts or part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares,
 an agreement made under the authority being effective and binding on all those members; and
- (e) generally do all acts and things required to give effect to the resolution.

20.11 Record Dates

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, but subject to the Laws and rights attached to any shares, the Company or the board may fix any date as the record date by reference to which a dividend will be declared or paid or a distribution, allotment or issue will be made. The record date may be on or at any time before or after a date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, made or paid.

21. ACCOUNTS

21.1 Accounting Records

- (a) The board shall cause accounting records of the Company to be kept in accordance with the Laws.
- (b) The accounting records shall be kept at the office or, subject to the Laws, at another place decided by the board and shall be available during business hours for the inspection of the directors and other officers. No member (other than a director or other officer) shall have any right to inspect an accounting record or other document except if that right is conferred by the Laws or he is authorised by the board or by an ordinary resolution of the Company.

21.2 Accounts to be Sent to Members etc.

- (a) In respect of each financial year, a copy of the Company's annual accounts, the directors' report and the auditors' report on those accounts shall be sent to:
 - (i) every member (whether or not entitled to receive notices of general meetings);
 - (ii) every holder of debentures (whether or not entitled to receive notices of general meetings); and
 - (iii) every other person who is entitled to receive notices of general meetings,not less than 21 clear days before the date of the general meeting at which copies of those documents are to be laid in accordance with the Laws. This article does not require copies of the documents to which it applies to be sent to:
 - (A) a member or holder of debentures of whose address the Company is unaware; or
 - (B) more than one of the joint holders of shares or debentures.
- (b) The board may determine that persons entitled to receive a copy of the Company's annual accounts, the directors' report and the auditors' report on those accounts are those persons entered on the register at the close of business on a day determined by the board, provided that, if the Company is a participating issuer, the day determined by the board may not be more than 21 days before the day that the relevant copies are being sent.
- (c) Where permitted by the Laws, a summary financial statement derived from the Company's annual accounts and the directors' report in the form and containing the information prescribed by the Laws may be sent by post or delivered to a person so electing in place of the documents required to be sent or delivered by paragraph (a) above.

22. NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

22.1 Communications by the Company

Save where these articles expressly require otherwise, any notice, document or information to be sent or supplied by the Company (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the accounts to be sent to members pursuant to article 20.2) may be sent or supplied in hard copy form, in electronic form or by means of a website.

22.2 Notice by Advertisement

If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services in the UAE the Company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notices sent by post, the board may, in its absolute discretion and as an alternative to any other method of service permitted by these articles, resolve to convene a general meeting by a notice advertised in at least one UAE national newspaper. In this case, the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice to those members by post if at least seven clear days before the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the UAE again becomes practicable.

22.3 Deemed Delivery of Notices, Documents and Information

- (a) A notice, document or information sent by post and addressed to a member at his registered address or address for service in the UAE is deemed to be given to or received by the intended recipient 48 hours after it was put in the post and in proving service it is sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the notice, document or information was properly addressed, pre-paid and posted.
- (b) A notice, document or information sent or supplied by electronic means to an address specified for the purpose by the member is deemed to have been given to or received by the intended recipient 24 hours after it was sent, and in proving service it is sufficient to prove that the communication was properly addressed and sent.
- (c) A notice, document or information sent or supplied by means of a website is deemed to have been given to or received by the intended recipient when (i) the material was first made available on the website or (ii) if later, when the recipient received (or, in accordance with this article 22.3, is deemed to have received) notification of the fact that the material was available on the website.
- (d) A notice, document or information not sent by post but left at a registered address or address for service in the UAE is deemed to be given on the day it is left.
- (e) Where notice is given by newspaper advertisement, the notice is deemed to be given to all members and other persons entitled to receive it at noon on the day when the advertisement appears or, where notice is given by more than one advertisement and the advertisements appear on different days, at noon on the last of the days when the advertisements appear.
- (f) A notice, document or information served or delivered by the Company by any other means authorised in writing by the member concerned is deemed to be served when the Company has taken the action it has been authorised to take for that purpose.
- (g) A member present in person or by proxy at a meeting of the holders of a class of shares is deemed to have received due notice of the meeting and, where required, of the purposes for which it was called.

22.4 Notice Binding on Transferees etc.

A person who becomes entitled to a share by transmission, transfer or otherwise is bound by a notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register, has been properly served on a person from whom he derives his title.

22.5 Notice to Person Entitled by Transmission

Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, any notice or other communication shall be given to him, as if he were the holder of that share and his address noted in the register were his registered address. In any other case, any notice or other communication given to any member pursuant to these articles shall, notwithstanding that the member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event giving rise to the transmission of the share by operation of law has occurred and whether or not the Company has notice of the death, bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been properly given in respect of any share registered in the name of that member as sole or joint holder.

23. MISCELLANEOUS

23.1 Destruction of Documents

- (a) The board may authorise or arrange the destruction of documents held by the Company as follows:
 - (i) at any time after the expiration of six years from the date of registration, all instruments of transfer of shares and all other documents transferring or purporting to transfer shares or representing or purporting to represent the right to be registered as the holder of shares on the faith of which entries have been made in the register;
 - (ii) at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of cancellation, all registered share certificates which have been cancelled;
 - (iii) at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of recording them, all dividend mandates and notifications of change of address; and
 - (iv) at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of actual payment, all paid dividend warrants and cheques.
- (b) It shall conclusively be presumed in favour of the Company that:
 - (i) every entry in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed was duly and properly made;
 - (ii) every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;
 - (iii) every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate duly and properly cancelled;
 - (iv) every other document mentioned in paragraph (a) above so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with the particulars of it recorded in the books and records of the Company; and
 - (v) every paid dividend warrant and cheque so destroyed was duly paid.

- (c) The provisions of paragraph (b) above shall apply only to the destruction of a document in good faith and without notice of any claim (regardless of the parties to it) to which the document might be relevant.
- (d) Nothing in this article shall be construed as imposing on the Company or the board any liability in respect of the destruction of any document earlier than as stated in (a) above or in any other circumstances in which liability would not attach to the Company or the board in the absence of this article.
- (e) References in this article to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

23.2 Winding-Up

On a voluntary winding-up of the Company the liquidator may, on obtaining any sanction required by law, divide among the members in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the Company, whether or not the assets consist of property of one kind or of different kinds, and 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, shall determine. For this purpose the liquidator may set the value he deems fair on a class or classes of property and may determine the basis of that valuation and in accordance with the then existing rights of members how the division is to be carried out between members or classes of members. The liquidator may not, however, distribute to a member without his consent an asset to which there is attached a liability or potential liability for the owner.

23.3 Indemnity and Insurance

As far as the Laws allow, the Company may:

- (a) indemnify any director of the Company (or of an associated body corporate) against any liability;
- (b) indemnify a director of a company that is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme for employees (or former employees) of the Company (or of an associated body corporate) against liability incurred in connection with the company's activities as trustee of the scheme;
- (c) purchase and maintain insurance against any liability for any director referred to in (a) or (b) above; and

- 23.4** provide any director referred to in paragraphs (a) or (b) above with funds (whether by loan or otherwise) to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in defending any criminal, regulatory or civil proceedings or in connection with an application for relief (or to enable any such director to avoid incurring such expenditure).

The powers given by this article shall not limit any general powers of the Company to grant indemnities, purchase and maintain insurance or provide funds (whether by way of loan or otherwise) to any person in connection with any legal or regulatory proceedings or applications for relief.