

THE COMPANIES ACT, 2015

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

- of -

I&M GROUP PLC

(Adopted by a special resolution of the Company passed on 24th May 2024)

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INTERPRETATION

1. Exclusion of Model Articles

The regulations in the Companies (General) Regulations 2015, and regulations or Articles set out in any statute, including any set out under any former enactment relating to companies shall not apply as the Articles of the Company.

The following shall be the Articles of Association of the Company.

2. Definitions and Interpretation

2.1 In these Articles:

- (a) "**the Act**" means the Companies Act, 2015 as amended from time to time;
- (b) "**Address**" includes any number, postal address, physical address or electronic address, or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information, including by Electronic Means;
- (c) "**Alternate**" and "**Alternate Director**" mean a person appointed by a Director as an Alternate under Article 35;
- (d) "**Articles**" means the Articles of Association of the Company as amended from time to time and "Article" shall be construed accordingly;
- (e) "**Associate**"
 - (i) in relation to a natural person means:
 - a. that person's spouse or child;
 - b. a body corporate of which that person is a director; and
 - c. an employee or partner of that person;
 - (ii) in relation to a body corporate means:
 - a. a body corporate of which that body corporate is a director;
 - b. a body corporate in the same group as that body; and
 - c. an employee or partner of that body corporate or of a body corporate in the same group;
 - (iii) in relation to a partnership that is not a legal person under the law by which it is governed, means any person who is an associate of any of the partners;

- (f) **"Associated Company"** means-
- (ii) a subsidiary of the Company;
 - (iii) a holding company of the Company; or
 - (iv) a subsidiary of such holding company;
- (g) **"Investor"** means East Africa Growth Holding (company number 201510 GBL), a limited liability company incorporated in Mauritius whose registered office is at 5th Floor, Nexsky Building, Ebene, Cybercity, 72201, Mauritius. .
- (h) **"Board"** means the Board of Directors for the time being of the Company or the Directors present or deemed to be present at a duly convened quorate meeting of the Directors.
- (i) **"Clear Days"** in relation to a period of Notice means that period excluding the day when the Notice is served or deemed to be served and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
- (j) **"Company"** means I&M Group PLC;
- (k) **"Company Secretary"** means a person or persons appointed by the Board under these Articles as the Secretary of the Company and includes any joint, assistant or deputy Secretary;
- (l) **"Debenture"** means Debenture stock, bonds and any other securities of the Company (whether or not constituting a charge on the assets of the Company);
- (m) **"Director"** means a Director for the time being of the Company and shall include an Alternate Director;
- (n) **"Distribution Recipient"** means, in relation to a share in respect of which a Dividend or other sum is payable:
- (i) the Holder of the share;
 - (ii) if the share has two or more joint Holders, whichever of them is named first in the Register; or
 - (iii) if the Holder is no longer entitled to the share because of death or bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law, the Transmittree;
- (o) **"Dividend"** means a dividend or bonus;
- (p) **"Electronic Form"** has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Act;
- (q) **"Electronic Means"** has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Act;
- (r) **"Fully Paid"** in relation to a share, means the price at which the share was issued has been paid up or credited as fully paid up to the Company;
- (s) **"General Meeting"** has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Act;

- (t) "**Holder**" in relation to a share, means the person whose name is entered in the Register as the Holder of the share;
- (u) "**Hybrid Meeting**" means a General Meeting (or any meeting of the holders of any class of shares) held and conducted by (i) physical attendance by shareholders and/or proxies at one or more meeting locations; and (ii) virtual attendance and participation by shareholders and/or proxies by electronic facilities, including internet based audio and video conferencing platforms, chat tools, live polling platforms, web and mobile phone based voting systems;
- (v) "**Insolvency Act**" means the Insolvency Act, 2015 as amended from time to time;
- (w) "**Kenya**" means the Republic of Kenya;
- (x) "**KES**" means Kenya Shillings, the lawful currency of Kenya;
- (y) "**Executive Director**" means any Director who has day-to-day responsibility for managing the affairs of the Company, irrespective the title by which the Director is known;
- (z) "**Member**" has the same meaning as in the Act;
- (aa) "**Mentally Disordered Person**" means a person who is found under the Mental Health Act (Cap 248) to be incapable, because of mental disorder, of managing his or her affairs;
- (bb) "**Notice**" means notice in writing;
- (cc) "**Office**" the registered Office from time to time of the Company;
- (dd) "**Official List**" the list of securities that have been admitted to listing which is maintained by the Nairobi Securities Exchange or any other securities exchange where the Company's securities have been admitted to listing;
- (ee) "**Paid**" means paid or credited as paid;
- (ff) "**Partly Paid**", in relation to a share, means part of the price at which the share was issued remains unpaid;
- (gg) "**Proxy Notice**" has the meaning assigned to it in Article 65;
- (hh) "**Register**" means the register of Members of the Company;
- (ii) "**Relevant System**" means a computer-based system which allows units of securities without written instruments to be transferred and endorsed pursuant to the Uncertificated Securities Rules;
- (jj) "**shares**" shall mean any shares (howsoever denominated or classified) in the share capital of the Company from time to time;
- (kk) "**Statutes**" shall mean the Act and every other statute or subordinate legislation and regulations for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Company (including The Capital Markets Act (Chapter 485A), The Code of Corporate Governance Practices for Issuers of Securities to the Public, 2015, The Central Depositories Act, 2000, The Banking Act (Chapter 488), The Insolvency Act and The Unclaimed Financial Assets

Act, No. 4 of 2011) including every amendment or re-enactment (with or without amendment) thereof for the time being in force;

- (ll) "**Transmittee**" means a person entitled to a share because of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law.
 - (mm) "**Uncertificated Securities Rules**" means any provision of the Statutes relating to the holding, evidencing of title to, or transfer of Uncertificated Shares, and any other rules or regulations as may be passed by a relevant securities regulator in any other jurisdiction where the Company's securities have been admitted to listing together with any legislation, rules or other arrangements made under or by virtue of such provisions; and
 - (nn) "**Virtual Meetings**" means a meeting at which all of the participants participate virtually any and for the avoidance of doubt, in relation to a General Meeting (or any meeting of the holders of any class of shares), means a meeting at which the shareholders (and any other permitted participants of such meeting, including without limitation the chairperson of the meeting and any Directors) are permitted to attend and participate solely by electronic facilities, including internet based audio and video conferencing platforms, chat tools, live polling platforms, web and mobile phone based voting systems.
- 2.2 Other words or expressions used in these Articles have the same meaning as in the Act as in force on the date these Articles become binding on the Company.
- 2.3 For the purposes of these Articles, a document is authenticated if it is authenticated in any way in which the Act provides for documents or information to be authenticated for the purposes of the Act.
- 2.4 Headings in these Articles are used for convenience only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of these Articles.
- 2.5 A reference in these Articles to an "Article" is a reference to the relevant Article of these Articles unless expressly provided otherwise.
- 2.6 Unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to a statute or statutory provision is a reference to it as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time.
- 2.7 A reference to a statute or statutory provision shall include all subordinate legislation made from time to time under that statute or statutory provision.
- 2.8 Any words following the terms "including", "include", "in particular", "for example" or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words, description, definition, phrase or term preceding those terms.
- 2.9 Where the context permits, "other" and "otherwise" are illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words preceding them.
- 2.10 A reference to one gender shall include a reference to the other gender.
- 2.11 References to writing or written include references to typewriting, printing, lithography, photography and any other modes of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form, whether sent or supplied in Electronic Form or made available on a website or otherwise.

3. **Business**

- 3.1 Any branch or kind of business, which the Company by these Articles is either expressly or by implication authorised to undertake, may be undertaken by the Directors at such time or times as they shall think fit.
- 3.2 The registered Office of the Company shall be at such place in Kenya as the Board shall from time to time appoint.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

4. **Limited Liability**

- 4.1 The liability of the Members of the Company is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares of the Company held by them.
- 4.2 The share capital of the Company is One Billion Six Hundred and Fifty-Three Million Six Hundred and Twenty-One Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-Six Shillings (Shs 1,653,621,476/-) divided into One Billion Six Hundred and Fifty-Three Million Six Hundred and Twenty-One Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-Six (1,653,621,476) ordinary shares of One Shillings Shs 1/-) each.¹

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5. **Directors' general authority**

- 5.1 Subject to the Act and these Articles, the Directors are responsible for managing the business and affairs of the Company and may exercise all the powers of the Company that are not hereby or by statute expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Company in General Meeting.
- 5.2 Any alteration of these Articles does not invalidate any prior act of the Directors that would have been valid if the alteration had not been made.
- 5.3 The powers given by this Article 5 are not limited by any other power given to the Directors by these Articles.

¹ By an ordinary resolution passed on 29th December 1961, the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs. 6,000,000 divided into 600,000 shares of Shs. 10 each to Shs. 7,500,000 by the creation of 150,000 shares of Shs. 10 each.
By an ordinary resolution passed on 4th May 1963, the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs. 7,500,000 to Shs. 10,000,000 by the creation of 250,000 shares of Shs. 10 each.
By an ordinary resolution passed on 29th March 1971, the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs. 10,000,000 to Shs. 13,000,000 by the creation of 300,000 shares of Shs. 10 each.
By special resolutions passed on 15th October 1975, the authorised capital of the Company then consisting of Shs. 13,000,000 divided into 1,205,569 fully paid up stock units of Shs. 10 each and 94,431 unissued shares of Shs. 10 each was reduced to 1,205,569 stock units of Shs. 0.50 each and 94,431 unissued shares of Shs. 0.50 each by paying off paid up capital in excess of the wants of the Company and the share capital was increased to Shs. 13,000,000 by the creation of 24,700,000 shares of Shs. 0.50 each.
By ordinary and special resolutions passed on 11th June 1991, (i) the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs. 13,000,000 to Shs. 20,000,000 by the creation of 14,000,000 shares of Shs. 0.50 each and (ii) the 40,000,000 shares of Shs. 0.50 each in the capital of the Company were consolidated into 4,000,000 shares of Shs. 5 each.
By an ordinary resolution passed on 21st June 1994, the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs. 20,000,000 to Shs. 30,000,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 shares of Shs. 5 each.
By an ordinary resolution passed on 9th December 2008, the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs. 30,000,000 to Shs. 50,000,000 by the creation of 4,000,000 shares of Shs. 5 each.
By an ordinary resolution passed on 20th February 2013, (i) the Company's existing 10,000,000 ordinary shares of Shs. 5 were split into 50,000,000 ordinary shares of Shs 1 each (ii) the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs 50,000,000 to Shs. 500,000,000 by the creation of 450,000,000 shares of Shs. 1 each.
By an ordinary resolution passed on 23rd May 2019, the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs 50,000,000 to Shs. 826,810,738 by the creation of 326,810,738 shares of Shs. 1 each.
By an ordinary resolution passed on 20th May 2021, the share capital of the Company was increased from Shs 826,810,738 to Shs. 1,653,621,476 by the creation of 826,810,738 shares of Shs. 1 each.
By a special resolution passed on 24th May 2024, the Articles of Association were varied.
By a special resolution passed on 10th December 2024, the Articles of Association were varied

5.4 A meeting of the Directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers and discretions exercisable by the Directors.

5.5 All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, in such manner as the Directors shall from time to time determine.

5.6 The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities, whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

6. **Members' reserve power**

6.1 The Members may, by special resolution, direct the Board to take, or refrain from taking, specified action. The special resolution shall not invalidate anything that the Directors may have done before the passing of the special resolution.

7. **Directors may delegate their powers**

7.1 Subject to the Statutes and these Articles, the Directors may, if they consider appropriate, delegate any of the powers that are conferred on them under these Articles:

- (a) to any person or committee;
- (b) by any means (including by power of attorney);
- (c) to any extent and without territorial limit;
- (d) in relation to any matter; and
- (e) on any terms and conditions.

7.2 If the Directors so specify, the delegation may authorise further delegation of the Directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.

7.3 The Directors may:

- (a) revoke a delegation wholly or in part; or
- (b) revoke or alter the terms and conditions of the delegation.

but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.

8. **Committees of Directors**

8.1 The Directors may make rules providing for the conduct of business of the committees to which they have delegated any of their powers. Such committees shall cover broad functions of the Company such as: audit, Board nominations, risk management, remuneration, finance, investment and governance and shall be formed in reference to and in compliance with the Statutes.

8.2 The committees shall comply with the rules established by the Board.

DECISION-TAKING BY DIRECTORS

9. **Directors to take decision collectively**

A decision of the Directors may only be taken:

- (a) at a directors' meeting; or
- (b) by way of a written resolution of the Directors.

10. **Convening Directors' meetings**

- 10.1 The Board may decide when and where to have meetings and how the meetings shall be conducted.
- 10.2 Any Director may convene a directors' meeting.
- 10.3 The Company Secretary shall convene a Directors' meeting if a Director requests it.

11. **Notice of Board meetings**

- 11.1 A Directors' meeting shall be convened by the Company giving Notice of the meeting to each Director. Unless otherwise agreed by all the Directors or except in the case of an emergency, not less than seven (7) days' Clear Days' notice of a Board meeting shall be given to every Director or Alternate Director. The Directors may waive notice for any meeting proactively or retrospectively.
- 11.2 The chairperson shall have the right, in their sole discretion, to determine whether a meeting is an emergency and convene a meeting on immediate or short notice.
- 11.3 If a Notice of a Directors' meeting has not been given to a director (the **failed Notice**) but the Director waives his or her entitlement to the Notice by giving notice to that effect to the Company, the failed Notice does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.
- 11.4 Notice of a Directors' meeting may be given to a director personally or in writing or by Electronic Means to him at his last known Address or any other Address given by him to the Company for that purpose.
- 11.5 Every Notice of a Directors' meeting shall contain an agenda of the business intended to be conducted at such meeting. Any Director may, by not less than five (5) Clear Days' Notice given to the other Directors, request that additional matters be added to the agenda for the meeting.

12. **Participation in Directors' meetings**

- 12.1 Subject to these Articles, Directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:
 - (a) the meeting has been convened and takes place in accordance with these Articles; and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- 12.2 In determining whether Directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where a director is and how they communicate with each other.

12.3 If all the Directors participating in a directors' meeting are not in the same place, they may regard the meeting as taking place at the location of any one of them. Director meetings may be Hybrid or Virtual Meetings.

13. **Quorum for Directors' meetings**

13.1 The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Directors may be fixed by the Directors, and unless so fixed shall be a third of appointed Directors present either personally or by Alternate, provided that:

- (a) one person whether a Director or not, although a duly appointed Alternate for any number of Directors, shall not constitute a quorum;
- (b) one Director constituting the quorum should be an independent director as defined in the Statutes. However, if a proper notice to convene a Board meeting has been given and if all independent Directors fail to attend the meeting, such Board meeting shall be adjourned and reconvened as soon as practicable and notice shall be sent to the Directors about the adjournment. If, at the reconvened Board meeting, the independent Director(s) still fail to attend in person or by Electronic Means, the present Directors shall vote in respect of the resolution(s) (the proposal of which shall have already been set out in the enclosures of the notice of the Board meeting). Resolutions passed in such manner shall have full legal effect.

13.2 Save as provided for an adjourned meeting in accordance with Article 13.1(b), a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to convene another meeting.

14. **Meetings if Directors are fewer than the fixed minimum**

14.1 This Article 14 applies if the total number of Directors for the time being (**remaining Directors**) is fewer than the minimum number fixed under these Articles or less than the quorum required for Director's meetings.

14.2 If there is only one remaining Director, that Director may appoint sufficient Directors up to the minimum number fixed under these Articles or convene a General Meeting to do so.

14.3 If there is more than one Director:

- (a) a directors' meeting may take place, if it is convened in accordance with these Articles and at least two Directors participate in it, with a view to appointing sufficient Directors up to the minimum number fixed under these Articles or convening a General Meeting to do so; and
- (b) if a directors' meeting is convened but only one Director attends at the date and time fixed for it, that Director may appoint sufficient Directors up to the minimum number fixed under these Articles or convene a General Meeting to do so.

15. **Who is to preside at Directors' meetings**

15.1 The Directors may appoint a director to preside at their meetings. The person appointed for the time being is known as the chairperson.

15.2 The Directors may appoint other Directors as deputy or assistant chairpersons to preside at Directors' meetings in the chairperson's absence.

- 15.3 The Directors may terminate the appointment of the chairperson, or (if any) deputy or assistant chairperson at any time.
- 15.4 If neither the chairperson nor (if any) the deputy or assistant chairperson is participating in a directors' meeting within fifteen (15) minutes of the time at which it was to start or is willing to preside at the meeting, the participating Directors may appoint one of themselves to preside over it.
16. **Voting at Directors' meetings: general rules**
- 16.1 Subject to these Articles, a decision is taken at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating Directors.
- 16.2 Subject to these Articles, each Director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote.
17. **Casting vote of person presiding at Directors' meetings**
- 17.1 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the person presiding at the Directors' meeting has a casting vote.
- 17.2 Article 17.1 does not apply if, in accordance with these Articles, the person presiding is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.
18. **Conflicts of interest**
- 18.1 This Article 18 applies if:
- (a) a director or a body corporate connected with the Director is in any way (directly or indirectly) interested in a transaction, arrangement or contract with the Company that is significant in relation to the Company's business; and
 - (b) the Director's or the entity's interest is material.
- 18.2 The Director shall declare the nature and extent of the Director's or the entity's interest to the other Directors in accordance with section 151 of the Act (*provision on Director's duty to declare interest in proposed or existing transaction or arrangement*).
- 18.3 To give effect to the provisions under this Article, the Company Secretary shall maintain a register of conflicts of interest at the Office of the Company.
- 18.4 A reference in this Article to a body corporate connected with a director has the meaning given by the Act.
- 18.5 A reference in this Article to a transaction, arrangement or contract includes a proposed transaction, arrangement or contract.
19. **Transactions or other arrangements with the Company**
- 19.1 Subject to the Act (*provision on Director's duty to declare interest in proposed or existing transaction or arrangement*) and provided he or she has declared the nature and extent of his or her interest in accordance with the requirements of the Act, a Director may contract with and be interested in any way, whether directly or indirectly, in any actual or proposed contract or arrangement with the Company, either as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, and shall not be liable to account for any profit

made by him or her by reason of any such contract or arrangement and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under the Act.

19.2 No Director shall: -

- (a) vote in respect of the transaction, arrangement or contract in which the Director is so interested; nor
- (b) be counted for quorum purposes in respect of the transaction, arrangement or contract.

19.3 Article 19.2 shall not apply to:

- (a) an arrangement for giving a director any security or indemnity in respect of money lent by the Director to or obligations undertaken by the Director for the benefit of the Company;
- (b) an arrangement for the Company to give any security to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company for which the Director has assumed responsibility wholly or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the deposit of a security;
- (c) an arrangement under which benefits are made available to employees and Directors or former employees and Directors of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, which do not provide special benefits for Directors or former Directors; or
- (d) an arrangement to subscribe for or underwrite shares.

19.4 In this Article 19, "*an arrangement to subscribe for or underwrite shares*" means: -

- (a) a subscription or proposed subscription for shares or other securities of the Company;
- (b) an agreement or proposed agreement to subscribe for shares or other securities of the Company; or
- (c) an agreement or proposed agreement to underwrite any of those shares or securities.

20. **Supplementary provisions as to conflicts of interest**

20.1 A Director may hold any other office or position of profit under the Company (other than the office of auditor) in conjunction with the office of Director for a period and on terms (as to remuneration or otherwise) that the Directors determine.

20.2 A Director or intending Director is not disqualified by the office of Director from contracting with the Company:

- (a) with regard to the tenure of the other office or position of profit mentioned in Article 20.1; or
- (b) as vendor, purchaser or otherwise.

20.3 The contract mentioned in Article 20.2 or any transaction, arrangement or contract entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested is not liable to be avoided.

- 20.4 A Director who has entered into a contract mentioned in Article 20.2 or is interested in a transaction, arrangement or contract mentioned in Article 20.3 is not liable to account to the Company for any profit realised by the transaction, arrangement or contract because of:
- (a) the Director holding the office; or
 - (b) the fiduciary relation established by the office.
- 20.5 Articles 20.1 to 20.4 apply only if the Director has declared the nature and extent of the Director's interest under the Article to the other Directors in accordance with the Act (*Director to declare interest in proposed or existing transaction or arrangement*).
- 20.6 A Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director;
- 20.7 A Director of the Company may be a director or other officer of, or be otherwise interested in:
- (a) any company promoted by the Company; or
 - (b) any company in which the Company may be interested as shareholder or otherwise.
- 20.8 Subject to the Act, the Director is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by the Director as a director or officer of, or from the Director's interest in, the other company unless the Company otherwise directs.
- 21. Authorisation of Directors' conflicts of interest**
- 21.1 The Board may, in accordance with the requirements set out in this Article, authorise any matter or situation proposed to them by any Director which would, if not authorised, involve a director (an interested Director) breaching his duty under the Act to avoid conflicts of interest.
- 21.2 A Director seeking authorisation in respect of a conflict of interest under Article 18 shall declare to the Board the nature and extent of his interest in a conflict of interest as soon as is reasonably practicable. The Directors shall provide the Board with such details of the matter as are necessary for the Board to decide how to address the conflict of interest together with such additional information as may be requested by the Board.
- 21.3 Any authorisation under this Article will be effective only if:
- (a) to the extent permitted by the Act, the matter in question shall have been proposed by any Director for consideration in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to the Directors under the provisions of these Articles;
 - (b) any requirement as to the quorum for consideration of the relevant matter is met without counting the interested Director and any other interested Director; and
 - (c) the matter is agreed to without the interested Director voting or would be agreed to if the interested Director's and any other interested Director's vote is not counted.
- 21.4 Any authorisation of a conflict of interest under this Article must be recorded in writing (but the authority shall be effective whether or not the terms are so recorded) and may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently):

- (a) extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter or situation so authorised;
 - (b) provide that the interested Director be excluded from the receipt of documents and information and the participation in discussions (whether at meetings of the Directors or otherwise) related to the conflict of interest;
 - (c) impose upon the interested Director such other terms for the purposes of dealing with the conflict of interest as the Directors think fit;
 - (d) provide that, where the interested Director obtains, or has obtained (through his involvement in the conflict of interest and otherwise than through his position as a director) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose that information to the Company, or to use it in relation to the Company's affairs where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence; and
 - (e) permit the interested Director to absent himself from the discussion of matters relating to the conflict of interest at any meeting of the Directors and be excused from reviewing papers prepared by, or for, the Directors to the extent they relate to such matters.
- 21.5 Where the Directors authorise a conflict of interest, the interested Director will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by the Directors in relation to the conflict of interest.
- 21.6 The Directors may revoke or vary such authorisation at any time, but this will not affect anything done by the interested Director, prior to such revocation or variation, in accordance with the terms of such authorisation.
- 21.7 A Director is not required, by reason of being a Director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a Director), to account to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit which he derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a conflict of interest which has been authorised by the Directors or by the Company in General Meeting (subject in each case to any terms, limits or conditions attaching to that authorisation) and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on such grounds.

22. **Directors' Written Resolutions**

- 22.1 A written resolution signed or confirmed electronically by a majority of Directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Board or vote or by a majority of the members of a committee to which the discretion of the subject matter has been validly delegated shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Board or, as the case may be, such committee duly convened and held.
- 22.2 Such a resolution may consist of several documents or electronic communications in the same form each signed or confirmed electronically by one or more of the Directors. Such written resolution does not need to be signed or confirmed electronically by an Alternate Director if it is signed or confirmed electronically by the Director who appointed him and *vice versa*.
- 22.3 It is immaterial whether any Director signs the resolution before or after the time by which the Notice proposed that it should be adopted.

23. Proposing Directors' written resolutions

- 23.1 Any Director may propose a directors' written resolution.
- 23.2 The Company Secretary shall propose a Directors' written resolution if a Director requests it.
- 23.3 A Directors' written resolution is proposed by giving Notice of the proposed resolution to each Director.

24. Validity of acts of meeting of Directors

- 24.1 The acts of any meeting of Directors or of a committee of Directors or the acts of any person acting as a director are as valid as if the Directors or the person had been duly appointed as a director and was qualified to be a director, even if it is afterwards discovered that-
- (a) there was a defect in the appointment of any of the Directors or of the person acting as a director;
 - (b) anyone or more of them were not qualified to be a director or were disqualified from being a director;
 - (c) anyone or more of them had ceased to hold office as a director; or
 - (d) anyone or more of them were not entitled to vote on the matter in question.

25. Record of decisions to be kept

- 25.1 The Directors shall ensure that the Company keeps a written record of every decision taken by the Directors under Article 9.
- 25.2 The Board shall keep minutes of all shareholder meetings, all Directors' meetings and meetings of committees of the Board. The minutes must include the names of the Directors present.
- 25.3 Any such minutes, if purporting to be signed by the chairperson of the meeting at which the proceedings were held or by the chairperson of the next meeting, shall be evidence of the matters stated in such minutes without any further proof.

26. Directors discretion to make further rules

Subject to these Articles, the Directors may make any rule that they consider appropriate about:

- (a) how they take decisions; and
- (b) how the rules are to be recorded or communicated to Directors.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

27. Appointment

- 27.1 Unless otherwise determined by the Company by ordinary resolution, the number of Directors (other than any Alternate Directors) shall not be less than seven (7) and not more than twelve (12). The composition of the Board shall comply with the requirements of the Statutes as may be amended from time to time.

- 27.2 A person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director:
- (a) by ordinary resolution in a General Meeting; or
 - (b) by a decision of the Directors.
- 27.3 Subject to Article 32.1, the appointment of a Director by the decision of the Directors pursuant to Article 27.2(b) to fill a vacancy on the Company's Board arising from the resignation of a Director shall be subject to retirement by rotation in accordance with Article 28.
- 27.4 An appointment by the Directors pursuant to Article 27.2(b) may only be made to:
- (a) fill a casual vacancy; or
 - (b) appoint a director as an addition to the existing Directors if the total number of Directors does not exceed the maximum number of Directors (if any) fixed in accordance with these Articles.
- 27.5 A Director appointed under Article 27.4(b) shall hold office only until the next following annual General Meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election but shall not be taken into account in determining the Directors who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.
- 28. Retirement of Directors by rotation**
- 28.1 Subject to Article 39.2, at each annual General Meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being are required to retire from office.
- 28.2 For the purposes of Article 28.1, if the number of Directors is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one-third are required to retire from office.
- 28.3 The Directors to retire in every year are to be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment.
- 28.4 For persons who became Directors on the same day, those who are to retire are to be determined by lot, unless they otherwise agree among themselves.
- 28.5 At the annual General Meeting at which a director retires, the Company may appoint a person to fill the vacated office.
- 28.6 A retiring Director is regarded as having been reappointed to the office if:
- (a) the Company does not appoint a person to the vacated office; and
 - (b) the retiring Director has not given Notice to the Company of his or her intention to decline reappointment to the office.
- 28.7 However, a retiring Director is not regarded as having been reappointed to the office if:
- (a) at the meeting at which the Director retires, it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacated office; or
 - (b) a resolution for the reappointment of the Director has been put to the meeting and lost.

- 28.8 A person is not eligible for appointment to the office of Director at any General Meeting unless:
- (a) the person is a Director retiring at the meeting;
 - (b) the person is recommended by the Directors for appointment to the office; or
 - (c) a member qualified to attend and vote at the meeting has sent to the Company a Notice of the Member's intention to propose the person for appointment to the office, and the person has also sent the Company a Notice of the person's willingness to be appointed.
- 28.9 The Member who intends to propose the person for appointment to the office shall authenticate the Notice and the person proposed for appointment shall endorse on the Notice his or her willingness to be appointed. The Member shall send the Notice to the Company in hard copy form or in Electronic Form and ensure that it is received by the Company not less than three (3) days and no more than twenty-one (21) days before the date of the General Meeting.
- 28.10 The Company may:
- (a) by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the number of Directors; and
 - (b) determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to retire from office.
29. **Retiring Director eligible for reappointment**
- 29.1 A retiring Director is eligible for reappointment to the office.
30. **Procedure if insufficient Directors appointed**
- 30.1 If:
- (a) at the annual General Meeting in any year any resolution or resolutions for the appointment or re-appointment of the persons eligible for appointment or re-appointment as Directors are put to the meeting and lost; and
 - (b) at the end of that meeting the number of Directors is fewer than any minimum number of Directors required under Article 27,
- all retiring Directors who stood for re-appointment at that meeting (**retiring Directors**) shall be deemed to have been re-appointed as Directors and shall remain in office but the retiring Directors may only act for the purpose of filling vacancies, convening General Meetings of the Company and performing such duties as are essential to maintain the Company as a going concern, and not for any other purpose.
- 30.2 The retiring Directors shall convene a General Meeting as soon as reasonably practicable following the meeting referred to in Article 30.1 and they shall retire from office at that meeting. If at the end of any meeting convened under this Article the number of Directors is fewer than any minimum number of Directors required under Article 27, the provisions of this Article shall also apply to that meeting.
31. **Composite resolution**
- 31.1 This Article applies if proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more Directors to offices or employment with the Company or any other body corporate.

- 31.2 The proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately.
- 31.3 Each of the Directors concerned is entitled to vote (if the Director is not for another reason precluded from voting) and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning the Director's own appointment.
- 32. Termination of Director's appointment**
- 32.1 A person ceases to be a Director if the person:
- (a) ceases to be a Director under the Act or the Insolvency Act, 2015, or is prohibited from being a Director by law;
 - (b) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with the person's creditors generally;
 - (c) becomes a Mentally Disordered Person;
 - (d) resigns the office of Director by Notice of the resignation in writing;
 - (e) for more than three consecutive meetings has been absent without the Directors' permission from Directors' meetings held during that period;
 - (f) is removed from the office of Director by special resolution (without prejudice to a claim for damages for breach of contract or otherwise); or
 - (g) is removed from the office of Director by ordinary resolution of which special Notice has been given in accordance with section 139 of the Act (*provision on resolutions to remove Directors from office*) (without prejudice to a claim for damages for breach of contract or otherwise).
- 32.2 If a Notice of the resignation of a Director of a Company is required to be given in accordance with these Articles or in accordance with any agreement with the Company, the resignation does not have effect unless the Director gives Notice of the resignation:
- (a) in accordance with the requirement;
 - (b) by leaving it at the registered Office of the Company; or
 - (c) by sending it to the Company in hard copy form or in Electronic Form.
- 32.3 A resolution of the Board declaring a Director to have vacated office under the terms of Article 32.1 shall be conclusive as to the fact and grounds of vacation stated in the resolution.
- 32.4 Subject to these Articles, the Company may by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to be a Director in place of a Director removed from office under Article 32.1(f) and, without prejudice to the powers of the Directors under Article 27.2(b), the Company in General Meeting may appoint any such person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director. A person appointed in place of a Director so removed or to fill a vacancy pursuant to the provisions of this Article 32.4 shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a Director on the day on which the Director in whose place he is appointed was last elected a Director.

33. Directors' remuneration

33.1 Directors' remuneration may be approved only by the Company at a General Meeting and may include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a retirement benefit to or in respect of that Director.

33.2 Directors' remuneration shall be determined by a remuneration policy for Directors as adopted by the Board from time to time. The Directors may grant special remuneration to any Director who, being called upon to do so, renders any special or extra services to the Company (such services having been provided in a capacity other than as a Director of the Company). Such special remuneration may be made payable to such Director in addition to or in substitution for his ordinary remuneration as a Director and may be made payable by a lump sum or by way of salary or by a percentage of profits or by any or all of these modes.

33.3 The Directors on behalf of the Company may pay a gratuity or pension or allowance on retirement to any Director who has held any other salaried office or place of profit with the Company or to his spouse, life partner, widow or dependants and may make contributions to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such gratuity, pension or allowance.

34. Directors' expenses

34.1 The Company may pay any travelling, accommodation and other expenses properly incurred by Directors in connection with-

- (a) their attendance at:
 - (i) meetings of Directors or committees of Directors;
 - (ii) General Meetings; or
- (b) separate meetings of the Holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company; or
- (c) the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

35. Appointment and removal of Alternates

35.1 A Director may appoint as an Alternate any other Director, or any other persons except a body corporate. Such Alternate shall be entitled, in the absence of his appointor, to exercise all the rights and powers of a Director and to attend and vote at meetings of the Board or relevant committee of the Board at which his appointor is not personally present and, where he is a Director, to have a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

35.2 An appointment contemplated under Article 35.1 shall be subject to vetting by the committee of the Board in charge of the nomination function and approval of the Board.

35.3 An appointment or removal of an Alternate may be effected:

- (a) by Notice to the Company by the appointor; or

- (b) in the case of removal, by resolution of the Board or
 - (c) any other means approved by the Directors.
- 35.4 The Notice issued under Article 35.3 (a), is effective only if it:
- (a) identifies the proposed Alternate;
 - (b) the appointor has authenticated the appointment or removal; and
 - (c) if it is a Notice of appointment; contains a statement authenticated by the proposed Alternate indicating the proposed Alternate's willingness to act as the Alternate of the appointor.
- 35.5 If an Alternate is removed by resolution of the Directors, the Company shall as soon as practicable give Notice of the removal to the Alternate's appointor.
36. **Rights and responsibilities of Alternate Directors**
- 36.1 An Alternate Director has the same rights as the Alternate's appointor in relation to any decision taken by the Directors under Article 9. A Director, who is also an Alternate Director, has an additional vote on behalf of each appointor who:
- (a) is not participating in a Directors' meeting; and
 - (b) would have been entitled to vote if he or she were participating in it.
- 36.2 A Director is also duly appointed as an Alternate Director may only act to represent one (1) other Director. A Director, who is also an Alternate Director, has an additional vote (in addition to his own vote) on behalf of the appointor who:
- (a) is not participating in a Directors' meeting; and
 - (b) would have been entitled to vote if he or she were participating in it.
- 36.3 Any other person duly appointed as an Alternate Director may act to represent no more than two (2) Directors, and such Alternate Director shall be entitled at Board meetings to one vote for each Director whom he represents.
- 36.4 Unless these Articles specify otherwise, Alternate Directors:
- (a) are deemed for all purposes to be Directors and officers of the Company;
 - (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions;
 - (c) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors; and
 - (d) shall not be deemed to be agents of or for their appointors.
- 36.5 A person who is an Alternate Director but not a Director:
- (a) may be counted as participating for determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person's appointor is not participating); and

- (b) may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by that person's appointor).
- 36.6 An Alternate Director may not be counted or regarded as more than one Director for determining whether:
- (a) a quorum is participating; or
 - (b) a Directors' written resolution is adopted.
- 36.7 An Alternate Director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an Alternate Director but the Alternate's appointor may, by Notice made to the Company, direct that any part of the appointor's remuneration be paid to the Alternate.
37. **Termination of Alternate Directorship**
- 37.1 An Alternate Director's appointment as an Alternate terminates:
- (a) if the Alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by Notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
 - (b) on the occurrence in relation to the Alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the Alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a Director;
 - (c) on the death of the Alternate's appointor;
 - (d) when the Alternate's appointor's appointment as a Director terminates; or
 - (e) in accordance with Article 35.3(b) and 35.3(c).
- 37.2 Article 37.1(d) does not apply if the appointor is reappointed after having retired by rotation at a General Meeting or is regarded as having been reappointed as a Director at the same General Meeting, and in such a case, the Alternate Director's appointment as an Alternate continues after the reappointment.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

38. Executive Directors

- 38.1 The Board may from time to time appoint one or more of its body to any executive office in the management of the Company as the Board shall determine, for such period and upon such terms as it thinks fit and, without prejudice to the provisions of any agreement entered into in any particular case, may revoke such appointment.
- 38.2 A Director holding such office as aforesaid shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the Board may determine and either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a Director.
- 38.3 The Board may entrust to and confer upon a Director holding such office as aforesaid any of the powers exercisable by it, other than the powers to borrow money, charge the property and assets of the Company and pay dividends, upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of its own powers and may from time to

time, subject to the terms of any agreement entered into in any particular case, revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

39. **Appointment of Executive Director and termination of appointment**

39.1 The Directors may:

- (a) subject to any regulatory approval required under the Statutes; from time to time appoint one or more of themselves to the office of Executive Director for a period and on terms they consider appropriate; and
- (b) subject to the terms of an agreement entered into in any particular case, revoke the appointment.

39.2 A Director appointed to the office of Executive Director is not, while holding the office, subject to retirement by rotation under Article 28.

39.3 The appointment as an Executive Director is automatically terminated if the Executive Director ceases to be a Director for any reason.

39.4 The Directors may determine an Executive Director's remuneration, whether in the form of salary, bonus, commission or participation in profits, or a combination of them.

39.5 The Company may, at any time, enter into a contract with an Executive Director providing for the payment of a pension to him on his ceasing to be so employed and to his spouse, life partner, widow and other dependants after his death and for his participation in any pension or superannuation fund or life assurance scheme established or maintained by the Company.

39.6 To the extent that the employment of any Director employed by the Company in an executive capacity (including the Executive Director) is suspended pursuant to the applicable employment contract and pending any investigation authorised by the Board or a governmental authority or a determination by the Board on whether the executive Director has engaged in acts or omissions constituting cause to terminate their employment under their employment contract, then, the said executive Director shall not be entitled to receive notice of or participate in any Board meetings discussing their suspension or the subject matter leading to their suspension.

40. **Powers of Executive Directors**

40.1 The Directors may entrust to and confer on an Executive Director any of the powers exercisable by them on terms and conditions and with restrictions they consider appropriate, either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers.

40.2 The Directors may from time-to-time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of those powers.

INDEMNITY

41. **Indemnity for certain liabilities**

41.1 Subject to Article 40.2, a Director, former Director, the Company Secretary, auditor or officer of the Company may be indemnified out of the Company's assets in relation to any liability they incur in that capacity and in the Companies Actual or purported execution and/or discharge of the relevant officer's duties, including any liability incurred by the officer in defending any civil or criminal proceedings, in which judgment is given in the officer's favour or in which the officer is acquitted

or the proceedings are otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on the officer's part or in connection with any application in which the court grants the officer, in their capacity as a relevant officer, relief from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company's (or any Associated Company's) affairs.

41.2 This Article does not authorise an indemnity to the extent that such indemnity would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Act or by any other provision of law and any such indemnity is limited accordingly.

42. **Insurance against certain risks**

42.1 The Directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any Director, former Director, Company Secretary, auditor or officer of the Company in respect of any relevant loss.

COMPANY SECRETARY

43. **Appointment and removal of Company Secretary**

43.1 The Board shall appoint a Company Secretary for such term, at such remuneration and on such other conditions they may determine. The Company Secretary shall hold such qualifications as required under the Statutes.

43.2 The Directors may, for misbehaviour, incompetence, lassitude, or any other grounds, remove a Company Secretary appointed by them.

DECISION-TAKING BY MEMBERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

44. **General Meetings**

44.1 Subject to the Statutes (*provisions on additional requirements for general meetings of public companies*), the Company shall, in respect of each financial year of the Company, hold a General Meeting as its annual General Meeting at such time and place as may be determined by the Board.

44.2 All meetings other than annual General Meetings shall be called General Meetings.

44.3 The Board may, whenever it considers appropriate convene a General Meeting.

44.4 Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Act, General Meetings shall also be convened by the Board on the requisition in writing by Members who hold at least ten percent (10%) of the paid-up capital of the Company and are entitled to vote at such General Meeting. A request for the Board to convene a General Meeting is only effective if it states the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting.

44.5 If the Board fail to convene a General Meeting after being requisitioned in accordance with Article 44.3, then the Members who requested the meeting, or any of them representing more than one half of the total voting rights of the requisitionists, may convene a General Meeting in accordance with the Act, in the same manner or as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be convened by the Board and at the Company's cost.

45. **Notice of General Meetings**

45.1 The Board may convene all General Meetings:

- (a) in the case of the Annual General Meeting of the Company) only by giving Members at least twenty-one (21) Clear Days' Notice of the meeting;
- (b) in the case of all other General Meeting (other than the Annual General Meeting) convened by giving Members at least fourteen (14) Clear Days' Notice of the meeting.

45.2 The Company may give such Notice by any means or combination of means permitted by these Articles and the Act.

45.3 The Board shall ensure that the Notice:

- (a) specifies the date and time of the meeting;
- (b) specifies the place of the meeting (and if the meeting is to be held in two or more places, the principal place of the meeting and the other place or places of the meeting). Where the meeting is a Virtual or Hybrid Meeting, the Notice should specify the means of joining and participating in the meeting;
- (c) states the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting;
- (d) for a Notice convening an Annual General Meeting, states that the meeting is an Annual General Meeting;
- (e) if a resolution (whether or not a special resolution) is intended to be moved at the meeting-
 - (i) include Notice of the resolution; and
 - (ii) include or be accompanied by a statement containing any information or explanation that is reasonably necessary to indicate the purpose of the resolution;
- (f) if a special resolution is intended to be moved at the meeting, specifies the intention and include the text of the special resolution; and
- (g) contains a statement specifying a Member's right to appoint a proxy under the Act (*Right to appoint proxy*) to exercise all or any of the Member's right including to attend, speak and vote at the meeting and that a proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

45.4 Despite the fact that a General Meeting is convened by shorter Notice than that specified in this Article, it is regarded as having been duly convened if it is so agreed:

- (a) for an Annual General Meeting, by all the Members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and
- (b) in any other case, by a majority in number of the Members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together representing at least 95 per cent of the total voting rights at the meeting of all the Members.

45.5 For the purposes of determining which persons are entitled to attend or vote at a meeting and how many votes a person may cast, the Company may specify in the Notice of meeting a time, not more than forty eight (48) hours before the time fixed for the meeting (not taking into account non-

working days) by which a person must be entered in the Register in order to have the right to attend or vote at the meeting or appoint a proxy to do so.

46. Persons entitled to receive Notice of General Meetings

46.1 Each Member and each Director is entitled to be given Notice of a General Meeting.

46.2 In Article 46.1, the reference to a Member includes a Transmittee, if the Company has been notified of the Transmittee's entitlement to a share.

46.3 If Notice of a General Meeting or any other document relating to the meeting is required to be given to a Member, the Company shall give a copy of it to its auditor (if more than one auditor, to each of them) at the same time as the Notice or the other document is given to the Member.

46.4 No other person shall be entitled to receive Notices of General Meetings except as may be permitted under the Act.

47. Accidental omission to give Notice of General Meetings

47.1 An accidental omission to give Notice of a General Meeting to, or any non-receipt of Notice of a General Meeting by, any person entitled to receive Notice does not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

48. Attendance and speaking at General Meetings

48.1 A person entitled to receive Notice of and attend a General Meeting is able to exercise the right to speak at a General Meeting when the person is in a position, during the meeting, to communicate to all those attending the meeting any information or opinions that the person has on the business of the meeting.

48.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a General Meeting when:

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

48.3 The Directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a General Meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.

48.4 In determining attendance at a General Meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more Members attending it are in the same place as each other.

48.5 Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other are deemed to attend a General Meeting if their circumstances are such that they are able to exercise their rights to speak and vote at the meeting.

48.6 In case of Hybrid and Virtual Meetings, the right to "speak" includes any means of communication set up for the meeting including chat tools, pre-submitted questions and live polling platforms.

49. **Quorum for General Meetings**

49.1 The necessary quorum at any General Meeting, other than an adjourned meeting, shall be three (3) Members present in person or by proxy and holding or representing by proxy not less than 50% of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company shall be a quorum, provided that one Member holding the proxy of one or more other Members shall not constitute a quorum.

49.2 Other than the appointment of the person presiding at the meeting in accordance with Article 50.3, no business may not be transacted at a General Meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

50. **Who is to preside at General Meetings**

50.1 The chairperson of the Board shall preside at every General Meeting of the Company.

50.2 The Directors present at a General Meeting shall elect one of themselves to preside at the meeting if:

- (a) there is no chairperson of the Board of Directors;
- (b) the chairperson is not present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting;
- (c) the chairperson is unwilling to act; or
- (d) the chairperson has given Notice to the Company of the intention not to attend the meeting.

50.3 The Members present at a General Meeting shall elect one of themselves to preside at the meeting if:

- (a) no Director is willing to preside at the meeting; or
- (b) no Director is present within fifteen (15) minutes after the time fixed for holding the meeting.

50.4 A proxy may be elected to preside at a General Meeting by a resolution of the Company passed at the meeting.

51. **Attendance and speaking by non-Members**

51.1 A Director (and any other person invited by the Board to do so) may attend and speak at a General Meeting and at any separate meeting of the Holders of any class of shares of the Company whether or not they are Members of the Company.

51.2 The person presiding at a General Meeting may permit other persons to attend and speak at a General Meeting even though they are not:

- (a) Members of the Company; or
- (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of Members in relation to General Meetings.

52. **Postponement of General Meeting**

- 52.1 If the Board considers that it is impracticable or unreasonable to hold a General Meeting on the date or at the time or place stated in the Notice calling the meeting, it may postpone or move the meeting (or do both).
- 52.2 The Board shall take reasonable steps to ensure that Notice of the date, time and place of the rearranged meeting is given to any Member trying to attend the meeting at the original time and place. Notice of the date, time and place of the rearranged meeting shall, if practicable, also be placed in at least one daily national newspaper in the Republic of Kenya and in one national newspaper in any other country where, for the time being, the shares of the Company are listed on a stock exchange. Notice of the business to be transacted at such rearranged meeting shall not be required unless it is postponed for thirty (30) days or more.

If a meeting is rearranged in this way, appointments of proxy are valid if they are received as required by these Articles not less than forty eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the rearranged meeting and for the purpose of calculating this period, the Board can decide in their absolute discretion, not to take account of any part of a day that is not a working day. The Board may also postpone or move the rearranged meeting (or do both) under this Article.

53. **Adjournment of General Meetings**

- 53.1 If a quorum is not present within half an hour (or such longer interval as the chairperson in his discretion thinks fit) from the time fixed for holding a General Meeting, the meeting:
- (a) if convened at the request of Members, is dissolved; or
 - (b) in any other case, the meeting shall stand adjourned to another day, (not being less than ten clear days after the date of the original meeting), and at such time and place as the chairperson (or, in default, the Board) may determine.
- 53.2 If at the adjourned meeting, a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time fixed for holding the meeting, the Member or Members present in person or by proxy constitute a quorum and any Notice of an adjourned meeting shall state this.
- 53.3 The person presiding at a General Meeting at which a quorum is present may adjourn the meeting if:
- (c) the meeting consents to an adjournment; or
 - (d) it appears to that person that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- 53.4 The person presiding shall adjourn a General Meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 53.5 When adjourning a General Meeting, the person presiding shall either specify the date, time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is adjourned to such time and place as the Directors may determine.
- 53.6 Only the business left unfinished at the General Meeting may be transacted at the adjourned meeting.

53.7 If a General Meeting is adjourned for thirty (30) days or more, the Company shall give Notice of the adjourned meeting as for an original meeting.

53.8 If a General Meeting is adjourned for less than thirty (30) days, it is not necessary to give any Notice of the adjourned meeting or of the business to be considered there.

54. **Security arrangements and orderly conduct**

54.1 The Board may direct that any person wishing to attend any meeting should provide such evidence of identity and submit to such searches or other security arrangements or restrictions as the Board shall consider appropriate in the circumstances and shall be entitled in its absolute discretion to refuse entry to any meeting to any person who fails to provide such evidence of identity or to submit to such searches or to otherwise comply with such security arrangements or restrictions.

54.2 The chairperson shall take such action or give directions as he thinks fit to promote the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting as laid down in the Notice of the meeting and to ensure the security of the meeting and the safety of the people attending the meeting. The chairperson'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.

55. **Overflow meeting rooms**

55.1 The Board may, in accordance with this Article, make arrangements for Members and proxies who are entitled to attend and participate in a General Meeting, but who cannot be seated in the main meeting room where the chairperson will be, to attend and take part in a General Meeting in an overflow room or rooms. Any overflow room will have appropriate links to the main room and will enable audio-visual communication between the meeting rooms throughout the meeting. The Board will decide how to divide Members and proxies between the main room and the overflow room. If an overflow room is used, the meeting will be treated as being held and taking place in the main meeting room and the meeting will consist of all the Members and proxies who are attending both in the main meeting room and the overflow room.

55.2 Details of any arrangements for overflow rooms will be set out in the Notice of the meeting but failure to do so will not invalidate the meeting.

56. **Satellite meeting places, Hybrid and Virtual Meetings**

56.1 Nothing in these Articles prevents a general meeting from being held either physically, electronically or both.

56.2 To facilitate the organisation and administration of any physical General Meeting, the Board may notwithstanding the specification in the Notice convening the General Meeting of the place at which the chairman of the meeting shall preside (the **principal meeting place**), make arrangements for simultaneous attendance and participation by Electronic Means allowing persons not present together at the same place to attend, speak and vote at the meeting.

56.3 For the purposes of these Articles, any General Meeting of the Company taking place at two or more locations shall be treated as taking place at the principal meeting place and any other location where that meeting takes place is referred in these Articles as a **satellite meeting**.

- 56.4 A Member present in person or by proxy at a satellite meeting may be counted in the quorum and may exercise all rights that they would have been able to exercise if they were present at the principal meeting place.
- 56.5 The Board may make and change from time to time such arrangements for simultaneous attendance of a General Meeting at any satellite meeting location as they shall in their absolute discretion consider appropriate to:
- (a) ensure that all Members and proxies for Members wishing to attend the meeting can do so at any of the locations;
 - (b) ensure that all persons attending the meeting are able to participate in the business of the meeting at any of the locations and to see and hear anyone else addressing the meeting;
 - (c) ensure the safety of persons attending the meeting and the orderly conduct of the meeting at any of the locations; and
 - (d) restrict the numbers of Members and proxies at any one location to such number as can safely and conveniently be accommodated there.
- 56.6 The Members or proxies participating in Hybrid or Virtual Meetings via electronic platforms shall be counted in the quorum for, and be entitled to vote at, the General Meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the meeting to ensure that the Members or proxies attending at the place or places at which persons are participating via electronic platforms are able to:
- (a) participate in the business for which the meeting has been convened; and
 - (b) access any relevant documents for the meeting by Electronic Means;
 - (c) see and/or hear all persons who speak (whether through the use of microphones, loud speakers, audio-visual communication equipment or otherwise) in the principal meeting place where relevant or any other place at which persons are participating via Electronic Means.
- 56.7 The entitlement of any Member or proxy to attend a satellite, Hybrid or Virtual meeting shall be subject to any such arrangements then in force and stated by the Notice of the meeting or adjourned meeting to apply to the meeting.
- 56.8 If there is a failure of communication equipment or any other failure in the arrangements for participation in the satellite, Hybrid or Virtual, the chairperson may adjourn the meeting in accordance with Article 53. Such adjournment will not affect the validity of such meeting, or any business conducted at such meeting up to the point of adjournment, or any action taken pursuant to such meeting.
- 56.9 A person (**satellite chairperson**) appointed by the Board shall preside at each satellite meeting. Every satellite chairperson shall carry out all requests made of him by the chairperson presiding at the meeting, may take such action as he thinks necessary to maintain the proper and orderly conduct of the satellite meeting and shall have all powers necessary or desirable for such purposes.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

57. **General rules on voting**

- 57.1 Votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A resolution put to the vote at a physical General Meeting is to be decided on a show of hands unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) a poll is duly demanded in accordance with these Articles.
- 57.2 All resolutions at a Hybrid or Virtual Meeting shall be voted on by a poll, which poll votes may be cast by such Electronic Means that the Board, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate.
- 57.3 If there is an equality of votes (whether on a show of hands or on a poll), the person presiding at the meeting is entitled to a second or casting vote.
- 57.4 On a vote on a resolution on a show of hands at a physical General Meeting, a declaration by the person presiding that the resolution:
- (a) has or has not been passed; or
 - (b) has been passed by a particular majority,
 - (c) is conclusive evidence of that fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution?
- 57.5 An entry in respect of the declaration in the minutes of the meeting is also conclusive evidence of that fact without the proof.

58. **Errors and disputes**

- 58.1 Any objection to the qualification of any person voting at a General Meeting may only be raised at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to be tendered, and a vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.
- 58.2 Any objection is to be referred to the person presiding at the meeting whose decision shall be final.

59. **When a poll may be demanded**

- 59.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
- (a) in advance of the General Meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or
 - (b) at a General Meeting, either before or on the declaration of the result of a show of hands on that resolution.
- 59.2 A poll on a resolution may be demanded by:
- (a) the person presiding at the meeting;
 - (b) not less than 5 Members and having the right to vote on the resolution;
 - (c) any one or more Members present in person or by proxy representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the Members having the right to vote at the meeting; or

- (d) any Member or Members holding shares conferring a right to vote on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

59.3 The document appointing a proxy is regarded as conferring authority to demand or join in demanding a poll on a resolution.

59.4 A demand for a poll on a resolution may be withdrawn in accordance with Article 60.3 .

59.5 A poll demanded on the election of a chairperson or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken in such manner and at such time as the chairperson of the meeting directs and any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with, pending the taking of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

60. **Procedure for a poll**

60.1 Any poll duly demanded on the election of a chairperson in accordance with Article 50.3 or on any question of adjournment shall be taken immediately. A poll duly demanded on any other matter shall be taken in such manner (including the use of ballot or voting papers or tickets) and at such time and place, not more than thirty (30) days from the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the poll was demanded, as the chairperson shall direct. The chairperson may appoint scrutineers who need not be Members. It is not necessary to give Notice 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 (7) Clear Days' Notice shall be given specifying the time, date and place at which the poll shall be taken. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

60.2 The demand for a poll (other than on the election of a chairperson in accordance with Article 50.3 or any question of adjournment) shall not prevent the continuance of the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

60.3 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn, but only with the consent of the chairperson of the meeting. A demand so withdrawn 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.

60.4 On a poll, votes may be given in person or by proxy. 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.

61. **Number of votes to which a Member is entitled**

61.1 Subject to Article 61.2, the Act and any special terms as to voting on which any shares may have been issued or may for the time being be held and to any suspension or abrogation of voting rights under these Articles, at any General Meeting every Member who is present in person (or by proxy) shall on a show of hands have one vote and every Member present in person (or by proxy) shall on a poll have one vote for each share of which he is the Holder.

61.2 On a show of hands, a duly appointed proxy has one vote for and one vote against a resolution if the proxy has been appointed by more than one Member entitled to vote on the resolution and the proxy has been instructed:

- (a) by one or more of those Members to vote for the resolution and by one or more other of those Members to vote against it; or
 - (b) by one or more of those Members to vote either for or against the resolution and by one or more other of those Members to use his discretion as to how to vote
- 61.3 If a Member appoints more than one proxy, the proxies so appointed are not entitled to vote on the resolution on a show of hands.
- 61.4 On a vote on a resolution on a poll taken at a General Meeting:
 - (a) each Member present in person has one vote for each share held by the Member; and
 - (b) each proxy present who has been duly appointed by a Member has one vote for each share in respect of which the proxy is appointed.
- 61.5 This Article has effect subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares or class of shares.
- 62. **Votes of joint Holders of shares**
- 62.1 For joint Holders of shares, only the first named Holder shall vote (and any proxies duly authorised by the first named Holder) may be counted.
- 62.2 For the purposes of this Article, the first named Holder of a share is determined by the order in which the names of the joint Holders appear in the Register.
- 63. **Votes of mentally disordered Members**
- 63.1 A Member who is a Mentally Disordered Person may vote, whether on a show of hands, by proxy or on a poll, by the Member's committee, receiver, guardian or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver or guardian appointed by the court.
- 64. **Voting by Proxy**
- 64.1 A Member may appoint another person as proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and to vote (both on a show of hands and on a poll) on a resolution or amendment of a resolution, or on other business arising, at a meeting or meetings of the Company. Unless the contrary is stated in it, the appointment of a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to exercise all such rights, as the proxy thinks fit. A proxy need not be a Member.
- 64.2 A Member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to a meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to different shares held by the Member. 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.
- 64.3 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 twelve (12) months from the date of execution or, in the case of an appointment of proxy delivered by Electronic Means, for twelve (12) months from the date of delivery unless otherwise specified by the Board.

65. **Content of Proxy Notices**

- 65.1 A proxy may validly be appointed only by a Notice (**Proxy Notice**) that:
- (a) states the name and address of the Member appointing the proxy;
 - (b) identifies the person appointed to be that Member's proxy and the meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - (c) is authenticated, or is signed on behalf of the Member appointing the proxy, or, if the appointor is a corporation, under its seal or signed by a duly authorised officer or attorney or other person authorised to sign; and
 - (d) is delivered to the Company in accordance with these Articles and any instructions contained in the Notice of the General Meeting in relation to which the proxy is appointed.
- 65.2 The Company may require Proxy Notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes. Unless otherwise specified by the Board, an instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit:

I&M GROUP PLC

I/We of , being a Member/Members of the above-named Company, hereby appoint.....ofor failing him/her of, as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the [annual*] General Meeting of the Company to be held on theday of20..... and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed thisday of20....."

**Strike out whichever is not desired'*

- 65.3 Where the Board considers in its discretion that it is desirable to afford the Members an opportunity of voting for or against a resolution or a number of resolutions, the instrument appointing a proxy shall follow the form set out in Article 65.2 or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit, but with the addition of the following phrases, either:

- (a) This form is to be used **in favour of/against the resolution. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy may vote or abstain as he thinks fit.*

**Strike out whichever is not desired";*

or

- (b) Please indicate with an X in the spaces below how you wish your votes to be cast. Either place your X in the "For" column if you wish to vote in favour of the specified resolution, or place your X in the "Against" column if you wish to vote against the specified resolution. If you place an X in both columns in respect of the same resolution your vote shall be spoiled and shall not count. If you do not place an X against the resolution(s) the proxy may vote or abstain as he thinks fit.

	For/Yes	Against/No
<i>resolution 1</i>		
<i>resolution 2</i>		

- 65.4 If the Company requires or allows a Proxy Notice to be delivered to it in Electronic Form, it may require the delivery to be properly protected by a security arrangement it may specify.
- 65.5 A Proxy Notice may specify how the proxy appointed under it is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions dealing with any business to be transacted at a General Meeting
- 65.6 Unless a Proxy Notice indicates otherwise, the Notice is taken:
- (a) to give the person appointed under it discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the General Meeting; and
 - (b) to appoint that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the General Meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

66. **Delivery of Proxy Notice**

- 66.1 The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company or at such other place in Kenya as may be specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting not less than twenty four (24) hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or, in the case of a poll, the time appointed for the taking of the poll and, in default, the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after the expiration of twelve months from the date of its execution.
- 66.2 Any instrument appointing a proxy may be delivered by facsimile or electronic means transmitted to the registered office or such other place as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of adjournment or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting, provided that:
- (a) the facsimile or electronic copy is actually received (whether or not it appears to the sender to have been received) at the aforementioned place not less than twenty four (24) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting, or the taking of the poll; and
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting or any other person authorised by the Board for the purpose determines in his sole discretion (such determination to be conclusive) that such facsimile or electronic copy has been transmitted in an acceptable manner including a determination that such facsimile or electronic transmission is complete and is in a clear and legible form; and
 - (c) the original instrument appointing the proxy and (if required by the Board) any authority under which it is executed or a copy of the authority, certified notarially or in some other manner approved by the Board, is delivered to the registered office or such other place as aforesaid not less than one hour before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting or the taking of the poll.

66.3 The Board may decide, either generally or in any particular case, to treat a proxy appointment as valid notwithstanding that the appointment or any of the information required under Article 65.1 has not been received in accordance with the requirements of this Article.

66.4 Subject to Article 66.3, if the proxy appointment and any of the information required under Article 65.1 is not received in the manner set out in Article 66.1, the appointee shall not be entitled to vote in respect of the shares in question.

67. **Revocation of proxy**

67.1 An appointment under a Proxy Notice may be revoked by delivering to the Company a Notice given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the Proxy Notice was given.

67.2 A Notice revoking the appointment only takes effect if it is received by the Company:

- (a) for a General Meeting or adjourned General Meeting, at least 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting; and
- (b) for a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at least 24 hours before the time fixed for taking the poll.
- (c) for a Notice of revocation in hardcopy form, at the Office, or another place 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 (a "**proxy notification address**") and
- (d) 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.
- (e) in the case of a revocation of proxy sent by Electronic Means, at the proxy notification electronic address where the Company has given an electronic address (a "**proxy notification electronic address**"):
 - (i) in the Notice calling the meeting;
 - (ii) in an instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting;
 - (iii) in an invitation to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting; or
 - (iv) on a website maintained by or on behalf of the Company on which any information relating to the meeting is required by the Act to be kept.

68. **Effect of Member's voting in person on proxy's authority**

68.1 A proxy's authority in relation to a resolution is to be regarded as revoked if the Member who has appointed the proxy:

- (a) attends in person the General Meeting at which the resolution is to be decided; and
- (b) exercises, in relation to the resolution, the voting right attached to the shares in respect of which the proxy is appointed.

68.2 A Member who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a General Meeting remains so entitled in respect of the meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid Proxy Notice has been delivered to the Company by or on behalf of the Member.

69. **Effect of proxy votes in case of death, mental disorder, etc. of Member appointing the proxy**

69.1 A vote given in accordance with the terms of a Proxy Notice is valid despite:

- (a) the previous death or mental disorder of the Member appointing the proxy;
- (b) the revocation of the appointment of the proxy or of the authority under which the appointment of the proxy is executed; or
- (c) the transfer of the share in respect of which the proxy is appointed.

69.2 Article 69.1 does not apply if Notice of the death, mental disorder, revocation or transfer is received by the Company:

- (a) for a General Meeting or adjourned General Meeting, at least forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting; and
- (b) for a poll taken more than forty-eight (48) hours after it was demanded, at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time appointed for taking the poll.

70. **Amendments to proposed resolutions**

70.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a General Meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

- (a) Notice of the proposed amendment is given to the Company Secretary in writing; and
- (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the person presiding at the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

70.2 The Notice is required to be given by a person entitled to vote at the General Meeting at which it is to be proposed at least forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting is to take place (or a later time if the person presiding at the meeting so determines).

70.3 A special resolution to be proposed at a General Meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

- (a) the person presiding at the meeting proposes the amendment at the meeting at which the special resolution is to be proposed; and
- (b) the amendment merely corrects a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the special resolution.

70.4 With the consent of the person presiding at the meeting, an amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer before it is voted on.

70.5 If the person presiding at the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the vote on that resolution remains valid unless the court orders otherwise.

71. Corporate representatives

- 71.1 A corporation (whether or not a company within the meaning of the Act) which is a Member may, by resolution of its Directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative (or, as the case may be, representatives) at any meeting of the Company or at any separate meeting of the Holders of any class of shares.
- 71.2 Any person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation (in respect of that part of the corporation's holdings to which the authority relates) as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member.
- 71.3 The corporation shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be present in person and at any such meeting if a person so authorised is present at it, and all references to attendance and voting in person shall be construed accordingly.
- 71.4 A Director, the Company Secretary or some person authorised for the purpose by the Company Secretary may require the representative to produce a certified copy of the resolution so authorising him or such other evidence of his authority reasonably satisfactory to them before permitting him to exercise his powers.
- 71.5 A vote given or a poll demanded by a corporate representative shall be valid notwithstanding that he is no longer authorised to represent the Member unless Notice of the revocation of appointment was delivered in writing to the Company at such place or address and by such time as is specified in Article 67 for the revocation of the appointment of a proxy.

CLASS MEETINGS

72. Application of rules to class meetings

- 72.1 All the provisions in these Articles as to General Meetings shall apply, with any necessary modifications, to every class meeting.
- 72.2 The Board may convene a class meeting whenever it thinks fit and whether or not the business to be transacted involves a variation or abrogation of class rights.

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

73. Issue of shares

- 73.1 Subject to the provisions of the Statutes and these Articles, the shares shall be at the disposal of the Directors and they may allot, grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of them to such persons, at such time and generally on such terms and conditions as they think proper, but so that no shares shall be issued at a discount.
- 73.2 The Directors may, on the issue of shares, differentiate between the Holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.
- 73.3 If on the creation of new shares, including in relation to any share split, share dividend, bonus issue or rights issue, any person becomes entitled to fractional shares in the Company, then to the extent possible, the number of shares to be issued or distributed to such person shall be rounded down to the nearest whole share. The Directors may make any additional arrangements they consider appropriate to avoid fractional shares, including the making of cash payments or adopting a different rounding policy to what is contained in this clause 73.3.

74. Further issues of shares: authority

74.1 Save to the extent authorised by these Articles or authorised from time to time by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders, the Directors shall not exercise any power to allot shares or to grant rights to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, any shares in the Company.

75. Further issues of shares: Pre-emption rights

75.1 Pursuant to the Act, unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the Company in General Meeting, and except in the case of the issue of shares pursuant to any rights previously conferred by or in accordance with these Articles, whenever the Board proposes to issue any shares it shall offer them in the first instance to existing Members in a rights issue made in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of existing shares held by them, as at the date of the offer, but subject to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Board considers to be necessary or expedient in relation to fractional entitlements or legal, regulatory or practical problems under laws or regulations of an overseas territory or the requirements of a regulatory body or stock exchange.

75.2 Such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the Member is entitled and limiting a time (as prescribed by the Statutes but in any event of not less than fourteen (14) days) within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined and, after the expiration of that time (if the offer is not accepted) or on the earlier receipt of an intimation from the Member to whom the offer is made that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Board may allot or otherwise dispose of those shares to such persons and upon such terms as may be decided by it. The Board may likewise so dispose of any shares which, by reason of the ratio which the number of shares offered bears to the total number of existing issued shares, cannot in the opinion of the Board be conveniently offered under this Article.

76. Powers to issue different classes of shares

76.1 Without affecting any special rights previously conferred on the Holders of any existing shares or class of shares, the Company may issue shares that have:

- (a) preferred, deferred or other special rights; or
- (b) any restrictions, whether in regard to Dividend, voting, return of capital or otherwise, that the Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine.

77. Prohibition of dealing in Company's shares

77.1 Except as may be permitted by the Act the Company shall not give, whether directly or indirectly and whether by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, any financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase or subscription made or to be made by any person of or for any shares in the Company or in its holding Company (if any) nor shall the Company make a loan for any purpose whatsoever on the security of its shares or those of its holding Company (if any).

78. Redeemable Shares

78.1 Subject to the Act and to any rights attaching to existing shares, any share may be issued which can be redeemed or is liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the Holder. The Board may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any redeemable shares which

are issued. Such terms and conditions shall apply to the relevant shares as if the same were set out in these Articles.

79. Modification of rights

79.1 If at any time the capital is divided into different classes of shares, all or any of the rights and privileges attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) may, subject to the provisions of the Act, whether or not the Company is being wound-up, be varied with the consent in writing of the Holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate General Meeting of the Holders of the shares of that class. To every such separate General Meeting all the provisions hereinafter contained relating to General Meetings shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply, except that the quorum thereof shall be two Members at least holding or representing by proxy one-third of the nominal amount of the issued shares of that class.

79.2 The rights conferred upon the Holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall, unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class, be deemed not to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking *pari passu* therewith.

80. Pari passu issues

80.1 If new shares are created or issued which rank equally with any other existing shares, the rights of the existing shares will not be regarded as changed or abrogated unless the terms of the existing shares expressly say otherwise.

81. Payment of commissions on subscription for shares

81.1 If the conditions in Article 81.2 are satisfied, the Company may pay a commission to a person under section 331 of the Act (*Permitted commissions*).

81.2 The conditions are that:

- (a) the commission paid or agreed to be paid does not exceed ten (10) per cent of the price at which the shares in respect of which the commission is paid are issued;
- (b) if those shares are offered to the public for subscription, the Company, before making the payment, discloses the amount or rate of the commission in the prospectus for the public offer; and
- (c) if those shares are not offered to the public for subscription, the Company, before making the payment, discloses the amount or rate of the commission in any circular or Notice issued by the Company inviting subscriptions for those shares.

81.3 The commission may be paid-

- (a) in cash;
- (b) Fully Paid or Partly Paid shares; or
- (c) partly in one way and partly in the other.

81.4 The Company may also on any issue of shares pay a brokerage that is lawful.

82. **Calls on Shares**

- 82.1 Subject to the terms of allotment of shares, the Board may, from time to time, make calls upon the Members as it thinks fit in respect of any monies unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of the nominal value of the shares or by way of premium) and each Member shall, subject to the Company giving to him at least fourteen (14) days' notice (the "Call Notice") specifying the time or times and place of payment, pay to the Company at the time or times and place so specified, the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the Board may determine.
- 82.2 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Board authorising the call was passed and may be required to be paid by instalments.
- 82.3 Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of that share.
- 82.4 The joint Holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
- 82.5 If a sum called in respect of a share is not paid before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, the person from whom the sum is due shall pay all costs, charges and expenses that the Company may have incurred by reason of such non-payment together with interest on the unpaid amount from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at an interest rate determined by the Board from time to time having regard to prevailing market conditions and regulatory requirements but such interest rate shall not in any case exceed ten per cent (10%) per annum. The Board may in its discretion waive payment of such costs, charges, expenses or interest wholly or in part.
- 82.6 Any sum which, by the terms of issue of a share, becomes payable on allotment or on any fixed date, whether on account of the nominal amount of the share or by way of premium, shall for the purposes of these Articles be deemed to be a call duly made and payable on the date on which, by the terms of issue, it becomes payable. In the case of non-payment, all the relevant provisions of these Articles as to payment of interest and expenses, forfeiture or otherwise shall apply as if such sum had become due and payable by virtue of a call duly made and notified.
- 82.7 The Board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any Member willing to advance it, all or any part of the monies uncalled and unpaid on any shares (whether in respect of the nominal value of the shares or the premium) held by him and may pay on all or any of the monies so advanced (until the same would, but for such advance, become presently payable) interest at a rate determined by the Board from time to time having regard to prevailing market conditions and the Statutes, and as may be agreed upon between the Board and the Member paying such sum in advance.

INTERESTS IN SHARES

83. **Company only bound by absolute interests**

- 83.1 Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share on any trust.
- 83.2 Except as otherwise required by law or these Articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the Holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.
- 83.3 Article 83.2 applies even though the Company has Notice of the interest.

84. Transmission of shares

84.1 If a Member dies, the Company may only recognise the following person or persons as having any title to a share of the deceased Member:

- (a) if the deceased Member was a joint Holder of the share, the surviving Holder or Holders of the share; and
- (b) if the deceased Member was a sole Holder of the share, the legal personal representative of the deceased Member.

84.2 Nothing in these Articles releases the estate of a deceased Member from any liability in respect of a share that had been jointly held by the deceased Member with other persons.

85. Transmittees' rights

85.1 If a Transmitttee produces evidence of entitlement to the share as the Directors properly require, the Transmitttee may, subject to these Articles, choose to become the Holder of the share or to have the share transferred to another person.

85.2 A Transmitttee is entitled to the same Dividends and other advantages to which the Transmitttee would be entitled if the Transmitttee were the Holder of the share, except that the Transmitttee is not, before being registered as a Member in respect of the share, entitled in respect of it to exercise any right conferred by Membership in relation to meetings of the Company.

86. Exercise of Transmitttees' rights

86.1 If a Transmitttee chooses to become the Holder of a share, the Transmitttee shall notify the Company in writing of the choice.

86.2 Within two (2) months after receiving the Notice, the Directors shall-

- (a) register the Transmitttee as the Holder of the share; or
- (b) send the Transmitttee a Notice of refusal of registration.

86.3 If the Board refuses registration, the Transmitttee may request a statement of the reasons for the refusal.

86.4 If a request is made under Article 86.3 the Directors shall within twenty-eight (28) days after receiving the request:

- (a) send the Transmitttee a statement of the reasons for the refusal: or
- (b) register the Transmitttee as the Holder of the share.

87. Transmitttees bound by prior Notices

87.1 If a Notice is given to a Member in respect of shares and a Transmitttee is entitled to those shares, the Transmitttee is bound by the Notice if it was given to the Member before the Transmitttee's name has been entered in the Register.

- 87.2 If the Notice is not complied with within ninety (90) days after the Notice is given, the Directors may withhold payment of all Dividends, bonuses or other money payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the Notice have been complied with.

Forfeiture of shares

- 87.3 If a Member fails to pay any call or instalment of a call on the day appointed for payment thereof the Board may, at any time thereafter while any part of such call or instalment remains unpaid, serve a notice on such Member requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued and all expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment.
- 87.4 The notice shall specify a date, not than fourteen days (14) from the date of service of the notice, on or before which and the place where the payment required by the notice is to be made and how payment is to be made and shall state that, in the event of non-payment at or before the time and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which such call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited. The Board may accept the surrender of any shares liable to be forfeited hereunder and, in such case, references herein to forfeiture shall include surrender.
- 87.5 If the requirements of any such notice are not complied with, any shares in respect of which such notice has been given may, at any time before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the Board to that effect. Forfeiture shall be deemed to occur at the time of the passing of such resolution by the Board. Unless the Board decides otherwise, no Holder of forfeited shares is entitled to receive any Dividend or be present or vote (whether in person or by representative or proxy) at any meeting, on a show of hands or on a poll, or to demand a poll or exercise any other privilege as a Member. Such forfeiture shall include all Dividends declared in respect of the forfeited shares and not actually paid before the forfeiture.
- 87.6 When any shares have been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall forthwith be given to the person who was before forfeiture the Holder of the shares or, as the case may be, to the person entitled to the shares by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the Holder but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give such notice as aforesaid. An entry of the forfeiture or surrender shall be made in the Register.
- 87.7 Forfeited shares shall be deemed to be the property of the Company and may be sold, reallocated or otherwise disposed of as the Board may think fit but, at any time before a sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the Board may determine. The Board may, if necessary, authorise some person to transfer a forfeited share to any other person as aforesaid.
- 87.8 A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a Member in respect of the forfeited shares and shall surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificate (if any) for the shares forfeited. The Holder shall, notwithstanding the forfeiture, remain liable to pay to the Company all monies which, at the date of forfeiture, were then payable by him to the Company in respect of the shares together with interest thereon, from and including the date of forfeiture to and including the date of payment, at a rate determined by the Board from time to time having regard to prevailing market conditions and the Statutes but such interest rate shall not in any case exceed five per cent (5%) per annum. The Company may enforce payment without being under any obligation to make allowance for the value of the shares forfeited or for any consideration received on their disposal.

87.9 At the time of forfeiture all interest in and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of the share and all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the Holder whose share is forfeited and the Company shall be extinguished, except in respect of those rights and liabilities which are expressly saved by these Articles, or which are given or imposed by the Act on past Members.

87.10 If the Company sells a forfeited share, the person who held it prior to its forfeiture is entitled to receive from the Company the proceeds of the sale, net of any commission, and excluding any amount that:

- (a) was, or would have become, payable; and
- (b) had not, when the share was forfeited, been paid by that person in respect of the share.

Despite sub-Article (b), interest is not payable to such a person in respect of the proceeds and the Company is not required to account for any money earned on them.

87.11 A Member may surrender any share and the Director may accept the surrender of a share:

- (c) in respect of which the Directors may serve a notice;
- (d) that the Directors may forfeit; or
- (e) that has been forfeited.

The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share and a share that has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share that has been forfeited.

87.12 A statutory declaration that the declarant is a Director or the Secretary of the Company and that shares have been duly forfeited or surrendered or sold to satisfy a lien of the Company on a date stated in the declaration shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the shares. Such declaration and the receipt of the Company for the consideration, if any, given on the sale, re-allotment or disposition of the shares and the share certificate (if any) delivered to a purchaser or allottee thereof shall (subject to the execution of a transfer if the same be required) constitute a good title to the shares and the person to whom the shares are sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of shall be registered as the Holder thereof and shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture, surrender, sale, re-allotment or other disposition of the shares. Where a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person for its disposal the Board may appoint some person to execute an instrument of transfer thereof.

88. **Destruction of documents**

88.1 The Company shall be entitled to destroy in such manner as the Board approves:

- (a) all instruments of transfer of shares and all other documents on the faith of which entries are made in the Register at any time after the expiry of seven (7) years from the date of registration;
- (b) all dividend mandates and notifications of change of name or address at any time after the expiry of seven (7) years from the date of recording;

- (c) all share certificates (if any) which have been cancelled at any time after the expiry of seven (7) years from the date of cancellation; and
- (d) any other document on the basis of which an entry in the Register is made at any time after the expiry of seven (7) years from the date an entry in the Register was first made in respect of it.

88.2 It shall be conclusively presumed in favour of the Company that every:

- (a) entry in the Register purporting to have been made on the basis of a document so destroyed was duly and properly made;
- (b) instrument of transfer so destroyed was duly registered;
- (c) other document so destroyed had been properly dealt with under its terms and was valid and effective according to the particulars in the records of the Company.

88.3 This Article shall only apply 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. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as imposing any liability on the Company in respect of the destruction of any such document other than as provided for in this Article which would not attach to the Company in the absence of this Article. References in this Article to the destruction of any document include references to the disposal of it in any manner.

CENTRAL DEPOSITORIES ACT, 2000

89. The CD Act

The provisions of the Central Depositories Act, 2000 (the "CD Act") as amended or modified from time to time shall apply to the Company to the extent that any securities (as such term is defined in the CD Act) of the Company are in part or in whole immobilised or dematerialised or are required by the regulations or rules issued under the CD Act to be immobilised or dematerialised in part or in whole, as the case may be. Any provisions of these Articles that are inconsistent with the CD Act or any rules or regulations issued or made pursuant thereto shall be deemed to be modified to the extent of such inconsistencies in their application to such securities. For the purposes of these Articles, immobilisation and dematerialisation shall be construed in the same way as they are construed in the CD Act.

UNCLAIMED ASSETS

90. Dealing with unclaimed assets

90.1 The Company shall, as required by the Unclaimed Financial Assets Act, deliver or pay to the Unclaimed Financial Assets Authority any unclaimed assets including but not limited to shares and dividends in the Company presumed to be abandoned or unclaimed in law and any dividends remaining unclaimed beyond prescribed statutory periods and the Board may perform such acts as may be necessary to effect such delivery or payment. Upon such delivery or payment, the unclaimed assets shall cease to remain owing by the Company and the Company shall no longer be responsible to the Member or his or her estate, for the relevant unclaimed assets.

90.2 To give effect to any sale of shares under this Article, the Board may authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and may enter the name of the transferee in respect of the transferred shares in the Register even if no share certificate (if any) has been lodged for such shares and may

issue a new certificate to the transferee. An instrument of transfer executed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or the person entitled by transmission to, the shares. The buyer shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase monies, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings in reference to the sale. If the shares are in uncertificated form, in accordance with the uncertificated securities rules, the Board may issue a written notification to the operator of the Relevant System requiring the conversion of the share to certificated form.

- 90.3 Where any securities of the Company are forfeited pursuant to these Articles after being immobilised or dematerialised, the Company shall be entitled to transfer such securities to a securities account designated by the Board for this purpose.
- 90.4 Whenever the shares of the Company are or are to be listed on a securities exchange outside Kenya the provisions of any legislation or regulation then in force in such country, in relation to the immobilisation or dematerialisation of securities or to the procedures for dealings in such securities or for their immobilisation or dematerialisation, shall apply to the Company except in so far as the same may be inconsistent with these Articles or with the provisions of the Act or any other legislation for the time being in force affecting the Company.

ALTERATION AND REDUCTION OF SHARE CAPITAL, ACQUISITION OF OWN SHARES AND ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

91. Alteration of share capital

91.1 The Company may, by ordinary resolution:

- (a) consolidate or consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
- (b) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken, or agreed to be taken, by any person and diminish the amount of its capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled;
- (c) sub-divide or consolidate and sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of a smaller amount than is fixed by the resolution originally creating such shares (subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the Act), and so that the resolution whereby any share is sub-divided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such sub-division, one or more of the shares may, as compared with the others, have any such preferred, deferred or other special rights, or be subject to any such restrictions, as the Company has power to attach to unissued or new shares.

92. Reduction of share capital

The Company may, by special resolution, reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve fund and any share premium account in any manner and with, and subject to, any incident authorised and consent required, by law.

93. Acquisition by Company of its own shares

The Company may acquire its own shares in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Statutes.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

94. Procedure for declaring Dividends

- 94.1 The Company may, at a General Meeting, declare Dividends, but a Dividend may not exceed the amount recommended by the Board.
- 94.2 The Board may from time to time pay the Members interim Dividends that appear to the Directors to be justified by the profits of the Company.
- 94.3 A Dividend may be paid only out of the profits in accordance with the Act (*How Company's assets are to be distributed*).
- 94.4 Unless the Members' resolution to declare or Directors' decision to pay a Dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, such Dividend is payable by reference to each Member's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 94.5 Before recommending any Dividend, the Directors may set aside out of the profits of the Company any sums they consider appropriate as reserves.
- 94.6 The Directors may:
- (a) apply the reserves for any purpose to which the profits of the Company may be properly applied; and
 - (b) pending such an application, employ the reserves in the business of the Company or invest them in any investments (other than shares of the Company) that they consider appropriate.
- 94.7 The Directors may also without placing the sums to reserve carry forward any profits that they think prudent not to divide.

95. Calculation of Dividends

- 95.1 Dividends are valid only if they are:
- (a) declared and paid according to the amounts paid on the shares in respect of which the Dividend is paid; and
 - (b) apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the Dividend is paid.
- 95.2 Article 95.1 is subject to any rights of persons who are entitled to shares with special rights regarding Dividend.
- 95.3 If a share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for Dividend as from a particular date, the share ranks for Dividend accordingly.
- 95.4 For the purposes of this Article, an amount paid on a share in advance of calls is not to be treated as paid on the share.

96. Payment of Dividends and other distributions

96.1 If a Dividend or other sum that is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it is payable only by any means deemed suitable by the Board including but not limited to::

- (a) a transfer to a bank account specified by the Distribution Recipient either in writing or as the Directors decide;
- (b) sending a cheque made payable to the Distribution Recipient by post:
 - (i) if the Distribution Recipient is a Holder of the relevant share to the Distribution Recipient at that recipient's registered address; or
 - (ii) in any other case-to an address specified by the Distribution Recipient either in writing or as the Directors decide;
- (c) mobile money payment or other electronic wallet payment system; or
- (d) any other means of payment as the Directors agree with the Distribution Recipient either in writing or as the Directors decide.

96.2 In this Article specified person means a person specified by the Distribution Recipient either in writing or as the Directors decide.

97. Interest not payable on distributions

The Company may not pay interest on any Dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by:

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued; or
- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the Holder of the share and the Company.

98. Uncashed Dividends

If cheques or orders for Dividends or other sums payable in respect of a share sent by the Company to the person entitled to them are returned to the Company or left uncashed on three consecutive occasions or, following one occasion, reasonable enquires have failed to establish any new address to be used for the purpose, the Company does not have to send any Dividends or other monies payable in respect of that share due to that person until he notifies the Company of an address to be used for the purpose.

99. Waiver of distributions

99.1 Distribution Recipients may waive their entitlement to a Dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by executing to the Company a deed to that effect.

99.2 But if the share has more than one Holder or more than one person is entitled to the share (whether because of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint Holders, or otherwise), the deed is not effective unless it is expressed to be executed by all the Holders or other persons entitled to the share.

100. Record dates

- 100.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Article but without prejudice to the rights attached to any shares and subject always to the Act and Statutes, the Company or the Board may by resolution specify any date (record date) as the date at the close of business (or such other time as the Board may determine) on which persons registered as the Holders of shares or other securities shall be entitled to receipt of any Dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue, Notice, information, document or circular. Such record date may be before, on or after the date on which the Dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue, Notice, information, document or circular is declared, made, paid, given, or served.
- 100.2 In the absence of a record date being fixed, entitlement to any Dividend, distribution, interest, allotment, issue, Notice, information, document or circular shall be determined by reference to the date on which the Dividend is declared, the distribution allotment or issue is made or the Notice, information, document or circular made, given or served.
- 100.3 No change in the register after the specified record date shall invalidate that service, sending or supply. Where any Notice, document or other information is served on, sent or supplied to any person in respect of a share in accordance with these Articles, no person deriving any title or interest in that share shall be entitled to any further service, sending or supplying of that Notice, document or other information.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

101. Capitalisation of profits

- 101.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the Directors capitalize profits.
- 101.2 If the capitalisation is to be accompanied by the issue of shares or debentures, the Directors may apply the sum capitalised in the proportions in which the Members would be entitled if the sum was distributed by way of Dividend.
- 101.3 To the extent necessary to adjust the rights of the Members among themselves if shares or debentures become issuable in fractions, the Directors may make any arrangements they consider appropriate, including the making of cash payments or adopting a rounding policy.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

COMMUNICATIONS TO AND BY THE COMPANY

102. Means of communication to be used

- 102.1 Subject to these Articles, anything sent or supplied to or by the Company under these Articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which Part XL of the Act provides for documents or information to be sent or supplied by or to the Company for the purposes of the Act.
- 102.2 Subject to these Articles, any Notice or document to be sent or supplied to a Director in connection with the taking of decisions by Directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that Director has asked to be sent or supplied with such a Notice or document for the time being.

102.3 A Director may agree with the Company that Notices or documents sent to that Director in a particular way are to be taken to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

103. **Service of Notices**

103.1 The Company may send, deliver or serve any Notice or other document or information (without prejudice to Article 106.1) to or on a Member:

- (a) personally;
- (b) by sending it through the postal system addressed to the Member at his registered address or postal address provided by the Member to the Company or by leaving it at that address addressed to the Member;
- (c) where appropriate, by sending or supplying it in Electronic Form to an address notified by the Member to the Company for that purpose;
- (d) where appropriate and subject to the Act, by making it available on a website and notifying the Member of its availability in accordance with this Article; or
- (e) by any other means authorised in writing by the Member.

103.2 In the case of joint Holders of a share:

- (a) service, sending or supply of any Notice, document or other information on or to one of the joint Holders shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service on, sending or supplying to all the joint Holders; and
- (b) anything to be agreed or specified in relation to any Notice, document or other information to be served on, sent or supplied to them may be agreed or specified by any one of the joint Holders and the agreement or specification of the first named in the Register shall be accepted to the exclusion of that of the other joint Holders.

103.3 Where a Member (or, in the case of a joint Holders, the person first named in the Register) has a registered address outside the Republic of Kenya but has notified the Company of an address within the Republic of Kenya at which Notices, documents or other information may be given to him or has given to the Company an address for the purposes of communications by Electronic Means at which Notices, documents or other information may be served, sent or supplied to him, he shall be entitled to have Notices served, sent or supplied to him at such address or, where applicable, the Company may make them available on a website and notify the Holder of that address. Otherwise, no such Member shall be entitled to receive any Notice, document or other information from the Company.

103.4 If on three consecutive occasions any Notice, document or other information has been sent to any Member at his registered address or his address for the service of Notices (by Electronic Means or otherwise) but has been returned undelivered, such Member shall not be entitled to receive Notices, documents or other information from the Company until he shall have communicated with the Company and supplied in writing a new registered address or address within the Republic of Kenya for the service of Notices or has informed the Company of an address for the service of Notices and the sending or supply of documents and other information in Electronic Form. For these purposes, any Notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied by post shall be treated as returned undelivered if the Notice, document or other information is

served, sent or supplied back to the Company (or its agents) and a Notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied in Electronic Form shall be treated as returned undelivered if the Company (or its agents) receives notification that the Notice, document or other information was not delivered to the address to which it was served, sent or supplied.

103.5 The Company may at any time and in its sole discretion choose to serve, send or supply Notices, documents or other information in hard copy form alone to some or all of the Members.

104. Notice on person entitled by transmission

The Company may give Notice to the person entitled to a share because of the death or bankruptcy of a Member or otherwise by operation of law, by sending or delivering it in any manner authorised by these Articles for the giving of Notice to a Member, addressed to that person by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased or trustee of the bankrupt or representative by operation of law or by any like description, at the address (if any) within the Republic of Kenya supplied for the purpose by the person claimed to be so entitled or to which Notices may be sent in Electronic Form. Until such an address has been so supplied, a Notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy or operation of law had not occurred.

105. Evidence of service

105.1 Any Notice, document or other information, addressed to a Member at his registered address or address for service in the Republic of Kenya shall, if served, sent or supplied by registered post, be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day after the day when it was put in the post (or, where second class post is employed, on the second day after the day when it was put in the post). Proof that an envelope containing the Notice, document or other information was properly addressed and put into the post as a prepaid letter shall be conclusive evidence that the Notice was given.

105.2 Any Notice, document or other information not served, sent or supplied by post but delivered or left at a registered address or address for service in the Republic of Kenya (other than an address for the purposes of communications by Electronic Means) shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day on which it was so delivered or left.

105.3 Any Notice, document or other information, if served, sent or supplied by Electronic Means shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the electronic communication was sent by or on behalf of the Company notwithstanding that the Company subsequently sends a hard copy of such Notice, document or other information by post.

105.4 Any Notice, document or other information made available on a website shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the Notice, document or other information was first made available on the website or, if later, when a Notice of availability is received or deemed to have been received pursuant to this Article. Proof that the Notice, document or other information was properly addressed shall be conclusive evidence that the Notice by Electronic Means was given.

105.5 Any Notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied by the Company by means of a relevant system shall be deemed to have been received when the Company or any sponsoring system participant acting on its behalf sends the issuer instruction relating to the Notice, document or other information.

105.6 Any Notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied by the Company by any other means authorised in writing by the Member concerned shall be deemed to have been received when the Company has carried out the action it has been authorised to take for that purpose.

106. Notice when post not available

106.1 If at any time by reason of the suspension, interruption or curtailment of postal services within the Republic of Kenya the Company is unable effectively to convene a General Meeting by Notices sent through the post, the Company need only give Notice of a General Meeting to those Members with whom the Company can communicate by Electronic Means and who have provided the Company with an address for this purpose. The Company shall also advertise the Notice in at least one daily national newspaper published in the Republic of Kenya and one daily national newspaper in any other country where, for the time being, the shares of the Company are listed on a stock exchange and make it available on its website from the date of such advertisement until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment of it. In any such case the Company shall send confirmatory copies of the Notice by post to those Members to whom Notice cannot be given by Electronic Means if, at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting, the posting of Notices to addresses throughout the Republic of Kenya again becomes practicable.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

107. Restrictions on right to inspect accounts and other records of the Company

107.1 A person is not entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely because of being a Member, unless the person is authorised to do so by:

- (a) a written law;
- (b) an order of the court or under regulations made under the Act;
- (c) the Directors; or
- (d) an ordinary resolution of the Company.

108. Auditors

Auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the Act.

109. Accounts

109.1 The Directors shall cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to:

- (a) All sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place,
- (b) All sales and purchases of goods by the Company, and
- (c) The assets and liabilities of the Company.

Proper books shall not be deemed to be kept if there are not kept such books of account as are necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs and to explain its transactions.

109.2 The books of account shall be kept at the registered office and shall always be open to the inspection of the Directors.

109.3 The Directors shall from time to time, in accordance with the Act, cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in General Meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are referred to in the Statutes.

110. **Accounts to be sent to Members**

110.1 In respect of each financial year, a copy of the Company's annual accounts, the strategic report, the Directors' report, the auditor's report on those accounts and on the auditable part of the Directors' remuneration report shall be sent or made available to:

- (a) every Member (whether or not entitled to receive Notices of General Meetings);
- (b) every Holder of debentures (whether or not entitled to receive Notice of General Meetings); and
- (c) every other person who is entitled to receive Notice of General Meetings;

not less than twenty-one (21) Clear Days before the date of the meeting at which copies of those documents are to be laid before Members in accordance with the Act.

110.2 This Article does not require copies of the documents to which it applies to be sent or supplied to:

- (d) A Member or Holder of debentures of whose address the Company is unaware; or
- (e) More than one of the joint Holders of shares or debentures.

110.3 The Board may determine that persons entitled to receive a copy of the Company's annual accounts, the Directors' report, the Directors' remuneration report, the auditor's report on those accounts and on the auditable part of the Directors' remuneration report are those persons entered on the Register at the close of business on a day determined by the Board, provided that the day determined by the Board may not be more than twenty-one (21) days before the day that the relevant copies are being sent.

111. **Winding-up**

111.1 Subject any prescribed procedure under the provisions of Statutes, if the Company is wound-up, the liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and any other authority required by law, divide among the Members *in specie* the whole or any part of the assets of the Company. This applies whether the assets shall consist of property of one kind or different kinds. For this purpose, the liquidator may set such value as the liquidator considers fair on any asset or assets and may determine how to divide it between the Members or different classes of Members. The liquidator may, with the authority of a special resolution and any other authority required by the law, transfer all or any part of the assets to trustees on such trusts for the benefit of Members as the liquidator decides. Where the liquidator divides or transfers any assets in pursuance of the powers in this Article, no Member shall be required to accept any asset in respect of which there is a liability.

111.2 Article 111.1 is without prejudice to any right or power that the liquidator may have, in the absence of the rights expressly conferred by Article 111.1, to divide or transfer the assets in specie as contemplated in Article 111.1 without a special resolution.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTION RIGHTS

112. Investor Rights

112.1 Subject to the Statutes, the provisions of Articles 112.2 to 113.3 inclusive shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles to the contrary.

112.2 In Articles 112.2 to 113.3, if not inconsistent with the subject or context:

(a) “**Annual Business Plan**” means the business plan of the Company (including the members of the Group) for a particular financial year which shall include, without limitation, the anticipated amount of the working capital required to carry on the business of the Company (including members of the Group) in that financial year, detailed quarterly revenue forecasts, operating and capital expenditure projections and proposed financing plans for the Company (including members of the Group);

(b) “**Control**” means in the context of the relationship between any person “B” and any person “A” when:

(i) B holds a majority of the voting rights in A; or

(ii) B is a member of A and has the right to appoint or remove a majority of A’s board of directors; or

(iii) B has the right to exercise a dominant influence over A:

a) by virtue of provisions contained in A’s memorandum and articles of association or (as the case may be) analogous constitutional or incorporation documents; or

b) by virtue of a control contract; or

(iv) B is a Member of A and holds alone (directly or indirectly), or pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders or Members, a majority of the voting rights of A;

and the terms “Controlling” and “Controlled by” of any entity shall be construed accordingly and for the purposes of this definition the expression “voting rights” means rights conferred on shareholders in respect of their shares or, in the case of a person not having a share capital, on Members, to vote at general meetings on all, or substantially all matters and the expression “control contract” means a contract in writing conferring such a right which:

(i) is of a kind authorised by the memorandum and articles of association or (as the case may be) analogous constitutional or incorporation documents of a person in relation to which the right is exercisable; and

(ii) is permitted by law under which that person is established.

A person shall not be regarded as having the right to exercise a dominant influence over another unless it has a right whether direct or indirect to give directions with respect to the operating and financial policies of that other person which its directors are obliged to comply with whether or not such directions are for the benefit of that other person.

- (c) "**Encumbrance**" includes any mortgage, charge (whether legal or equitable), lien, option, security interest, restrictive covenant, pledge, hypothecation, assignment, title retention, trust arrangement or other restriction or equity of any kind or any right conferring a priority of payment in respect of any obligation of any person;
- (d) "**Equity**" means, in the case of the Company, the amount equivalent to the total assets of the Company less its total liabilities as appearing in the Company's most recent audited consolidated accounts, and in the case of any other Member of the Group, the amount equivalent to the total assets of that Member of the Group less its total liabilities appearing in its most recent audited accounts;
- (e) "**Group**" means the Company and its subsidiaries;
- (f) "**I&M Kenya**" means I&M Bank Limited a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company incorporated under the laws of Kenya and licensed to carry on banking business;
- (g) "**Investor**" means East Africa Growth Holding;
- (h) "**Investor Nominee Director**" means a director appointed by the Investor under the provisions of Article 112.4;
- (i) "**Investor Observer**" means an observer appointed by the Investor under the provisions of Article 112.4;
- (j) "**Investor Representative**" means the Investor Nominee Director or, if there is no such Investor Nominee Director or that Investor Nominee Director is absent or unable to act, , an authorised representative of the Investor; and
- (k) "**Related Party**" means any Member, its Associates and Associated Companies or any person Controlled by a Member or Controlling a Member or any Associate of a Director or any person Controlled by a Director.

112.3 For so long as the Investor is a Member, it may call an extraordinary General Meeting.

112.4 The Investor shall be entitled to appoint one Director ("**Investor Nominee Director**") and one observer to the Board ("**Investor Observer**") in accordance with the provisions of this Article 112.4. The Investor Director shall have full voting rights. An Investor Observer shall be entitled to receive all notices convening Board meetings issued to the Directors and shall have the right to attend all Board meetings but shall not have the right to vote at such meetings.

- (a) If the Investor holds four per cent (4%) or more of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company, the Investor shall be entitled to:

(i) nominate and appoint one Investor Nominee Director who shall have full voting rights; and

(ii) nominate and appoint one Investor Observer who shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Board but shall not have the right to vote at such meetings.

(b) If the Investor holds less than four per cent (4%) of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company, it shall only be entitled to appoint the Investor Observer provided that for as long as the Investor is a Member and holds less than four percent (4%) of the issued ordinary share capital, it may appoint one Investor Observer but not both an Investor Nominee Director and one Investor Observer;

(c) The Investor Nominee Director or the Investor Observer may be removed or replaced by the Investor. The Investor Nominee Director shall cease to hold office automatically if the Investor's shareholding in the Company falls below the threshold set out in Article 112.4(a) and the appointment of the Investor Observer shall automatically lapse when the Investor ceases to be a Member.

(d) The appointment, removal or replacement of the Investor Nominee Director or the Investor Observer shall be effected by notice in writing to the Board signed on behalf of the Investor and shall, in the case of an appointment or replacement, take effect on the later of date stated in the notice and the date of receipt by the Company of any regulatory approvals necessary in order for such appointment to be valid, and in the case of removal, on the date stated in the notice.

(e) If the Investor Nominee Director or the Investor Observer (as the case may be) is removed at any time, the Investor is entitled to nominate another person as the Investor Nominee Director or the Investor Observer (as the case may be) in place of any Investor Nominee Director or the Investor Observer (as the case may be) so removed.

(f) In the event of the resignation, retirement or vacation of office of the Investor Nominee Director or the Investee Observer (as the case may be), the Investor shall be entitled to nominate another person as the Investor Nominee Director or the Investee Observer (as the case may be) in place of such Investor Nominee Director or Investee Observer (as the case may be).

112.5 The Investor Nominee Director may appoint an alternate in accordance with Article 35 save that any person appointed as an alternate by the Investor Nominee Director shall not be subject to approval by the Board.

112.6 The Investor Nominee Director may be removed in accordance with the Act but shall not otherwise be subject to removal under the provisions of Article 32. Where the Investor Nominee Director is required to retire by rotation under Article 28, his/her/its replacement shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 112.4. For avoidance of doubt, the Investor Nominee Director who is required to retire by rotation will be eligible for re-appointment.

112.7 The Company shall provide for Directors & Officers insurance from a reputable insurance company for each of the Directors to the maximum extent permitted under applicable law for any costs, expenses or liabilities incurred by each such Director in the course of, or in any way related to, his or her activities or his or her position as a Director ("**D&O Insurance**"). The amount insured under the D&O Insurance and the coverage of the D&O Insurance will be subject to the approval of the Investor.

112.8 Reserved Matters

The matters set out in paragraphs (a) to (s) of this Article 112.8 (“**Reserved Matters**”) will require the approval of an Investor Representative so long as the Investor holds not less than four per cent (4%) of the current share capital of the Company such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed. For the avoidance of doubt, the Investor Representative will not be deemed to be acting unreasonably if approval for any Reserved Matter is withheld on the grounds that if the Investor Representative approves the Reserved Matter, he or she may be acting contrary to any law applicable to the Investor or in contravention of any of the constitutive documents of the Investor. The Reserved Matters comprise:

- (a) any merger or amalgamation of the Company or any Member of the Group with any other company;
- (b) any increase or reduction of the share capital of the Company or any Member of the Group and the method and terms of any such increase or reduction, save for where such increase is necessary to meet regulatory requirements;
- (c) any issue or allotment of shares of any class of shares in the share capital of the Company or any Member of the Group, save for where such issuance or allotment is necessary to meet regulatory requirements;
- (d) any redemption or purchase by the Company or any Member of the Group of its own shares or granting by the Company or any Member of the Group of any option over shares in the Company or any Member of the Group or any other reorganization of the share capital of the Company or any Member of the Group;
- (e) any declaration or distribution of dividends by the Company or any Member of the Group which is not in accordance with the dividend policy approved by the Board from time to time;
- (f) the winding-up or dissolution of the Company or any Member of the Group or the passing of any resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the Company or any Member of the Group;
- (g) any amendment to the Articles of Association of the Company or any Member of the Group;
- (h) any proposal by the Board to the Members on the appointment of Auditors or any appointment of Auditors by the Board to fill a casual vacancy;
- (i) the entering into by the Company or (to the extent that the Company has any voting authority over the same) any Member of the Group with a Related Party of any contracts for a consideration of more than United States Dollars 1 million or equivalent in any other currency;
- (j) the entering into by the Company or any Member of the Group of any contract which is not at arm’s length;
- (k) the adoption of the Annual Business Plan of the Company;

- (l) the hiring and dismissal of *the Senior Management including any review of their compensation and performance review. For purposes of this Article 112.8(l), Senior Management is defined as the Regional Chief Executive Officer and Chief Executive Officer of I&M Bank Kenya and the Group Chief Operations Officer;*
- (m) the provision of loans by shareholders to the Company or by the Group to any Member of the Group which are not provided on an arm's length basis;
- (n) any acquisition by the Company of the whole or any part of any business or any interest in any joint venture where the consideration for the acquisition is equal to or greater in value than ten per cent (10%) of its total Equity at the relevant time, and in the case of any other Member of the Group (and to the extent that the Company has any voting authority over the same), any acquisition by that Member of the Group of the whole or any part of any business or any interest in any joint venture where the consideration for the acquisition is equal to or greater in value than ten per cent (10%) of its total Equity;
- (o) any disposal of the whole or substantially the whole of the undertaking or all or any part of the assets of the Company (including shares held by the Company in any Member of the Group) where the consideration for the disposal is equal to or greater in value than ten per cent (10%) of the Company's total Equity at the relevant time, and in the case of any other Member of the Group (and to the extent that the Company has any voting authority over the same), any disposal of the whole or substantially the whole of the undertaking or all or any part of the assets of that Member of the Group where the consideration for the disposal is equal to or greater in value than ten per cent (10%) of its total Equity at the relevant time;
- (p) any purchase or sale of capital goods or the incurring of any other financial commitment by the Company where the consideration for the purchase or sale or the commitment is equal to or greater than ten per cent (10%) of its total Equity at the relevant time, and in the case of any other Member of the Group to the extent that the Company has any voting authority over the same), any purchase or sale of capital goods, or the incurring of any other financial commitment by that Member of the Group where the consideration for the purchase or sale or the commitment is equal to or greater than ten per cent (10%) of its total Equity at the relevant time;
- (q) any borrowing or the obtaining of any advance or credit in any form by the Company where the amount of such borrowing, advance or credit is equal to or greater than ten per cent (10%) of its total Equity at the relevant time, and in the case of any other Member of the Group (and to the extent that the Company has any voting authority over the same), any borrowing or the obtaining of any advance or credit in any form by such Member of the Group (other than in the nature of customer deposit or inter-bank overnight lending incurred in the ordinary course of business) where the amount of such borrowing, advance or credit is equal to or greater than ten per cent (10%) of its total Equity at the relevant time;
- (r) the creation of any Encumbrance over any assets, rights, revenues, undertaking or goodwill of the Company or (and to the extent that the Company has any voting authority over the same) any Member of the Group, other than those Encumbrances which arise under operation of law or in the ordinary course of business;

- (s) any material change in the nature of the business of the Group as carried on for the time being including any activities in countries that are not on the list of Official Development Assistance (ODA) countries published from time to time by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); and
- (t) any resolution of the Company to list or delist the Company or any of the companies in the Group on any exchange.

112.9 The Reserved Matters set out in paragraphs (f), (g), (i), (j), (m) and (s) of Article 112.8 will require the approval of the Investor (to be communicated by the Investor Representative if one is in place) so long as the Investor is a Member (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed).

112.10 For so long as the Investor is entitled to appoint the Investor Nominee Director but has not done so, the Investor may call a meeting of the Board.

112.11 For so long as the Investor is a Member, it shall be entitled to receive all notices and other documents in hard copy notwithstanding the delivery of such notices and documents by any other means that may have been provided for under the provisions of Articles 102 and 103.1.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

113. PS Director

113.1 Subject to the Statutes, the provisions of Article 113.2 shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles to the contrary.

113.2 In this Article, "Principal Shareholders" means Tecoma Limited, Ziyungi Limited, Minard Holdings Limited, and Mnana Limited or such of them as may be Members of the Company from time to time. Subject always to the provisions of the Statutes, the Principal Shareholders shall be entitled to appoint Directors (each a PS Director) in accordance with the provisions of this Article 113.2. One of the PS Directors may (but shall not necessarily) be an executive director.

- (a) If the total number of Directors is six (6) or less (including the PS Directors), the Principal Shareholders shall be entitled to appoint up to three (3) PS Directors.
- (b) If the total number of Directors is more than six (6) (including the PS Directors), the Principal Shareholders shall be entitled to appoint a majority of the Directors as PS Directors.
- (c) Any PS Director may be removed or replaced from time to time by the Principal Shareholders.

113.3 Any proposed appointment, removal or replacement of a PS Director shall be effected by notice in writing to the Board signed on behalf of each of the Principal Shareholders and shall take effect on the date stated in the notice.

PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

- of -

I&M GROUP PLC

We the several persons whose names, address and descriptions are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association and we respectively agree to take the number of shares in the capital of the Company set opposite our respective names.

Name, address and description of subscribers	No. of shares	Signature of Subscriber
PREMCHAND RAMJEE, Merchant c/o Karman Blepa & Co. Box 344, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
POPATLAL HANSRAJ, Wine & Spirit Merchant c/o Messrs. Popatlal Hansraj & Bros. Box 1, Kiambu and Box 2120, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
ILAM DIN, Company Director c/o Ilam Din & Co. Ltd., Box 926, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
HASSANALI, Company Director c/o Rahim Jivraj & Co. Ltd., Box 15, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
DILBAGH SINGH, Contractor Box 927, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
TRIBHOVAN KHUSHALBHAI PATEL, Merchant P.O. Box 29, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>

AMRITLAL VERSHI MALDE, Secretary c/o Malde & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 1265, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
KNUD CHRISTIAN HANSEN, Accountant P.O. Box 5933, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
JOAN DALBY HOARE, Secretary P.O. Box 5933, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
PAUL GEORG SHLICHTKRULL, Merchant P.O. Box 6441, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
JOHN BICKERTON WILLIAMS, Advocate Box 650, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
BRONISLAW SIRLEY, Barr-at- Law Box 650, Nairobi	One	
KAY LUNN, Stenographer P.O. Box 651, Nairobi	One	<i>Signed</i>
ELIZABETH EDNA MUSGRAVE PECK, Stenographer P.O. Box 650, Nairobi		

Incorporated on the 13th day of August 1950