

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 TO 1989

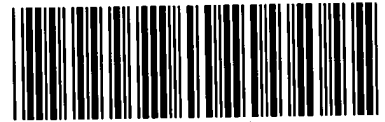
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

SANLAM PRIVATE INVESTMENTS (UK) LTD
(Adopted by special resolution of the shareholders of
the Company dated 23 June 2022)

TUESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

PRELIMINARY

1. Subject as otherwise provided in these articles the regulations contained in Table A in the schedule to the Companies (Tables A to F) Regulations 1985 (SI 1985/805) as amended by the Companies (Tables A - F) (Amendment) Regulations 1985 (SI 1985/1052) ("Table A") shall constitute the regulations of the Company. In the case of any inconsistency between these articles and the regulations of Table A, the provisions of these articles shall prevail.
2. Regulations 23, 40, 46, 50, 53, 57, 64 to 69 (inclusive), 73 to 76 (inclusive), 81, 84, 87 to 89 (inclusive), 93, 94, 101, 112, 115 and 118 of Table A shall not apply to the Company.
 - (1) In regulation 1 of Table A, the words "and in the articles of association adopting the same" shall be inserted after the word "regulations" in line one and the full stop at the end of the regulation shall be deleted and replaced by a semi colon and the following shall be inserted "words importing the singular shall include the plural and vice versa, words importing the masculine shall include the feminine, and words importing persons shall include corporations".
 - (2) In line two of regulation 18 of Table A and line one of regulation 77 of Table A the word "less" shall be replaced by the word "fewer".
 - (3) Any reference to presence at a general meeting or class meeting shall include presence of a member in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by a duly authorised representative and shall include presence which is deemed in accordance with these articles (and "present" shall be construed accordingly).

SHARE CAPITAL

4. The share capital of the Company at the date of the adoption of these articles is £100,000 divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

SHARES

5.
 - (1) Subject to the provisions of Table A and to the provisions of these articles, the directors are generally and unconditionally authorised to exercise any power of the Company to offer, allot or grant rights to subscribe for or convert securities into or otherwise dispose

of any shares (or interests in shares) in the Company, or any other relevant securities, up to the authorised share capital of the Company as at the date of adoption of these articles, to such persons, at such times and generally on such terms and conditions as the directors think proper provided that such authority shall only apply insofar as the Company in general meeting shall not have varied, renewed or revoked the same and provided that such authority may only be exercised within five years commencing upon the date of the adoption of these articles.

- (2) Any offer or agreement in respect of relevant securities, which is made by the Company prior to the expiration of such authority and in all other respects within the terms of such authority, shall be authorised to be made, notwithstanding that such offer or agreement would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after the expiration of such authority and, accordingly, the directors may at any time allot any relevant securities in pursuance of such offer or agreement.
 - (3) The authority conferred upon the directors to allot relevant securities may at any time, by ordinary resolution of the Company in general meeting, be revoked, varied or renewed (whether or not it has been previously renewed under these articles) for a further period not exceeding five years.
6. (1) Sections 89(1) and 90(1) to (6) (inclusive) of the Act shall not apply to any allotment of equity securities by the Company. The shares comprised in the authorised share capital at the date of the adoption of these articles shall be at the disposal of the directors as they think proper but, unless otherwise determined by special resolution of the Company in general meeting or with the assent of all the members, any equity securities which are not comprised in the authorised share capital at the date of the adoption of these articles shall, before they are allotted on any terms to any person, be first offered by the Company on the same or more favourable terms to the members in proportion as nearly as is practicable to the nominal value of the shares in the Company held by the members respectively.
- (2) Such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of equity securities offered and the period, being not fewer than twenty-one days, within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to have been declined. After the expiration of such period, or if earlier on receipt of notice of the acceptance or refusal in respect of each offer so made, the directors may, subject to these articles, dispose of such equity securities as have not been taken up in such manner as they think proper.

RENOUNCEABLE ALLOTMENT LETTERS

7. Where any renounceable allotment letters or other renounceable documents are issued by the Company in respect of the issue or offer of any shares, the directors may at their discretion impose such restrictions as they may think fit upon the right of any allottee or other person to whom the offer is made to renounce the shares so allotted or offered.
8. The Company is a private company and accordingly the following are prohibited:
- (1) any offer to the public (whether for cash or otherwise) of any shares in or debentures of the Company; and
 - (2) any allotment of, or agreement to allot, (whether for cash or otherwise) any shares in or debentures of the Company with a view to all or any of those shares or debentures being offered for sale to the public.

LIEN

9. In regulation 8 of Table A the words and brackets “(not being a fully paid share)” shall be omitted.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

10. No share and no interest in shares shall be transferred to any person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of these articles.
11. The instrument of transfer of any fully paid shares shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor, but need not be executed by or on behalf of the transferee. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the shares until the name of the transferee is entered in the register of members of the Company in respect thereof. In the case of a partly paid share, the instrument of transfer must also be executed by or on behalf of the transferee.
12. No shares and no interest in shares shall be transferred to any infant, bankrupt or person of unsound mind and the directors shall refuse to register any such transfer. The directors shall not refuse to register any transfer of any shares or interest in shares other than in accordance with this article or with regulation 24 of Table A.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

13.
 - (1)
 - (a) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless the requisite quorum shall be present at the commencement of the business and also when such business shall be voted upon. Two members so present and entitled to vote shall be a quorum for all purposes **PROVIDED THAT**, in circumstances where there is one member only, the quorum for any general meeting shall for all purposes be that member so present.
 - (b) If a quorum is not present at any such adjourned meeting as is referred to in regulation 41 of Table A, then, provided that the member present holds not fewer than 75% in nominal value of the shares of the Company in issue, any resolution agreed to by such member shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed unanimously at a general meeting of the Company duly convened and held.
 - (2) A poll may be demanded at any general meeting by the chairman or by any member present and entitled to vote at that meeting.
 - (3) Every notice convening a general meeting shall comply with the provisions of section 372(3) of the Act as to giving information to members in respect of their right to appoint proxies. Notices of and other communications relating to any general meeting which any member is entitled to receive shall also be sent to the directors and to the auditors for the time being of the Company.
14.
 - (1) At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is, before or on the declaration by the chairman of the result of the show of hands, demanded in accordance with article 13(2).
 - (2) If at any general meeting any votes shall be counted which ought not to have been counted, or not be counted which ought to have been counted, the error shall not vitiate the result of the voting unless it is pointed out at the same meeting, and not in that case

unless it shall, in the opinion of the chairman of the meeting, be of sufficient magnitude to vitiate the result of the voting.

- (3) In regulation 54 of Table A the words “,not being himself a member entitled to vote,” shall be deleted.
- (4) Regulation 57 of Table A shall not apply to the member in circumstances where there is one member only.
- (5) Any member or member’s proxy or duly authorised representative (being a corporation) may participate in a general meeting or a meeting of a class of members of the Company by means of conference telephones or similar communications system whereby all those participating in the meeting can hear and address each other. Such participation shall be deemed to constitute presence in person (or by proxy or authorised representative as appropriate) at such meeting for all purposes including that of establishing a quorum. A meeting held by such means shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of participants in number is assembled. In the absence of such a majority the location of the chairman shall be deemed to be the place of the meeting.

SINGLE MEMBER

- 15. (1) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in these articles or in Table A, in circumstances where the Company has only one member, that member present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum.
- (2) A single member shall, upon taking a decision which may be taken by the Company in general meeting and which has effect as if agreed by the Company in general meeting (unless that decision is taken by way of written resolution or unanimous assent), provide the Company with a written record of that decision.
- (3) For so long as the Company is a single member Company, all provisions of these articles and of Table A shall be construed so as to be consistent with the Company only having one member.
- (4) If, for any reason, the number of members of the Company increases beyond one and for so long as the number of members is more than one, the provisions of this article shall not apply.

MEMBERS’ ASSENT

- 16. (1) Pursuant to the rights and powers under common law of all members having the right to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings to assent or agree to any matter, such members’ assent or agreement to any matter may (without limitation), if written be evidenced by one or more documents (including a facsimile, cable or telegram) each accurately stating the terms of the assent or agreement and signed by or on behalf of or otherwise emanating from one or more of such members. Any such signature may be given personally or by a duly appointed attorney or in the case of a body corporate by an officer or by its duly authorised corporate representative.
- (2) The provisions of article 16(1) are in addition to and not exclusive of:
 - (a) any other rights and powers under common law of all members or any class of members having the right to attend and vote at general meetings to assent or agree to or ratify any matter or to pass any resolution by unanimous written consent; and

- (b) any statutory rights of the members or any class of members under sections 381A and 381B of and schedule 15A to the Act,

all of which rights and powers may be exercised by the members as an alternative to the unanimous assent or agreement referred to in article 16(1).

PROXIES

17. An 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 may be handed to the chairman of the relevant meeting and regulation 62 of Table A shall be modified accordingly.

DIRECTORS

18. (1) Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution the number of directors shall not be subject to any maximum but shall be not fewer than two.
- (2) Any adult person may be appointed or elected as a director whatever may be his age, but every director shall be required to vacate his office by reason of his attaining or having attained the age of 65 years.

BORROWING POWERS

19. The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow or raise money without limit as to amount and upon such terms and in such manner as they think fit and to grant any mortgage or charge over its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, or any part thereof and subject in the case of any security convertible into shares to section 80 of the Act 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.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

20. (1) A director who is in any way interested in a contract or a proposed contract with the Company (whether directly or indirectly) must declare the nature of his interest at any meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors at which such contract or proposed contract is to be discussed, or otherwise by notice to the directors in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Having made such disclosure a director shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors or of a committee of the directors in respect of such contract or proposed contract in which he is interested and shall also be counted in reckoning whether a quorum is present or deemed to be present at the meeting of the directors or, if relevant, the committee of the directors.
- (2) A director may, notwithstanding his office, hold and be remunerated in respect of any office or place of profit held in the Company provided that he has previously complied with all requirements of the Act relating to disclosure of interests, and he or any firm, company, or other body in which he has an interest may act in a professional capacity for the Company and be remunerated for such work and shall not by reason of his office be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or place of profit. Regulation 85 of Table A shall be modified accordingly.
- (3) For the purposes of regulation 85 of Table A (as modified by articles 20(1) and (2)) a director shall be considered to be interested in any contract, transaction or arrangement (if he would not otherwise be so interested) in which he is treated as interested for the purposes of section 317 of the Act. In the case of any transaction or arrangement with

the Company in which the director is interested, a general notice given by a director and which otherwise complies with regulation 86(a) of Table A shall not be a disclosure as provided in that regulation unless it relates to a specified company or firm or other body in which he is interested or to a specified person who is connected with the director within the meaning of section 346 of the Act. Regulation 86 of Table A shall be modified accordingly.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

21. The office of a director shall be vacated immediately:
- (1) If (not being precluded from so doing by the terms of any contract with the Company) by notice to the Company he resigns the office of director; or
 - (2) If he is or becomes bankrupt or insolvent or enters into any arrangement with his creditors; or
 - (3) If he is or becomes incapable by reason of illness, injury or mental disorder of exercising his functions as a director properly; or
 - (4) If he is removed from office by a resolution duly passed pursuant to section 303 of the Act; or
 - (5) If he is prohibited from being a director by an order made under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 or otherwise by law.

ROTATION OF DIRECTORS

22. The directors shall not be liable to retirement by rotation and accordingly the words “and may also determine the rotation in which any additional directors are to retire” in regulation 78 of Table A and the second and third sentences in regulation 79 of Table A shall not apply to the Company as shall any other references to retirement by rotation in Table A.

MEMBERS' APPOINTMENTS

23. A member or members having the right to attend and vote at any general meeting of the Company and holding 75 % in nominal value of the shares giving that right may from time to time by notice to the Company remove any director from office or appoint any person to be a director, and any such removal or appointment shall be deemed to be an act of the Company and not only of such member or members. Any such notice may consist of one or more documents (including a telex, facsimile, cable or telegram) each signed by or on behalf of or otherwise emanating from such member or members. Any such signature may be given personally or by a duly appointed attorney or in the case of a body corporate by an officer or by its duly authorised corporate representative.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

24. (1) The directors may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Unless all directors indicate their willingness to accept shorter notice of a meeting of directors, no fewer than three days prior notice of the time and place of each meeting of directors shall be given to each director.
- (2) A director may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director shall, at any time call a meeting of the directors. Notice of every meeting of the directors shall be given to every director, but the non-receipt of notice by any director shall not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting of the directors.

- (3) The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors shall be two. In circumstances where there is one director only, the quorum for any meeting of directors or committee of directors shall be one and that director or his alternate shall exercise all the powers and discretions expressed to be vested in the directors by the regulations of Table A and by these articles.
- (4) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. The chairman shall not have a second or casting vote at meetings of the board.
25. (1) A resolution of all the directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of meetings of directors shall be as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly convened and held, and may consist of several documents (including a facsimile, cable or telegram) each accurately stating the terms of the resolution and each signed by or emanating from one or more of the directors.
- (2) Any director may participate in a meeting of directors by means of a conference telephone or similar communications system whereby all those participating in the meeting can hear and address each other. Such participation shall be deemed to constitute presence in person at such meeting for all purposes including that of establishing a quorum. A meeting held by such means shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of participators in number is assembled. In the absence of such a majority the location of the chairman shall be deemed to be the place of the meeting.
- (3) All directors whether or not absent from the United Kingdom shall be entitled to receive notice of meetings of the directors.
- (4) Where the Company, having only one member, enters into a contract (other than a contract entered into in the ordinary course of the Company's business) with the sole member of the Company and such sole member is also a director of the Company the terms of such contract shall, unless the contract is in writing, be set out in a written memorandum or be recorded in the minutes of the first meeting of directors following the making of the contract.
26. Any meetings of a committee appointed under regulation 72 of Table A shall be governed mutatis mutandis by articles 23, 24 and 25 of these articles.

SECRETARY

27. The secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them. The directors may from time to time by resolution appoint one or more joint, assistant or deputy secretaries to exercise the function of the secretary. Regulation 99 of Table A shall be modified accordingly.

MANAGING OR EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

28. (1) The directors may from time to time appoint one or more of their number to an executive office (including that of managing director, manager or any other salaried office) for such period and upon such terms as they think fit and, subject to the provisions of any agreement entered into in any particular case, may revoke such appointment. A director so appointed to an executive office shall (without being entitled to make any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service or claim for compensation between him and the Company) ipso facto cease to hold that office (unless otherwise agreed between himself and the Company), if he ceases from any cause to be a director.

- (2) The managing director, manager or other executive officer as aforesaid shall receive such remuneration whether by way of salary, commission or participation in profits or otherwise (either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a director) as the directors may from time to time determine.
- (3) The directors may entrust to and confer upon a managing director, manager or other executive officer as aforesaid any of the powers exercisable by them upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think fit, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers, and may from time to time withdraw, alter or vary all or any of such powers.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

29. (1) Any director may at any time appoint another director or any other person to be this alternate director and may at any time terminate such appointment. Any such appointment or removal shall be by notice from the director to the Company.
- (2) Any person appointed as an alternate director shall vacate his office as such alternate director if and when the director by whom he has been appointed vacates his office as director otherwise than by retirement and re-election at the same meeting and upon the happening of any event which, if he were a director would cause him to vacate such office.
- (3) An alternate director shall (except when absent from the United Kingdom) be entitled to receive notices of meetings of the directors and shall be entitled to attend and vote as a director at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present and generally at such meeting to perform all functions of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these articles shall apply mutatis mutandis as if he were a director. If an alternate director is himself a director, he shall be entitled in such circumstances as aforesaid to exercise the vote of the director for whom he is an alternate in addition to his own vote. If an alternate director's appointor does not sign the same the alternate director's signature to any resolution in writing of the directors shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. The foregoing provisions of this article 29(3) shall also apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of any such committee of which his appointor is a member.
- (4) Any alternate director shall be entitled to contract and be interested in and benefit from contracts or arrangements and be repaid expenses and to be indemnified to the same extent mutatis mutandis as if he were a director but he shall not be entitled to receive from the Company in respect of his appointment as alternate director any remuneration except only such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice to the Company from time to time direct.
- (5) In addition to the right to appoint any other director or any other person to be his alternate director, any director may at any time appoint any other director or any other person to act as a replacement director for him on such terms and subject to such conditions as he shall elect and may at any time terminate such appointment. Any such appointment or removal shall be by notice from the director to the Company.
- (6) Any such replacement director (as such) shall not be deemed to be a director by reason of such appointment and except as provided in these articles or in the notice appointing him shall not have power to act as a director nor have any of the responsibilities or duties of a director nor shall he be deemed to be a director for the purposes of these articles other than as specified in paragraphs (7) and (8) of this article. A replacement director shall not be deemed to be the agent of his appointor except in relation to matters

in which he acted or failed to act on the direction of his appointor as given in the notice of his appointment.

- (7) A replacement director shall be entitled to attend and vote as a director and to count for the purposes of any quorum at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present and at which his appointor has authorised him to attend and vote. At any such meeting the replacement director shall be authorised to act in accordance with the authority given to him by his appointor in the notice of his appointment. If a replacement director is himself a director, he shall be entitled in such circumstances as aforesaid to exercise the vote of the director for whom he is a replacement in addition to his own vote. If a replacement director does not sign the same, the replacement director's signature to any resolution in writing as a director shall be as effective as the signature of his appointor. The foregoing provisions of this paragraph of this article shall apply mutatis mutandis to any meeting of any committee of the directors of which his appointor is a member.
- (8) The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (4) of this article 29 shall apply mutatis mutandis to any replacement director.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

- 30. The directors may establish and maintain, or procure the establishment and maintenance of, any pension or superannuation funds (whether contributory or otherwise) for the benefit of, and give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances and emoluments to any persons who are or were at any time in the employment or service of the Company, or any of its predecessors in business, or of any company which is a holding company or a subsidiary of the Company or is allied to or associated with the Company or with any such holding company or subsidiary, or who may be or have been directors or officers of the Company, or of any such other company as aforesaid, or any persons in whose welfare the Company or any such other company as aforesaid is or has been at any time interested, and the wives, widows, families, relations and dependants of any such persons, and establish, subsidise and subscribe to any institutions, associations, societies, clubs or funds calculated to be for the benefit of, or to advance the interests and well-being of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid, or of any such persons as aforesaid, and to make payments for or towards the insurance of any such persons as aforesaid, subject always, if so required by law, to particulars with respect to the proposed payment being approved by the Company, and a director shall be entitled to participate in and retain for his own benefit any such donation, gratuity, pension, allowance or emolument.

THE SEAL

- 31.
 - (1) If the Company has a seal it shall only be used with the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any document to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or a second director. The obligation under regulation 6 of Table A relating to the sealing of share certificates shall only apply if the Company has a seal.
 - (2) The Company may exercise the powers conferred by section 39 of the Act with regard to having an official seal for use abroad, and such powers shall be vested in the directors.
 - (3) The Company may dispense with the need for a company seal insofar as permitted by the Act.

NOTICE

32. (1) Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to these articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing.
- (2) Any notice to be given under these articles may be delivered personally or sent by first class post (airmail if overseas) or by telex or facsimile.
- (3) The address for service of any notice shall be as follows:
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| in the case of a member or his legal personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy: | such member's address as shown in the Company's register of members of the Company; |
| in the case of a director: | his last known address or at the address notified by him to the Company address notified by him to the Company for that purpose; |
| in the case of a meeting of the directors: | the place of the meeting; |
| in the case of the Company: | its registered office; and |
| in the case of any other person: | to his or its last known address |
- (4) Any such notice shall be deemed to have been served and be effective:
- (a) if delivered personally, at the time of delivery;
 - (b) if posted, on receipt or at the expiry of two Business Days (or in the case of airmail four Business Days) after it was posted, whichever occurs first;
 - (c) if sent by facsimile, at the time of transmission (if sent during normal business hours, that is 9.30 to 17.30 local time in the place to which it was sent) or (if not sent during such normal business hours) at the beginning of the next day in the place to which it was sent; and
 - (d) if sent by cable or telegram, at the time of delivery.
- For the purposes of this article 32, "Business Day" means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or any day which is a public holiday in the place or places at which the transaction in question is being effected or the notice in question is being effected.
- (5) In proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that personal delivery was made, or that such notice was properly addressed stamped and posted or in the case of a telex that the intended recipient's answerback code is shown on the copy retained by the sender at the beginning and end of the message or in the case of a facsimile that an activity or other report from the sender's facsimile machine can be produced in respect of the notice showing the recipient's facsimile number and the number of pages transmitted.
- (6) In the case of joint holders of a share all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members of the Company in respect of the joint holding. Notice so given shall constitute notice to all the joint holders.

WINDING UP

33. In regulation 117 of Table A, the words "with the like sanction" shall be inserted immediately before the words "determine how the division".

INDEMNITY

34. Every director or other officer of the Company shall be entitled to be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto, including any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under sections 144 or 727 of the Act in which relief is granted to him by the Court, and no director or other officer shall be liable for any loss, damage or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto. This article shall only have effect insofar as its provisions are not avoided by section 310 of the Act.
35. Notwithstanding any other provision contained in these Articles or the Companies Act 1985, 1989 and 2006 to the contrary:
- (1) Where a security interest has been granted over any share pursuant to a security agreement granted in favour of any bank or financial institution or to a trust, fund or other entity which is regularly engaged in or established for the purposes of making, purchasing or investing in loans, securities or other financial assets, such share shall be exempt from all liens (whether present or future) in favour of the Company that would arise pursuant to these articles of association or otherwise howsoever and the Company shall not claim any lien (howsoever arising) in respect of such share while such security interest remains unreleased. A certificate executed by the party to whom such security interest has been granted (and in form and substance that it shall elect in its sole discretion) that such security interest remains unreleased shall be conclusive evidence of fact.
 - (2) The directors and/or the Company shall have no discretion to decline to register, or suspend registration of, a transfer of shares where the proposed transferee is a bank, financial institution or a trust, fund or other entity which is regularly engaged in or established for the purposes of making, purchasing or investing in loans, securities or other financial assets (or any agent, trustee, nominee or nominees or receiver of such entity) to whom such shares are being transferred by way of security or a purchaser, transferee or other recipient of the shares from such bank, institution or other entity and a certificate signed by an official of such bank, financial institution or other entity (and in form and substance that it shall elect in its sole discretion) that the relevant shares are charged shall be conclusive evidence of such fact.
 - (3) Any pre-emption rights conferred on existing members or any other person by these articles of association or otherwise and any other restrictions on the transfer of shares contained in these articles of association shall not apply where shares are being transferred by way of security to a bank, financial institution or a trust, fund or other entity which is regularly engaged in or established for the purposes of making, purchasing or investing in loans, securities or other financial assets (or any agent, trustee, nominee or nominees or receiver of such bank, financial institution, or other entity) or a purchaser, transferee or other recipient of the shares from such bank, financial institution or other entity.