

BY-LAW NO. 3

A by-law relating generally
to the transaction of the
business and affairs of

AMAROQ LTD.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS

SECTION ONE INTERPRETATION	7
1.1 Definitions.....	7
1.2 Unanimous Shareholder Agreement.	9
SECTION TWO BUSINESS OF THE CORPORATION.....	10
2.1 Registered Office.	10
2.2 Corporate Seal.	10
2.3 Financial Year.....	10
2.4 Execution of Instruments.....	10
2.5 Banking Arrangements.....	10
2.6 Voting Rights in Other Bodies Corporate.	10
2.7 Divisions.	11
SECTION THREE DIRECTORS	12
3.1 Number of Directors.	12
3.2 Qualification.....	12

3.3	Election and Term.....	12
3.4	Removal of Directors.	12
3.5	Vacation of Office.	12
3.6	Appointment of Additional Directors.	13
3.7	Action by the Board.	13
3.8	Meeting by Telephone.....	13
3.9	Place of Meetings.....	13
3.10	Calling of Meetings.....	13
3.11	Notice of Meeting.	13
3.12	First Meeting of New Board.....	14
3.13	Adjourned Meeting.	14
3.14	Regular Meetings.....	14
3.15	Chair.....	14
3.16	Quorum.	14
3.17	Votes to Govern.....	14
3.18	Conflict of Interest.	14
3.19	Remuneration and Expenses.....	15
	SECTION FOUR COMMITTEES	16
4.1	Committees of the Board.....	16
4.2	Transaction of Business.	16
4.3	Advisory Bodies.	16
4.4	Quorum and Procedure.....	16

4.5	Audit Committee.	16
SECTION FIVE OFFICERS		17
5.1	Appointment.	17
5.2	Chair of the Board.....	17
5.3	President.	17
5.4	Secretary.....	17
5.5	Treasurer.	17
5.6	Powers and Duties of Officers.....	18
5.7	Term of Office.	18
5.8	Agents and Attorneys.....	18
5.9	Conflict of Interest.	18
SECTION SIX PROTECTION OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND OTHERS		19
6.1	Limitation of Liability.....	19
6.2	Indemnity.	19
6.3	Advance of Costs.	19
6.4	Limitation.	19
6.5	Additional Circumstances.	20
6.6	Insurance.	20
SECTION SEVEN SHARES.....		21
7.1	Issuances of Shares.	21
7.2	Share Buybacks.	21
7.3	Pre-Emption Rights.....	22

7.4	Disapplication of Pre-Emption Rights.	24
7.5	Mandatory Takeover Offers.	24
7.6	Additional Takeover Provisions.	28
7.7	Application of Sections 7.5 and 7.6	29
7.8	Registration of Transfers.	29
7.9	Dealing with Registered Holders.	29
7.10	Share Certificates.	29
7.11	Replacement of Share Certificates.	30
7.12	Joint Shareholders.	30
7.13	Deceased Shareholders.	30
	SECTION EIGHT DIVIDENDS	31
8.1	Dividends.	31
8.2	Record Date for Dividends.	31
	SECTION NINE DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS IN SHARES	32
9.1	Disclosure Notice.	32
9.2	Contents of a Disclosure Notice.	32
9.3	Disclosure Response.	32
9.4	Disclosure Notice Term.	32
9.5	Calculation of Holdings.	33
9.6	No Prejudice.	33
	SECTION TEN MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS	34
10.1	Annual Meetings.	34

10.2	Special Meetings.....	34
10.3	Place of Meetings.....	34
10.4	Participation in Meeting by Electronic Means.....	34
10.5	Meeting held by Electronic Means.	34
10.6	Notice of Meetings.....	34
10.7	List of Shareholders Entitled to Notice.	35
10.8	Record Date for Notice.	35
10.9	Meetings Without Notice.	35
10.10	Chair, Secretary and Scrutineers.....	35
10.11	Persons Entitled to be Present.....	36
10.12	Quorum.	36
10.13	Right to Vote.	36
10.14	Proxyholders and Representatives.	36
10.15	Time for Deposit of Proxies.	36
10.16	Joint Shareholders.....	37
10.17	Votes to Govern.....	37
10.18	Show of Hands.....	37
10.19	Ballots.	37
10.20	Adjournment.....	38
10.21	Action in Writing by Shareholders.	38
10.22	Only One Shareholder.....	38
10.23	Advance Notice.	38

SECTION ELEVEN NOTICES.....	41
11.1 Method of Giving Notices.....	41
11.2 Notice to Joint Shareholders.....	41
11.3 Computation of Time.	41
11.4 Undelivered Notices.....	41
11.5 Omissions and Errors.	41
11.6 Persons Entitled by Death or Operation of Law.	41
11.7 Waiver of Notice.....	42
SECTION TWELVE EFFECTIVE DATE.....	43
12.1 Effective Date.	43
12.2 Repeal.	43

BE IT ENACTED as a by-law of the Corporation as follows:

**SECTION ONE
INTERPRETATION**

1.1 Definitions.

In the By-Laws, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Acceptance Period" has the meaning given in Section 7.3.

"Act" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario), or any statute that may be substituted for it, and the regulations to it, as from time to time amended.

"Applicable Securities Laws" means the applicable securities legislation of each province and territory of Canada, as amended from time to time, the rules and regulations made or promulgated under any such statute, and the national instruments, multilateral instruments, policies, bulletins and notices of the securities commissions and similar regulatory authorities of each province and territory of Canada.

"Affiliates" means, in respect of any person, any other person that, directly or indirectly, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the first mentioned person; and "control" means, with respect to the definition of "Affiliate", the possession, directly or indirectly, by a person or group of persons acting in concert of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of another person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, contract, as a partner or general partner, or otherwise.

"Articles" means the original or restated articles of incorporation or articles of amendment, amalgamation or continuance of the Corporation, as from time to time amended or restated.

"Board" means the board of directors of the Corporation.

"Business Day" means any day except Saturday, Sunday, any statutory holiday in the Province of Ontario, or any other day on which the principal chartered banks in the City of Toronto are closed for business.

"By-Laws" means this By-Law and all other by-laws of the Corporation from time to time in force and effect.

"Corporation" means the corporation incorporated under the Act by the said certificate to which the Articles are attached, and named "Amaroq Minerals Ltd.".

"Depository" means a person appointed by the Corporation under a contractual arrangement whereby such person holds shares, rights or interests of the Corporation and issues Depositary Interests.

"Depository Interests" means a dematerialised depository interest which represents an entitlement to shares of the Corporation issued to Computershare Investor Services Plc of The Pavilions, Bridgwater Road, Bristol, BS13 8AE, United Kingdom.

"DI Holder" means a holder of Depositary Interests.

"Director" means a member of the Board.

"Disclosure Notice" has the meaning given in Section 9.1.

"FCA" means the UK Financial Conduct Authority.

"FSMA" means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended from time to time.

"Issue Price" has the meaning given in Section 7.3.

"London Stock Exchange" means London Stock Exchange plc.

"Meeting of Shareholders" includes an annual meeting of shareholders and a Special Meeting of Shareholders; and **"Special Meeting of Shareholders"** includes a meeting of any class or classes of shareholders and a special meeting of all shareholders entitled to vote at an annual meeting of shareholders.

"NI 54-101" means National Instrument 54-101 *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer* of the Canadian Securities Administrators, as amended, supplemented, restated or replaced from time to time.

"Notice Date" means the date the Public Announcement of Meeting of Shareholders is made.

"Pro Rata Share" has the meaning given in Section 7.3.

"Public Announcement" means the filing under the Corporation's profile on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval + at www.sedarplus.ca of the notification of meeting and record date required by Section 2.2 of NI 54-101.

"Qualifying Financial Instruments" means any financial instruments which:

- (a) on maturity, gives the holder, under a formal agreement, either the unconditional right to acquire or the discretion as to the holder's right to acquire, already issued shares to which voting rights are attached; or
- (b) are not included in (a) but which are referenced to shares of the Corporation referred to in (a) and with economic effect similar to that of the financial instruments referred to in (a), whether or not they confer a right to a physical settlement.

"Recorded Address" means: in the case of a shareholder, the address as recorded in the securities register; in the case of joint shareholders, the address appearing in the securities register in respect of such joint holding or the first address so appearing if there are more than one; and in the case of a Director, officer, auditor or member of a committee of the Board, the latest address as recorded in the records of the Corporation.

"Relevant Person" has the meaning in Section 9.5.

"Rights Notice" has the meaning given in Section 7.3.

"**Shareholder**" means a shareholder of the Corporation or DI Holder.

"**this By-Law**" means this By-Law No. 3 of the Corporation.

"**UK Corporate Governance Code**" means the UK Corporate Governance Code published in January 2024 by the Financial Reporting Council, as amended from time to time.

"**UK Listing Rules**" means the UK listing rules made by the FCA under Part VI of the FSMA, as amended from time to time.

"**Unsubscribed Securities**" has the meaning given in Section 7.3.

"**Voting Rights**" means all the voting rights attributable to the issued and outstanding securities of the Corporation which are exercisable at a meeting of Shareholders at the relevant time.

Except as provided above, words and expressions defined in the Act, including "**resident Canadian**" and "**unanimous shareholder agreement**", have the same meanings when used herein. Words importing the singular number include the plural and vice versa; and words importing a person include an individual, partnership, association, body corporate, trustee, executor, administrator and legal representative.

1.2 Unanimous Shareholder Agreement.

The provisions of the By-Laws shall be subject to any unanimous shareholder agreement entered into from time to time. In the event of any conflict between any provision of the By-Laws and any provision of any unanimous shareholder agreement, the provision of the unanimous shareholder agreement shall prevail to the extent of the conflict, and the Directors and the shareholders shall amend the By-Laws accordingly.

SECTION TWO

BUSINESS OF THE CORPORATION

2.1 Registered Office.

The registered office of the Corporation shall be in the province of Ontario from time to time specified in the Articles, and at such location within such province initially as is specified in the notice thereof filed with the Articles and thereafter as the Board may from time to time determine.

2.2 Corporate Seal.

The Corporation may, but need not, adopt a corporate seal and if one is adopted it shall be in a form approved from time to time by the Board.

2.3 Financial Year.

Until changed by the Board, the financial year of the Corporation shall end on December 31st in each year.

2.4 Execution of Instruments.

Deeds, transfers, assignments, contracts, obligations, certificates and other instruments may be signed on behalf of the Corporation either by the Chief Executive Officer or by two persons, one of whom holds the office of chair of the Board, president, vice-president or is a Director and the other of whom is a Director or holds one of the said offices or the office of secretary, chief financial officer, treasurer, assistant secretary or assistant treasurer or any other office created by this By-Law or by the Board or who is a Director. In addition, the Board or the said two persons may from time to time direct the manner in which and the person or persons by whom any particular instrument or class of instruments may or shall be signed, provided that in the case of share certificates at all times at least two Directors or officers of the Corporation are required to sign. Any signing officer may affix the corporate seal to any instrument requiring it.

2.5 Banking Arrangements.

The banking business of the Corporation including without limitation, the borrowing of money and the giving of security for it, shall be transacted with such banks, trust companies or other bodies corporate or organizations as may from time to time be designated by or under the authority of the Board. Such banking business or any part of it shall be transacted under such agreements, instructions and delegations of powers as the Board may from time to time prescribe.

2.6 Voting Rights in Other Bodies Corporate.

The signing officers of the Corporation under Section 2.4 may execute and deliver proxies and arrange for the issuance of voting certificates or other evidence of the right to exercise the voting rights attaching to any securities held by the Corporation. Such instruments shall be in favour of such persons as may be determined by the officers executing or arranging for them. In addition, the Board may from time to time direct the manner in which and the persons by whom any particular voting rights or class of voting rights may or shall be exercised.

2.7 Divisions.

The Board may cause the business and operations of the Corporation or any part of them to be divided into one or more divisions upon such basis, including without limitation, types of business or operations, geographical territories, product lines or goods or services, as may be considered appropriate in each case. In connection with any such division, the Board or subject to any direction by the Board, the chief executive officer may authorize from time to time, upon such basis as may be considered appropriate in each case:

- (a) *Subdivision and Consolidation.* the further division of the business and operations of any such division into sub-units and the consolidation of the business and operations of any such divisions and sub-units;
- (b) *Name.* the designation of any such division or sub-unit by, and the carrying on of the business and operations of, any such division or sub-unit under, a name other than the name of the Corporation, provided that the Corporation shall set out its name in legible characters in all places required by law; and
- (c) *Officers.* the appointment of officers for any such division or sub-unit, the determination of their powers and duties, and the removal of any of such officers so appointed, provided that any such officers shall not, as such, be officers of the Corporation.

**SECTION
THREE
DIRECTORS**

3.1 Number of Directors.

Until changed in accordance with the Act, the Board shall consist of not fewer than the minimum number and not more than the maximum number of Directors provided in the Articles, and the number of Directors shall be determined from time to time by special resolution or, if a special resolution empowers the directors to determine the number, the number of directors determined by resolution of the board.

3.2 Qualification.

No person shall be qualified for election as a Director if such person (a) is less than 18 years of age, (b) has been found under the *Substitute Decisions Act, 1992* or under the Mental Health Act to be incapable of managing property or who has been found to be incapable by a court in Canada or elsewhere, (c) is not an individual, or (d) has the status of a bankrupt. A Director need not be a shareholder. If the Corporation is or becomes an offering corporation within the meaning of the Act, at least one-third of the directors of the Corporation shall not be officers or employees of the Corporation or any of its affiliates. In exercising their powers and discharging their duties each Director must (a) act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and (b) exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances.

3.3 Election and Term.

The election of Directors shall take place at each annual meeting of shareholders and all the Directors then in office shall retire but, if qualified, shall be eligible for re-election. The number of Directors to be elected at any such Meeting of Shareholders shall be the number of Directors then in office unless the Directors otherwise determine. If the shareholders adopt an amendment to the Articles to increase the number or maximum number of Directors, the shareholders may, at the Meeting of Shareholders at which they adopt the amendment, elect the additional number of Directors authorized by the amendment. The election shall be by resolution. If an election of Directors is not held at the proper time, the incumbent Directors shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

3.4 Removal of Directors.

Subject to the Act, the shareholders may by resolution passed at a Meeting of Shareholders specially called for such purpose remove any Director from office and the vacancy created by such removal may be filled at such Meeting of Shareholders, failing which it may be filled by the Board.

3.5 Vacation of Office.

A Director ceases to hold office on death, on removal from office by the shareholders, on ceasing to be qualified for election as a Director, on receipt by the Corporation of a written resignation of such Director, or, if a time is specified in such resignation, at the time so specified, whichever is later. Subject to the Act, a quorum of the Board may appoint a qualified individual to fill a vacancy in the Board.

3.6 Appointment of Additional Directors.

Subject to the Act, a quorum of directors may fill a vacancy among the directors, except (i) a vacancy resulting from an increase in the number of directors otherwise than in accordance with subsection 124(2) of the Act, or in the maximum number of directors, as the case may be; or (ii) a failure to elect the number of directors required to be elected at any meeting of shareholders. If there is not a quorum of directors, or if there has been a failure to elect the number of directors required by the Articles or section 125 of the Act, the directors then in office shall forthwith call a special meeting of shareholders to fill the vacancy and, if they fail to call a meeting or if there are no directors then in office, the meeting may be called by any shareholder. A director appointed or elected to fill a vacancy holds office for the unexpired term of his or her predecessor. Where a special resolution passed empowers the directors of the Corporation, the Articles of which provide for a minimum and maximum number of directors, to determine the number of Directors, the Directors may not, between meetings of shareholders, appoint an additional Director if, after such appointment, the total number of Directors would be greater than one and one-third times the number of Directors required to have been elected at the last annual meeting of shareholders.

3.7 Action by the Board.

Subject to any unanimous shareholder agreement, the Board shall manage, or supervise the management of, the business and affairs of the Corporation. The powers of the Board may be exercised at a meeting of the Board (subject to Section 3.8) at which a quorum is present or by resolution in writing signed by all the Directors entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of the Board. If there is a vacancy in the Board, the remaining Directors may exercise all the powers of the Board so long as a quorum remains in office. If the Corporation has a Board consisting of only one Director, that Director may constitute a meeting.

3.8 Meeting by Telephone.

Subject to the Act, if all the Directors consent generally or in respect of a particular meeting, a Director may participate in a meeting of the Board or of a committee of the Board by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the meeting, and a Director participating in such a meeting by such means is deemed to be present at the meeting. Any such consent shall be effective whether given before or after the meeting to which it relates and may be given with respect to all meetings of the Board and of committees of the Board. Provided that at least one Director participating in such a meeting is physically present in Canada, the meeting shall be deemed to be held in Canada.

3.9 Place of Meetings.

Meetings of the Board may be held at any place in or outside Canada.

3.10 Calling of Meetings.

Meetings of the Board shall be held from time to time at such time and at such place as the Board, the chair of the Board, the president or any two Directors may determine.

3.11 Notice of Meeting.

Notice of the time and place of each meeting of the Board shall be given in the manner provided in Section 11 to each Director (a) not less than seven days before the time when the meeting is to be held if the notice is mailed, or (b) not less than 48 hours before the time the meeting is to be held if the notice is given

personally, or is delivered or is communicated by any means of transmitted or recorded communication. A notice of a meeting of the Board need not specify the purpose of or the business to be transacted at the meeting except where the Act requires such purpose or business to be specified.

3.12 First Meeting of New Board.

Provided a quorum of Directors is present, each newly elected Board may without notice hold its first meeting immediately following the Meeting of Shareholders at which such Board is elected.

3.13 Adjourned Meeting.

Notice of an adjourned meeting of the Board is not required if the time and place of the adjourned meeting is announced at the original meeting.

3.14 Regular Meetings.

The Board may appoint a day or days in any month or months for regular meetings of the Board at a place and hour to be named. A copy of any resolution of the Board fixing the place and time of such regular meetings shall be sent to each Director promptly after being passed, but no other notice shall be required for any such regular meeting except where the Act requires the purpose of the regular meeting or the business to be transacted at it to be specified.

3.15 Chair.

The chair of any meeting of the Board shall be the first mentioned of the following officers as have been appointed and who is a Director and is present at the meeting: chair of the Board or president. If no such officer is present, the Directors present shall choose one of their number to be chair.

3.16 Quorum.

Subject to Section 3.7 and the Act, the quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board shall consist of a majority of the Directors from time to time, or such greater number of Directors as the Board may from time to time determine. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if only one Director is elected at any given time, the quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board shall then consist of one Director. If the Corporation has fewer than three directors, all of the directors must be present at any meeting of directors to constitute a quorum.

3.17 Votes to Govern.

At all meetings of the Board every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast on the question. Subject to any unanimous shareholder agreement, in case of an equality of votes the chair of the meeting shall not be entitled to a second or casting vote.

3.18 Conflict of Interest.

A Director shall disclose to the Corporation, in the manner and to the extent provided by the Act, any interest that such Director has, if such Director (a) is a party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the Corporation, (b) is a director or an officer, or has a material interest in, any person who is a party to a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with the Corporation. Such a Director shall not vote on any resolution to approve the same except as provided by the Act.

3.19 Remuneration and Expenses.

Subject to any unanimous shareholder agreement, the Directors shall be paid such remuneration for their services as the Board may from time to time determine. The Directors shall also be entitled to be reimbursed for travelling and other expenses properly incurred by them in attending meetings of the Board or any committee of the Board. Nothing in this By-Law shall preclude any Director from serving the Corporation in any other capacity and receiving remuneration therefor.

SECTION FOUR

COMMITTEES

4.1 Committees of the Board.

The Board may appoint from among their number one or more committees of the Board, however designated, and delegate to any such committee any of the powers of the Board except those which pertain to items which, under the Act, a committee of the Board has no authority to exercise.

4.2 Transaction of Business.

The powers of a committee of the Board may be exercised by a meeting at which a quorum (as referenced in Section 4.4) is present or by resolution in writing signed by all members of such committee who would have been entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of the committee. Meetings of such committee may be held at any place in or outside Canada.

4.3 Advisory Bodies.

The Board may from time to time appoint such advisory bodies as it may deem advisable.

4.4 Quorum and Procedure.

Unless otherwise determined by the Board, each committee and advisory body shall fix its quorum at not less than a majority of its members, elect its chair and regulate its procedure.

4.5 Audit Committee.

The board may, and shall if the Corporation becomes an offering corporation within the meaning of the Act, elect annually from among its number an audit committee to be composed of not fewer than three directors of whom a majority shall not be officers or employees of the Corporation or its affiliates. The audit committee shall have the powers and duties provided in the Act.

SECTION FIVE

OFFICERS

5.1 Appointment.

Subject to any unanimous shareholder agreement, the Board may from time to time appoint a president, one or more vice-presidents (to which title may be added words indicating seniority or function), a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers as the Board may determine, including one or more assistants to any of the officers so appointed. A person may hold more than one office. The Board may specify the duties of and, in accordance with this By-Law and subject to the Act, delegate to such officers powers to manage the business and affairs of the Corporation. Subject to Section 5.2, an officer may but need not be a Director.

5.2 Chair of the Board.

The Board may from time to time also appoint a chair of the Board who shall be a Director. If appointed, the Board may assign to the chair any of the powers and duties that are by any provisions of this By-Law assigned to the president. The chair shall have such other powers and duties as the Board may specify.

5.3 President.

The president shall be the chief executive officer and, subject to the authority of the Board, shall have general supervision of the business of the Corporation and such other powers and duties as the Board may specify.

5.4 Secretary.

The secretary shall attend and be the secretary of all meetings of the Board, Meeting of Shareholders and committees of the Board and shall enter or cause to be entered in records kept for that purpose minutes of all proceedings at such meetings. The secretary shall give or cause to be given, as and when instructed, all notices to shareholders, Directors, officers, auditors and members of committees of the Board. The secretary shall be the custodian of the stamp or mechanical device generally used for affixing the corporate seal of the Corporation and of all books, records and instruments belonging to the Corporation, except when some other officer or agent has been appointed for that purpose, and have such other powers and duties as the Board may specify.

5.5 Treasurer.

The treasurer shall keep proper accounting records in compliance with the Act and shall be responsible for the deposit of money, the safekeeping of securities and the disbursement of the funds of the Corporation. The treasurer shall render to the Board whenever required an account of all transactions as treasurer and of the financial position of the Corporation and shall have such other powers and duties as the Board may specify. Unless and until the Board designates any other officer of the Corporation to be the chief financial officer of the Corporation, the treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the Corporation.

5.6 Powers and Duties of Officers.

The powers and duties of all officers shall be in accordance with the terms of their engagement or as the Board or (except for those whose powers and duties are to be specified only by the Board) the chief executive officer may specify. The Board and (except as provided above) the chief executive officer may, from time to time and subject to the provisions of the Act, vary, add to or limit the powers and duties of any officer. Any of the powers and duties of an officer to whom an assistant has been appointed may be exercised and performed by such assistant, unless the Board or the chief executive officer otherwise directs.

5.7 Term of Office.

The Board, in its discretion, may remove any officer of the Corporation. Otherwise each officer appointed by the Board shall hold office until a successor is appointed or until the officer resigns.

5.8 Agents and Attorneys.

The Corporation, by or under the authority of the Board, shall have power from time to time to appoint agents or attorneys for the Corporation in or outside Canada with such powers (including the power to subdelegate) of management, administration or otherwise as the Board thinks fit.

5.9 Conflict of Interest.

An officer who is a party to, or who is a director or officer of or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or material transaction, whether made or proposed, with the Corporation shall disclose to the Corporation the nature and extent of that interest at the time and in the manner provided by the Act.

SECTION SIX

PROTECTION OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND OTHERS

6.1 Limitation of Liability.

All Directors and officers of the Corporation in exercising their powers and discharging their duties shall act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. Subject to the foregoing, and provided that nothing herein shall relieve any Director or officer from the duty to act in accordance with the Act or from liability for any breach of it, no Director or officer shall be liable:

- (a) for the acts, omissions, failures, neglects or defaults of any other Director, officer or employee;
- (b) for any loss, damage or expense incurred by the Corporation through the insufficiency or deficiency of title to any property acquired for or on behalf of the Corporation;
- (c) for the insufficiency or deficiency of any security in or upon which any of the moneys of the Corporation shall be invested;
- (d) for any loss, damage or expense arising from the bankruptcy, insolvency or tortious acts of any person with whom any of the money, securities or effects of the Corporation shall be deposited;
- (e) for any loss, damage or expense arising from any error of judgment or oversight on the part of such Director or officer; or
- (f) for any other loss, damage or expense arising from the execution of the duties of office or in relation thereto.

6.2 Indemnity.

Subject to the Act and Section 6.4, the Corporation shall indemnify a Director or an officer, a former Director or officer, or another individual who acts or acted at the Corporation's request as a director or officer (or any individual acting in a similar capacity) of another entity, and their heirs and legal representatives, against all costs, charges and expenses, including an amount paid to settle an action or satisfy a judgment, reasonably incurred by such individual in respect of any civil, criminal, administrative, investigative or other proceeding in which the individual is involved because of his/her association with the Corporation or such other entity.

6.3 Advance of Costs.

The Corporation shall advance money to a Director, officer or other individual for the costs, charges and expenses of a proceeding referred to in Section 6.2. The individual shall repay the money if the individual does not fulfil the conditions of Section 6.4.

6.4 Limitation.

The Corporation shall not indemnify an individual under Section 6.2 unless the individual:

- (a) acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation, or, as the case may be, to the best interests of the other entity for which the individual acted as director or officer (or in a similar capacity) at the Corporation's request; and
- (b) in the case of a criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, had reasonable grounds for believing that the individual's conduct was lawful.

6.5 Additional Circumstances.

The Corporation shall also indemnify any individual referred to in Section 6.2 in such other circumstances as the Act or law permits or requires. Nothing in this By-Law shall limit the right of any individual entitled to indemnity to claim indemnity apart from the provisions of this By-Law.

6.6 Insurance.

Subject to the Act, the Corporation may purchase and maintain such insurance for the benefit of any individual referred to in Section 6.2 as the Board may from time to time determine.

SECTION SEVEN

SHARES

7.1 Issuances of Shares.

Subject to the Act, the Articles and any unanimous shareholder agreement, the Board may issue or grant options to purchase the whole or any part of the authorized and unissued shares of the Corporation at such times and to such persons and for such consideration as the Board shall determine, provided that no share shall be issued until it is fully paid as provided by the Act.

7.2 Share Buybacks.

For the purposes of this Section 7.2:

"Market Purchase" means any purchase that is made on a Recognised Investment Exchange and is not an Off-Market Purchase.

"Marketing Arrangement" in respect to shares on a Recognised Investment Exchange means any shares of the Corporation that: (i) are listed in Part VI of FSMA; and (ii) have been afforded facilities for dealings in the shares to take place on that exchange (A) without prior permission for individual transactions from the authority governing that investment exchange; and (B) without limit as to the time during which those facilities are to be available).

"Off-Market Purchase" means: (i) any purchase not made on a Recognised Investment Exchange; or (ii) any purchase on a Recognised Investment Exchange but that is not subject to a Marketing Arrangement on that exchange.

"Recognised Investment Exchange" means an exchange determined to be a recognised investment exchange by the FCA under Part XVII of FSMA.

Any proposal by the Board for the Corporation to be authorised to purchase its own equity shares shall be submitted to the Shareholders for approval at a Meeting of Shareholders. Such proposal shall state whether it relates to specific purchases or to a general authorisation to make purchases.

If the Corporation proposes to purchase any of its equity shares pursuant to a general authority granted by the Shareholders, the following provisions shall apply.

- (a) The Corporation may only make a Market Purchase of its own equity shares if the purchase has first been authorised by a resolution of the Corporation.
- (b) The authority from the Shareholders pursuant to Section 9.1(a)7.2(a) may:
 - (i) be general or limited to the purchase of equity shares of a particular class or description;
 - (ii) be unconditional or subject to conditions; and
 - (iii) be varied, revoked or from time to time renewed by a resolution of the

Corporation.

- (c) The authority from the Shareholders pursuant to Section 9.1(a)7.2(a) may:
 - (i) specify the maximum number of equity shares authorised to be acquired, and
 - (ii) determine both the maximum and minimum prices that may be paid for the equity shares.
- (d) A resolution conferring, varying or renewing authority pursuant to Section 9.1(a)7.2(a) must specify a date on which it is to expire, which must not be later than five years after the date on which the resolution is passed.
- (e) The Corporation may make a purchase of its own equity shares after the expiry of the time limit specified in the resolution of the Corporation as required by Section 7.2(d) if:
 - (i) the contract of purchase was concluded before the authority expired; and
 - (ii) the terms of the authority permitted the Company to make a contract of purchase that would or might be executed wholly or partly after its expiration.
- (f) A resolution to confer or vary authority under Section 9.1(a)7.2(a) may determine either or both the maximum and minimum price for purchase by:
 - (i) specifying a particular sum; or
 - (ii) providing a basis or formula for calculating the amount of the price (but without reference to any person's discretion or opinion).
- (g) The Corporation may only make an Off -Market Purchase of its own equity shares if the purchase has first been authorised by a resolution of the Corporation which may be varied, revoked or from time to time renewed by a resolution of the Corporation.
- (h) A resolution conferring, varying or renewing authority pursuant to Section 7.2(g) must specify a date on which it is to expire, which must not be later than five years after the date on which the resolution is passed.

The provisions of this Section 7.2 shall in each case only apply to the Corporation to the extent not prohibited under applicable Canadian corporate and securities laws, and any transaction contemplated by Section 7.2 shall be completed in compliance with all applicable Canadian corporate and securities laws.

7.3 Pre-Emption Rights.

Subject to Section 7.4, each Shareholder shall have a pre-emption right as set out in this Section 7.3 to subscribe for its proportionate share of any shares in the Corporation or rights to subscribe for, or to convert securities into, shares in the Corporation (together, "**equity securities**"), in each case, other than:

- (a) shares which, as respects dividends and capital, carry a right to participate only up to a specified amount in a distribution, that the Corporation may, from time to time, propose

to allot for cash; or

- (b) in relation to the allotment of bonus shares and/or where the allotment of equity securities would, apart from a renunciation of the right to their allotment, be held under or allotted or transferred pursuant to an employees' share scheme,

and subject in each case to such exclusions or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient in their discretion to deal with:

- (c) equity securities representing fractional entitlements; or
- (d) equity securities which the Corporation considers necessary or expedient to exclude from the offer on account of the laws or regulatory requirements of, or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange in, a territory other than its country of incorporation, unless that territory is the United Kingdom.

For the avoidance of doubt, a reference to the allotment of equity securities includes the grant of a right to subscribe for, or to convert any securities into, shares in the Corporation; but such a reference does not include the allotment of any shares pursuant to such a right.

If the Corporation proposes to issue equity securities for cash pursuant to this Section 7.3, it shall first offer those equity securities to Shareholders in proportion to their existing holdings by:

- (e) making an offer to each Shareholder on the same or more favourable terms a proportion of those shares that is as nearly as practicable equal to the proportion of the shares held by such Shareholder at the record date specified in the notice referred to in the paragraph below (the Shareholder's "**Pro Rata Share**"); and
- (f) giving each Shareholder written notice (the "**Rights Notice**") of the offer, specifying:
 - (i) the number and class of shares subject to the offer;
 - (ii) the price at which the shares are offered (the "**Issue Price**") and the general terms upon which the Corporation proposes to allot them;
 - (iii) the number of shares that the Shareholder has the right to subscribe for, being the Shareholder's Pro Rata Share;
 - (iv) the record date for determining each Shareholder's Pro Rata Share;
 - (v) the period during which the offer may be accepted, being not less than twenty-one (21) calendar days from the date of delivery of the Rights Notice (the "**Acceptance Period**"); and
 - (vi) the procedure for acceptance and payment.

If any Shareholder fails to accept the offer in respect of all or part of its Pro Rata Share within the Acceptance Period (such unsubscribed securities being "**Unsubscribed Securities**"), the Corporation may allot the Unsubscribed Securities to such persons, at such price (not being less than the Issue Price) and upon such general terms (not being more favourable to the allottees than those specified in the Rights Notice) as the directors may determine.

7.4 Disapplication of Pre-Emption Rights.

The Shareholders may, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than 75% of Shareholders who vote in person or by proxy at a Meeting of Shareholders, resolve that the pre-emption rights granted pursuant to Section 7.3 shall:

- (a) not apply to one or more allotments of equity securities specified in such resolution; and
- (b) apply with such modifications as the Directors may determine.

The power conferred by this Section 7.4 will expire on the date determined in the resolution unless revoked before its expiration. Notwithstanding that any such power has expired, the Corporation may allot equity securities in pursuance of an offer or agreement previously made by the Corporation, if the power enabled the Corporation to make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after it expired.

7.5 Mandatory Takeover Offers.

For the purposes of this Section 7.5 and for Section 7.6:

"acting in concert" shall have the meaning given to that term in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers.

"Canadian Takeover Rules" means the applicable Canadian securities laws and policies in respect of take-over bids, including National Instrument 62-104 – *Take-Over Bids and Issuer Bids* of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

"City Code on Takeovers and Mergers" means the UK City Code on Takeovers and Mergers issued by the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers, as amended from time to time, and as supplemented by guidance published by the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers from time to time.

"Control" means a holding or aggregate holdings of securities representing 30% or more of the Voting Rights, irrespective of whether the holding or holdings gives de facto control.

"Icelandic Takeover Act" means the Icelandic Act on Takeovers No 108/2007 (as amended from time to time).

"interests in securities" shall have the meaning given to that term in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers.

"Offer" means a written offer made in accordance with Sections 0 and 7.5(e) to 7.5(i) and may, subject to Sections 0 and 7.5(e) to 7.5(i), include an offer to consummate a takeover, merger or consolidation transaction, however effected, including a reverse takeover, partial offer, tender offer, court scheme (including a plan of reorganisation under insolvency or bankruptcy laws), or offer by a parent company for shares in its subsidiary.

"Offer period" means the period from the time when the first announcement is made of an Offer or a possible Offer (with or without terms) until (i) an announcement is made that an Offer has become or is declared unconditional, (ii) an announcement is made that all Offers have been withdrawn or have lapsed;

or (iii) an announcement is made that each publicly identified potential Offeror has made a statement that it does not intend to make an Offer for the Corporation. An announcement that a purchaser is being sought for an interest in securities carrying 30% or more of the Voting Rights or that the Board is seeking potential Offerors will be treated as the announcement of a possible Offer for the purposes of determining the applicable Offer period.

- (a) If and to the extent that any proposed transaction is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Canadian Takeover Rules, and for so long as the Corporation has any shares admitted to listing on the Official List of the FCA and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's main market for listed securities, the provisions of this Section 7.5 and Section 7.6 shall apply.
- (b) When any person (other than the Depositary):
 - (i) acquires, whether by a series of transactions over a period of time or not, an interest in securities which (taken together with securities held or acquired by persons acting in concert with such person) carry 30% or more of the Voting Rights; or
 - (ii) who, together with persons acting in concert with such person, is interested in securities which in the aggregate carry not less than 30% but not interests in securities carrying more than 50% of the Voting Rights and such person, or any person acting in concert with such person, acquires any other securities which increases the percentage of the Voting Rights in which that person is interested,then such person and any person acting in concert with such person (each such person referred to below as the "**Offeror**") shall announce the Offer immediately and extend an Offer, on the basis set out in Sections 7.5(e) to 7.5(i), to the holders of all issued and outstanding equity share capital of the Corporation (whether voting or non-voting) and also to the holders or any other class of transferrable securities carrying Voting Rights. Offers for different classes of shares, if any, must be comparable.
- (c) The taking of an option to acquire securities will be deemed to constitute the acquisition of securities giving rise to the obligation to make an Offer under Section 0 where the relationship and arrangements between the parties concerned are such that effective Control has passed to the taker of the option. The acquisition of Voting Rights, or general control of them, as distinct from the associated securities, itself will be deemed to be an acquisition of the associated securities.
- (d) Each member of a group of persons acting in concert that constitutes an Offeror will have a joint and several obligation to extend an Offer made under Section 0.
- (e) In respect of any Offer(s) made under Section 0
 - (i) the Offeror must send an offer document containing the Offer(s) to Shareholders and persons with information rights within 28 days of the announcement of the Offer(s) and setting out the information in Rule 24 of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers (had the Corporation been subject to the full jurisdiction of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers) including a statement by the Offeror's financial adviser(s) that resources are available to the Offeror sufficient to satisfy full acceptance of the Offer;

- (ii) such Offer(s) must be conditional only upon the Offeror having received acceptances in respect of securities which, together with securities acquired or agreed to be acquired before or during the Offer, will result in the Offeror and any person acting in concert with it holding securities carrying more than 50% of the Voting Rights;
 - (iii) no acquisition of securities which would give rise to the obligation to make an Offer may be made if the making or implementation of such Offer would or might be dependent on the passing of a resolution at any meeting of shareholders of the Offeror or upon any other condition, consent or arrangement;
 - (iv) the Offeror must make appropriate proposals to holders of options, warrants and other rights to subscribe for securities of the Corporation in accordance with Rule 15 of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers (had the Corporation been subject to the full jurisdiction of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers);
 - (v) such Offer(s) must remain open for acceptance until the later of the 21st day after the offer document referred to in Section (i) is published and the date on which the Offer becomes unconditional or lapses. After the Offer becomes unconditional it must remain open for acceptance for not less than 14 days and the Offeror must give at least 14 days' notice to Shareholders to close the Offer to acceptances.
- (f) An Offer must be unconditional if the Offeror (and persons acting in concert with it) hold securities carrying more than 50% of the Voting Rights before the Offer is made.
- (g) An Offer must, in respect of each class or series of shares, be in cash (or be accompanied by a cash alternative) at not less than the highest price paid by the Offeror (or any person acting in concert with it) for shares of that class or series during the Offer period and within 12 months prior to its commencement. An Offer must be made in writing and publicly disclosed, and must be open for acceptance for a period of not less than 30 days and, if the Offer is made conditional as to acceptances and becomes or is declared unconditional as to acceptances, the Offer must remain open for not less than 14 days after the date on which it would otherwise have expired.
- (h) When shares of the Corporation have been acquired for consideration other than cash in a transaction giving rise to an obligation to make an Offer under Section 0, the Offer must nevertheless be in cash or be accompanied by a cash alternative of at least equal value, which value must be determined by an independent valuation.
- (i) In calculating the price paid for shares of the Corporation, stamp duty and broker's commission, if any, shall be excluded.
- (j) If shares of the Corporation have been acquired in exchange for listed securities in a transaction giving rise to an obligation to make an Offer under Section 0, the price paid for such shares will be established by reference to the middle market price of such listed securities on the applicable market on the date of such acquisition.
- (k) If shares of the Corporation have been acquired by the conversion or exercise (as applicable) of convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights, the

price paid for such shares will normally be established by reference to the middle market price of such shares on the London Stock Exchange at the close of business on the day on which the relevant exercise or conversion notice was submitted. If, however, the convertible securities, warrants, options or subscription rights were acquired during the Offer period or within 12 months prior to its commencement, they will be treated as if they were purchases of the underlying shares at a price equal to the sum of the purchase price of such convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights plus the relevant conversion or exercise price paid (or if such convertible securities, warrants, options or other subscription rights have not yet been converted or exercised, the maximum conversion or exercise price payable under the relevant conversion or exercise terms).

- (l) In the event that any Director of the Corporation (or any of his or her affiliates) sells shares to a purchaser as a result of which the purchaser is required to make an Offer under Section 0, such Director must ensure that as a condition of the sale the purchaser undertakes to fulfil its obligations under Section 0. In addition, subject to Section 7.5(p), such Director shall not resign from the Board until the first closing date of the Offer or the date when the Offer becomes or is declared wholly unconditional, whichever is the later.
- (m) No Offeror or nominee of an Offeror may be appointed to the Board, nor may an Offeror exercise the Voting Rights represented by the securities of the Corporation held by such Offeror, until public disclosure of the Offer has been made.
- (n) The obligation to make an Offer under Section 0 may be waived in the circumstances and with the relevant consent described below:
 - (i) the obligation may be waived in any circumstances with the consent of the holders of at least 75% of the Voting Rights (excluding for this purpose the Voting Rights of the Offeror and any persons who are affiliated or acting in concert with the Offeror); or
 - (ii) if an allotment of new securities by the Corporation as consideration for an acquisition or a cash subscription would otherwise result in an obligation to make an Offer under Section 0, the obligation may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority of the Voting Rights of those persons who are not the proposed allottee(s) of the new securities (nor affiliated or acting in concert with the proposed allottee(s) of the new securities); or
 - (iii) if an underwriter incurs an obligation under Section 0 unexpectedly (for example as a result of an inability to complete a distribution of securities of the Corporation), the obligation may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority of the Voting Rights of those persons who are not the underwriter(s) (nor affiliated or acting in concert with such underwriter(s)).
- (o) If an Offeror shall fail to comply with Sections 0 and 7.5(e) to 7.5(i), or shall fail to comply with such Offeror's obligations under the Offer, and shall persist in such failure after written notice from the Corporation to such person or persons, the Board may:
 - (i) require such person or persons to provide such information as the Board considers appropriate;

- (ii) make an award for costs against the Offeror;
- (iii) determine that some or all of such securities acquired in breach of Sections 0 and 7.5(e) to 7.5(i) be sold;
- (iv) direct that the Offeror shall not be entitled to exercise any Voting Rights; and/or
- (v) direct that no dividends shall be paid in respect of all or any of the capital stock of the Corporation held by the Offeror.

The restrictions in (iv) and (v) above may be lifted at the discretion of the Board, and shall be lifted when (i) the shares subject to such restrictions are proved to the reasonable satisfaction of the Board to have been sold to a new beneficial owner that is not affiliated or acting in concert with the Offeror, (ii) such shares have been sold pursuant to an Offer made to all holders of shares of the Corporation on terms which do not differentiate between such holders or (iii) the provisions of this Section relating to the Offer or, as the case may be, the Offeror's obligations under the Offer, have been complied with in full.

- (p) If a Director is affiliated with an Offeror, he or she shall forthwith vacate his or her office if his or her resignation is requested by notice tendered at a meeting of the Board by all other Directors who are not so affiliated. For purposes hereof, like notices signed by each such Director shall be effective as a single notice signed by all such Directors.

7.6 Additional Takeover Provisions.

For the purposes of this Section 7.6:

"**General Principles**" means the General Principles set out in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers (as amended from time to time).

- (a) In managing and conducting the business of the Corporation and in exercising or refraining from exercising any and all powers, rights and privileges from time to time vested in it, the Board shall use reasonable endeavours, subject in all respects to compliance with Canadian Takeover Rules:
 - (i) to ensure that the Corporation adheres to the General Principles *mutatis mutandis* as though the Corporation were subject to the full jurisdiction of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers, as far as practicable;
 - (ii) in respect of any transaction falling within the scope of paragraph 3(b) (Transactions) of the Introduction section of the City Code on Takeover and Mergers in respect of which (had the Corporation been subject to the full jurisdiction of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers, subject to the provisions of this By-Law), the Corporation would have been an offeree (including where the Corporation is the subject of an approach or the subject of a third party's statement of possible or firm intention to make an offer), to comply with and to procure that the Corporation complies with the provisions of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers applicable to an offeree company and the board of directors of an offeree company *mutatis mutandis* as though

the Corporation were subject to the full jurisdiction of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers, as far as practicable and subject always to the provisions of this By-Law.

(b) The Board of Directors:

- (i) may not during the course of an Offer or if the Board has reason to believe that a bona fide Offer may be imminent, take any action which would amount to frustrating action under Rule 21.1 of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers (had the Corporation been subject to the full jurisdiction of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers), without the approval of the Shareholders at a Meeting of Shareholders; and
- (ii) will ensure that, during an Offer period or when an Offer is reasonably in contemplation, the Corporation does not enter into any offer-related arrangement with either an Offeror or any person determined by the Board to be acting in concert with the Offeror.

7.7 Application of Sections 7.5 and 7.6

The Board has full authority to determine the application of Sections 7.5 and 7.6, including as to the deemed application of the whole or any part of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers. Such authority shall include all discretion vested in the Panel as if the whole or any part of the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers applied including, without limitation, determining whether one or more persons are acting in concert, the determination of conditions and consents, the consideration to be offered and any restrictions on the exercise of control. Any resolution or determination of, or decision or exercise of any discretion or power by, the Board or any Director or by the Chairman of any meeting acting in good faith under or pursuant to the provisions of Sections 7.5 and 7.6 shall be conclusive and binding on all persons concerned and shall not be open to challenge, whether as to its validity or otherwise on any ground whatsoever. The Board of Directors shall not be required to give any reasons for any decision, determination or declaration taken or made in accordance with Section 7.5 and 7.6.

7.8 Registration of Transfers.

Subject to the Act, no transfer of a share of the Corporation shall be registered in a securities register except upon compliance with the reasonable requirements of the Corporation and with such restrictions on issues, transfer or ownership as are authorized by the Articles or any unanimous shareholder agreement.

7.9 Dealing with Registered Holders.

Subject to the Act, the Corporation may treat the registered holder of any share of the Corporation as the person exclusively entitled to vote, to receive notices, to receive any dividend or other payment in respect of the share, and otherwise to exercise all the rights and powers of an owner of the share.

7.10 Share Certificates.

Every holder of one or more shares of the Corporation shall be entitled, at the holder's option, to a share certificate, or to a non-transferable written certificate of acknowledgement of such right to obtain a share certificate, stating the number and class or series of shares held by such holder as shown in the securities

register. Such certificates shall be in such form as the Board may from time to time approve and need not be under corporate seal. Any such certificate shall be signed in accordance with Section 2.4.

7.11 Replacement of Share Certificates.

The Board, or any officer or agent designated by the Board, may direct the issue of a new share or other such certificate in lieu of and upon cancellation of a certificate that has been mutilated or in substitution for a certificate claimed to have been lost, apparently destroyed or wrongfully taken, on payment of such reasonable fee and on such terms as to indemnity, reimbursement of expenses and evidence of loss and of title as the Board may from time to time prescribe, whether generally or in any particular case.

7.12 Joint Shareholders.

If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate in respect of such share, and delivery of such certificate to one of such persons shall be sufficient delivery to all of them. Any one of such persons may give effectual receipts for the certificate issued in respect of such share or for any dividend, bonus, return of capital or other money payable or warrant issuable in respect of such share.

7.13 Deceased Shareholders.

In the event of the death of a holder, or of one of the joint holders, of any share of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not be required to make any entry in the securities register in respect of the death or to make any dividend or other payments in respect of the share except upon production of all such documents as may be required by law and upon compliance with the reasonable requirements of the Corporation.

SECTION EIGHT

DIVIDENDS

8.1 Dividends.

Subject to the Act, the Board may from time to time declare dividends payable to the shareholders according to their respective rights and interests in the Corporation. Dividends may be paid in money or property or by issuing fully paid shares of the Corporation. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of six years from the date on which it has been declared to be payable shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Corporation.

8.2 Record Date for Dividends.

The Board may, within the period prescribed by the Act, fix in advance a date as the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to receive payment of a dividend. Notice of the record date shall be given within the period prescribed by the Act in the manner provided by the Act. If no record date is so fixed, the record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board passes the resolution relating to such dividend.

SECTION NINE
DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS IN
SHARES

9.1 Disclosure Notice.

The Board may by notice in writing require any person whom the Board knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, to be interested in shares of the Corporation, or to have been so interested at any time during the three years immediately preceding the date on which such notice is served, requiring such person to indicate whether or not it is the case and, where that person holds, or has during that time held, any interest in any such shares, to give such further information as may be required by the Board (a "**Disclosure Notice**"). If a Disclosure Notice is given by the Corporation to a person appearing to be interested in any share, a copy shall at the same time be given to the holder, but the accidental omission to do so or the non-receipt of the copy by the holder shall not prejudice the operation of the following provisions of this Section 9.

9.2 Contents of a Disclosure Notice.

The Disclosure Notice may require the person to whom it is addressed:

- (a) to give particulars of his own present or past interest in shares held by him at any time during the three year period referred to in Section 9.1;
- (b) to give (so far as lies within his knowledge):
 - (i) where his interest is a present interest and any other interest in the shares subsists; or
 - (ii) where another interest in the shares subsisted during that three year period at a time when his own interest subsisted,such particulars with respect to that other interest as may be requested by the notice including the identity of persons interested in the shares in question; and
- (c) where his interest is a past interest, to give (so far as lies within knowledge) particulars of the identity of the person who held that interest immediately upon his ceasing to hold it.

9.3 Disclosure Response.

A Disclosure Notice shall require any information given in response to the Disclosure Notice to be given in writing within such reasonable time as may be specified in the Disclosure Notice.

9.4 Disclosure Notice Term.

A Disclosure Notice shall remain in effect in accordance with its terms following a transfer of the shares to which it relates unless and until the Board determines otherwise and notifies the shareholder accordingly.

9.5 Calculation of Holdings.

For the purposes of this Section 9:

- (a) the percentage of the issued shares of a class represented by a particular holding shall be calculated by reference to the shares in issue at the time when the Disclosure Notice is given;
- (b) a person shall be treated as appearing to be interested in any share if the Corporation has given to the shareholder or Depositary holding such share, or DI Holder holding a Depositary Interest in such share, a Disclosure Notice and either (i) the shareholder, Depositary or DI Holder has named the person as being interested in the share or (ii) (after taking into account any response to any disclosure notice and any other relevant information) the Corporation knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person in question is or may be interested in the share;
- (c) a person who is interested in a right to subscribe for or convert into shares shall be deemed to be interested in the shares and references to interests in shares shall include any interest whatsoever in such shares including, without limitation, a right to control directly or indirectly the exercise of any right conferred by the holding of shares alone or in conjunction with any person and the interest of any person shall be deemed to include the interest of any other person deemed to be acting in conjunction as aforesaid.

9.6 No Prejudice.

The provisions of this Section 9 are without prejudice to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario).

SECTION TEN

MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

10.1 Annual Meetings.

Subject to the Act, the Board shall call an annual meeting of Shareholders (a) not later than 18 months after the Corporation comes into existence, and (b) subsequently, not later than 15 months after holding the last preceding annual meeting but no later than six months after the end of the Corporation's preceding financial year. The annual meeting of Shareholders shall be held for the purpose of considering the financial statements and reports required by the Act to be placed before the annual meeting of Shareholders, electing Directors, appointing auditors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the annual meeting of shareholders.

10.2 Special Meetings.

The Board shall have power to call a Special Meeting of Shareholders at any time.

10.3 Place of Meetings.

Meetings of Shareholders shall be held at the registered office of the Corporation or elsewhere in Canada if the Board shall so determine. A Meeting of Shareholders may be held at a place outside Canada if the place is specified in the Articles or all the shareholders entitled to vote at the Meeting of Shareholders agree that the Meeting of Shareholders is to be held at that place.

10.4 Participation in Meeting by Electronic Means.

Any person entitled to attend a Meeting of Shareholders may participate in it, in accordance with the Act, by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the Meeting of Shareholders, if the Corporation makes available such a communication facility. A person participating in a Meeting of Shareholders by such means is deemed for the purposes of the Act to be present at the Meeting of Shareholders.

10.5 Meeting held by Electronic Means.

If the Directors or the Shareholders call a Meeting of Shareholders pursuant to the Act, those Directors or shareholders, as the case may be, may determine that the Meeting of Shareholders shall be held, in accordance with the Act, entirely by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the Meeting of Shareholders.

10.6 Notice of Meetings.

Subject to the Act, notice of the time and place of each Meeting of Shareholders shall be given in the manner provided in Section 10 not less than 21 nor more than 50 days before the date of the Meeting of Shareholders to each Director, to the auditor, and to each shareholder who at the close of business on the record date for notice is entered in the securities register as the holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at the Meeting of Shareholders. Notice of a Meeting of Shareholders called for any purpose other than consideration of the minutes of an earlier meeting, the financial statements and auditor's report, election of Directors and reappointment of the incumbent auditor shall state the nature of such business in sufficient

detail to permit the shareholder to form a reasoned judgment thereon and shall state the text of any special resolution or by-law to be submitted to the Meeting of Shareholders.

10.7 List of Shareholders Entitled to Notice.

For every Meeting of Shareholders, the Corporation shall prepare a list of shareholders entitled to receive notice of the Meeting of Shareholders, arranged in alphabetical order and showing the number of shares held by each shareholder entitled to vote at the Meeting of Shareholders. If a record date for the Meeting of Shareholders is fixed pursuant to Section 10.8, the shareholders listed shall be those registered at the close of business on such record date. If no record date is fixed, the shareholders listed shall be those registered at the close of business on the day immediately preceding the day on which notice of the Meeting of Shareholders is given or, if no such notice is given, on the day on which the Meeting of Shareholders is held. The list shall be available for examination by any shareholder during usual business hours at the registered office of the Corporation or at the place where the central securities register is maintained, and at the Meeting of Shareholders for which the list was prepared. If a separate list of shareholders has not been prepared, the names of persons appearing in the securities register at the requisite time as the holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such Meeting of Shareholders shall be deemed to be a list of shareholders.

10.8 Record Date for Notice.

The Board may, within the period prescribed by the Act, fix in advance a date as the record date for determination of the shareholders (a) entitled to receive notice of a Meeting of Shareholders and (b) entitled to vote at a Meeting of Shareholders. Unless waived in accordance with the Act, notice of any such record date shall be given within the period prescribed by the Act before such record date, by newspaper advertisement and by written notice to each stock exchange in Canada on which the shares of the corporation are listed for trading in the manner provided in the Act. If no record date is fixed, then such record date for the determination of the shareholders entitled to receive notice of the Meeting of Shareholders shall be at the close of business on the day immediately preceding the day on which the notice is given or, if no notice is given, the day on which the Meeting of Shareholders is held.

10.9 Meetings Without Notice.

A Meeting of Shareholders may be held without notice at any time and place permitted by the Act (a) if all the shareholders entitled to vote at the Meeting of Shareholders are present in person or duly represented or if those not present or represented waive notice of or otherwise consent to such Meeting of Shareholders being held, and (b) if the auditors and the Directors are present or waive notice of or otherwise consent to such Meeting of Shareholders being held, provided that such shareholders, auditors or Directors present are not attending for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the Meeting of Shareholders is not lawfully called. At such Meeting of Shareholders any business may be transacted which the Corporation may transact at a Meeting of Shareholders. If the Meeting of Shareholders is held at a place outside Canada, shareholders not present or duly represented, but who have waived notice of or otherwise consented to such Meeting of Shareholders, shall also be deemed to have consented to the Meeting of Shareholders being held at such place.

10.10 Chair, Secretary and Scrutineers.

The chair of any Meeting of Shareholders shall be the first mentioned of such of the following officers as have been appointed and who is present at the Meeting of Shareholders: chair of the Board, president or a vice president who is a shareholder. If no such officer is present within 15 minutes from the time

fixed for holding the Meeting of Shareholders, the persons present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chair. If the secretary of the Corporation is absent, the chair shall appoint some person, who need not be a shareholder, to act as secretary of the Meeting of Shareholders. If desired, one or more scrutineers, who need not be shareholders, may be appointed by a resolution or by the chair with the consent of the Meeting of Shareholders.

10.11 Persons Entitled to be Present.

The only persons entitled to be present at a Meeting of Shareholders shall be those entitled to vote at the Meeting of Shareholders, the Directors and auditors of the Corporation and others who, although not entitled to vote, are entitled or required under any provision of the Act, the Articles, the By-Laws or any unanimous shareholder agreement to be present at the Meeting of Shareholders. Any other person may be admitted only on the invitation of the chair of the Meeting of Shareholders or with the approval of the majority of shareholders at the Meeting of Shareholders.

10.12 Quorum.

Subject to the Act in respect of a majority shareholder and Section 10.22, a quorum for the transaction of business at any Meeting of Shareholders shall be two persons present in person, each being a shareholder entitled to vote at the Meeting of Shareholders or a duly appointed proxyholder or representative for a shareholder so entitled, where holders of shares carrying not less than ten percent (10%) of the total number of votes attached to all the shares that carry the right to vote at such Meeting of Shareholders are present in person or by proxy. If a quorum is present at the opening of any Meeting of Shareholders, the shareholders present or represented may proceed with the business of the Meeting of Shareholders notwithstanding that a quorum is not present throughout the Meeting of Shareholders. If a quorum is not present at the opening of any Meeting of Shareholders, the shareholders present or represented may adjourn the Meeting of Shareholders to a fixed time and place but may not transact any other business.

10.13 Right to Vote.

Every person named in the list referred to in Section 10.7 shall be entitled to vote the shares shown thereon opposite such person's name at the Meeting of Shareholders to which such list relates.

10.14 Proxyholders and Representatives.

Every shareholder entitled to vote at a Meeting of Shareholders may appoint a proxyholder, or one or more alternate proxyholders, to attend and act as the shareholder's representative at the Meeting of Shareholders in the manner and to the extent authorized and with the authority conferred by the proxy. A proxy shall be in writing executed by the shareholder or the shareholder's attorney authorized in writing and shall conform with the requirements of the Act and to the extent required by the UK Listing Rules and permitted by applicable Canadian securities laws, provide for three-way voting (for, against and abstain) on all resolutions. Alternatively, every such shareholder which is a body corporate or association may authorize by resolution of its directors or governing body an individual to represent it at a Meeting of Shareholders and such individual may exercise on the shareholder's behalf all the powers it could exercise if it were an individual shareholder. The authority of such an individual shall be established by depositing with the Corporation a certified copy of such resolution, or in such other manner as may be satisfactory to the secretary of the Corporation or the chair of the Meeting of Shareholders. Any such proxyholder or representative need not be a shareholder.

10.15 Time for Deposit of Proxies.

The Board may specify in a notice calling a Meeting of Shareholders a time not exceeding the time of such Meeting of Shareholders by more than 48 hours, excluding Saturdays and holidays, preceding any Meeting of Shareholders or adjournment of it before which time proxies to be used at such Meeting of Shareholders must be deposited with the Corporation or its agent. A proxy shall be acted upon only if, prior to the time so specified, it shall have been deposited with the Corporation or an agent of it specified in such notice or if, no such time having been specified in such notice, it has been received by the secretary of the Corporation or by the chair of the Meeting of Shareholders or any adjournment of it prior to the time of voting.

10.16 Joint Shareholders.

If two or more persons hold shares jointly, any one of them present in person or duly represented at a Meeting of Shareholders may, in the absence of the other or others, vote the shares, but if two or more of those persons are present in person or represented and vote, they shall vote as one the shares jointly held by them.

10.17 Votes to Govern.

At any Meeting of Shareholders every question shall, unless otherwise required by the Articles, the By-Laws or any unanimous shareholder agreement, be determined by a majority of the votes cast on the question. Subject to any unanimous shareholder agreement, in case of an equality of votes, either upon a show of hands or upon a poll, the chair of the Meeting of Shareholders shall not be entitled to a second or casting vote.

10.18 Show of Hands.

Subject to the Act, any question at a Meeting of Shareholders shall be decided by a show of hands, unless a ballot is required or demanded for such question as provided in this By-Law, and upon a show of hands every person who is present and entitled to vote shall have one vote. Whenever a vote by show of hands shall have been taken upon a question, unless a ballot is required or demanded for such question, a declaration by the chair of the Meeting of Shareholders that the vote upon the question has been carried or carried by a particular majority or not carried and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the Meeting of Shareholders shall be prima facie evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against any resolution or other proceeding in respect of such question, and the result of the vote so taken shall be the decision of the shareholders upon such question. Any vote referred to in this Section 10.18 may be held, in accordance with the Act, partly or entirely by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility, if the Corporation makes available such a communication facility. Any person participating in a Meeting of Shareholders under Sections 10.4 or 10.5 and entitled to vote at that Meeting of Shareholders may vote by means of the telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that the Corporation has made available for that purpose.

10.19 Ballots.

On any question proposed for consideration at a Meeting of Shareholders, and whether or not a show of hands has been taken upon such question, the chair may require a ballot or any person who is present and entitled to vote on such question at the Meeting of Shareholders may demand a ballot. A ballot so required or demanded shall be taken in such manner as the chair shall direct. A requirement or demand for a ballot may be withdrawn at any time prior to the taking of the ballot. If a ballot is taken, each person present shall be entitled, in respect of the shares which such person is entitled to vote at the Meeting of Shareholders upon the question, to that number of votes provided by the Act or the Articles, and the

result of the ballot so taken shall be the decision of the shareholders upon such question.

10.20 Adjournment.

The chair at a Meeting of Shareholders may, with the consent of the Meeting of Shareholders and subject to such conditions as the Meeting of Shareholders may decide, adjourn the Meeting of Shareholders from time to time and from place to place. If a Meeting of Shareholders is adjourned for less than 30 days, it shall not be necessary to give notice of the adjourned Meeting of Shareholders, other than by announcement at the earliest Meeting of Shareholders that is adjourned. Subject to the Act, if a Meeting of Shareholders is adjourned by one or more adjournments for an aggregate of 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned Meeting of Shareholders shall be given as for an original Meeting of Shareholders.

10.21 Action in Writing by Shareholders.

A resolution in writing signed by all the shareholders entitled to vote on that resolution at a Meeting of Shareholders is as valid as if it had been passed at a Meeting of Shareholders, unless a written statement with respect to the subject matter of the resolution is submitted by a Director or the auditor, in each case in accordance with the Act.

10.22 Only One Shareholder.

If the Corporation has only one shareholder, or only one holder of any class or series of shares, the shareholder present in person or duly represented constitutes a Meeting of Shareholders.

10.23 Advance Notice.

- (a) In order to ensure that Meetings of Shareholders are conducted in an orderly and efficient manner and that all shareholders have access to the same information pertaining to all directors nominated for election so they may cast an informed vote, this Section imposes certain deadlines by which shareholders submitting a nominee must provide the required information for such nomination to be eligible for election at a Meeting of Shareholders or Special Meeting of Shareholders.
- (b) Subject only to the Act, the Articles and any other by-law of the Corporation, only persons who are nominated in accordance with this Section 10.23 shall be eligible for election as directors of the Corporation.
- (c) At any annual meeting of shareholders or any Special Meeting of Shareholders (where one of the purposes for which such Special Meeting of Shareholders was called was the election of directors), nominations of persons for election to the Board may be made:
 - (i) by or at the direction of the Board or an authorized officer of the Corporation;
 - (ii) by one or more shareholders pursuant to a "proposal" (as defined in Section 99(11) of the Act) signed by one or more holders of shares representing in the aggregate not less than 5% of the shares or 5% of the shares of a class or series of shares of the Corporation entitled to vote at the meeting to which the proposal is to be presented and made in accordance with the provisions of Section 99 of the Act, or a requisition by one or more of the shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of Section 105 of the Act; or

- (iii) by any person (a "**Nominating Shareholder**") who at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in Section 10.23 and at the close of business on the record date for notice of such Meeting of Shareholders, is a registered or beneficial holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such Meeting of Shareholders, and who complies with the timing and notice procedures set forth below in this Section 10.23.
- (d) In addition to any other requirements under applicable law, the Articles and any other by-law of the Corporation, for a nomination to be made by a Nominating Shareholder, the Nominating Shareholder must have given notice thereof that is both timely (in accordance with subsection 10.23(e) and in proper written form (in accordance with subsection 10.23(f)) to the Secretary of the Corporation.
- (e) To be timely, a Nominating Shareholder's notice to the Secretary of the Corporation must be made:
 - (i) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, not fewer than 30 days nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders (but in any event, not prior to the Notice Date); provided, however, that in the event such Meeting of Shareholders is called for a date that is fewer than 45 days after the Notice Date, notice by the Nominating Shareholder must be made not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the Notice Date; or
 - (ii) in the case of a Special Meeting of Shareholders (which is not also an annual meeting of shareholders) called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not also called for other purposes), not later than the close of business on the 15th day following the Notice Date.
- (f) To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder's notice to the Secretary of the Corporation must set forth:
 - (i) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director: (i) the name, age, citizenship, business address and residential address of the person; (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the person; (iii) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Corporation which are controlled or directed or which are owned beneficially, directly or indirectly, or of record by the person as of the record date for notice of the Meeting of Shareholders (if such date shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice; and (iv) any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident's proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the Act and Applicable Securities Laws; and
 - (ii) as to the Nominating Shareholder (which, for the purpose of this subsection 10.23(f)(ii), includes the Nominating Shareholder's Affiliates): (i) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Corporation which are controlled or directed or which are owned beneficially, directly or indirectly, or of record by the Nominating Shareholder as of the record date for notice of the Meeting of Shareholders (if such date shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice; (ii) full particulars regarding any proxy, contract, agreement, arrangement, understanding or relationship pursuant to which such Nominating

Shareholder has a right to vote any shares of the Corporation; (iii) full particulars of any derivatives, hedges or other economic or voting interests (including short positions) relating to the Nominating Shareholder's interest in shares in the capital of the Corporation; and (iv) any other information relating to such Nominating Shareholder that would be required to be made in a dissident's proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the Act and Applicable Securities Laws.

The Corporation may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by the Corporation to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as a director of the Corporation or that could be material to a reasonable shareholder's understanding of the independence, or lack thereof, of such proposed nominee. The Corporation may also require any proposed nominee to provide the Corporation with a written consent to be named as a nominee and to act as a director, if elected.

- (g) No person shall be eligible for election as a director of the Corporation unless nominated in accordance with the provisions of this Section 10.23; provided, however, that nothing in this Section 10.23 shall be deemed to preclude discussion by a shareholder (as distinct from nominating directors) at a Meeting of Shareholders of any matter that is properly before such Meeting of Shareholders pursuant to the provisions of the Act or the discretion of the chairman of the meeting.
- (h) The chairman of the Meeting of Shareholders shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 10.23 and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with the procedures set forth in this Section 10.23, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded.
- (i) Notice given to the Secretary of the Corporation pursuant to this Section 10.23 may only be given by personal delivery, facsimile or email (at such fax number or email address as set forth on the Corporation's profile on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval+ at www.sedarplus.ca), and shall be deemed to have been given and made (i) if personally delivered, only at the time it is served by personal delivery to the Secretary of the Corporation at the principal executive office of the Corporation or (ii) if transmitted by facsimile or email, if sent before 5:00 p.m. (Toronto time) on a Business Day, on such Business Day, and otherwise on the next Business Day.
- (j) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this Section 10.23.

**SECTION
ELEVEN
NOTICES**

11.1 Method of Giving Notices.

Any notice (which term includes any communication or document) to be given (which term includes sent, delivered or served) pursuant to the Act, the Articles, the By-Laws or otherwise to a shareholder, Director, officer, auditor or member of a committee of the Board shall be sufficiently given: (a) if delivered personally to the person to whom it is to be given; (b) if mailed to such person at the person's Recorded Address by prepaid mail, or (c) if transmitted by electronic means in accordance with the Act. A notice so delivered shall be deemed to have been given and received when it is delivered personally or to the Recorded Address; a notice so mailed shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in a post office or public letter box and deemed received at the time it would be delivered in the ordinary course of mail; and a notice so sent by any means of transmitted or recorded communication shall be considered given and received at the times prescribed by the Act. The secretary may change or cause to be changed the Recorded Address of any shareholder, Director, officer, auditor or member of a committee of the Board in accordance with any information believed by the secretary to be reliable.

11.2 Notice to Joint Shareholders.

If two or more persons are registered as joint holders of any share, any notice may be addressed to all such joint holders, but notice addressed to one of such persons shall be sufficient notice to all of them.

11.3 Computation of Time.

In computing the date when notice must be given under any provision requiring a specified number of days' notice of any meeting or other event, the day of giving the notice shall be excluded and the day of the meeting or other event shall be included.

11.4 Undelivered Notices.

If any notice given to a shareholder pursuant to Section 11.1 is returned on two consecutive occasions because the shareholder cannot be found, the Corporation shall not be required to give any further notices to such shareholder until informed in writing by the shareholder of a new address.

11.5 Omissions and Errors.

The accidental omission to give any notice to any shareholder, Director, officer, auditor or member of a committee of the Board or the non-receipt of any notice by any such person or any error in any notice not affecting the substance of the notice shall not invalidate any action taken at any meeting held pursuant to such notice or otherwise founded on the notice.

11.6 Persons Entitled by Death or Operation of Law.

Every person who, by operation of law, transfer, death of a shareholder or any other means whatsoever becomes entitled to any share, shall be bound by every notice in respect of such share which shall have been duly given to the shareholder from whom such person derives title to such share prior to the name

and address of such person being entered on the securities register (whether such notice was given before or after the happening of the event upon which such person became so entitled) and prior to such person furnishing to the Corporation the proof of authority or evidence of entitlement prescribed by the Act.

11.7 Waiver of Notice.

Any shareholder, proxyholder, Director, officer, auditor or member of a committee of the Board, or any other person entitled to receive notice of a Meeting of Shareholders or of the Board or a committee of the Board or any other notice from the Corporation, may at any time waive any notice, or waive or abridge the time for any notice, required to be given to such person under the Act, the Articles, the By-Laws or otherwise. Any such waiver or abridgement, whether given before or after the meeting or other event of which notice is required to be given, shall cure any default in the giving or in the time of such notice, as the case may be. Any such waiver or abridgement shall be in writing, except a waiver of notice of a Meeting of Shareholders or of the Board or a committee of the Board may be given in any manner.

**SECTION
TWELVE
EFFECTIVE
DATE**

12.1 Effective Date.

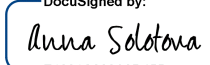
This By-Law shall come into force when made by the Board in accordance with the Act.

12.2 Repeal.

All previous by-laws of the Corporation are repealed as of the coming into force of this by-law. Such repeal shall not affect the validity of any act done or right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired or incurred under, or the validity of any contract or agreement made pursuant to, or the validity of any articles or predecessor charter documents of the Corporation obtained pursuant to, any such by-law prior to its repeal. All officers and persons acting under any by-law so repealed shall continue to act as if appointed under the provisions of this by-law and all resolutions of shareholders or the board or a committee of the board with continuing effect passed under any repealed by-law shall continue good and valid except to the extent inconsistent with this by-law and until amended or repealed.

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This By-Law was made by the Directors on 31 July 2026, following its approval by the shareholders of the Corporation on 7 May 2026.

DocuSigned by:

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Corporate Secretary