

Company number 02164270

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**WRITTEN RESOLUTION**  
of  
**BMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED (the "Company")**  
**A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

Passed on

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Notice is hereby given that, on 3 July 2019 the following resolution was passed  
as a special resolution of the Company:

**SPECIAL RESOLUTION:**

THAT the draft regulations attached to these resolutions be adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing articles of association.



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Director  
for and on behalf of the Company

WEDNESDAY



A26 \*A89XCTIR\* 17/07/2019 #7  
COMPANIES HOUSE

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**  
**of**  
**BMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED**

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**PART 1**

**(SPECIAL PROVISIONS)**

**Share capital**

1. (A) The authorised share capital of the company at the date of adoption of this paragraph of this article is £37,600,000 divided into 188,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.20 each.

**Borrowing powers**

1. (B) The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company without limit as to amount to borrow and raise money and to accept money on deposit and to grant any security, mortgage, charge or discharge as they may consider fit for any debt or obligation of the Company which is binding on the Company in any manner or way in which the Company is empowered so to grant and similarly as they may consider fit to enter into any guarantee, contract of indemnity or suretyship in any manner or way in which the Company is empowered so to enter into.

**Votes of members**

1. (C) Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may for the time being be held, on a show of hands every member who is present in person at a general meeting of the company shall have one vote, and on a poll every member who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every £1 nominal amount of share capital of which he is the holder.

**Number of directors**

1. (D) Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the company, the directors (disregarding alternate directors) shall be not less than two nor more than fifteen in number.

**Directors' fees**

1. (E) Each of the directors shall be paid a fee at such rate as may from time to time be determined by the board provided that the aggregate of all fees so paid to directors (excluding amounts payable under any other provision of these articles) shall not exceed £300,000 per annum or such higher amount as may from time to time be decided by ordinary resolution of the company.

**Age of directors**

1. (F) No person shall be disqualified from being appointed a director, and no director shall be required to vacate that office, by reason only of the fact that he has attained the age of seventy years or any other age nor shall it be necessary by reason of his age to give special notice under the Companies Acts of any resolution. Where the board convenes any general meeting of the company at which (to the knowledge of the board) a director will be proposed for appointment or reappointment who at the date for which the meeting is convened will have attained the age of seventy years or more, the board shall give notice of his age in years in the notice convening the meeting or in any document accompanying the notice, but the accidental omission to do so shall not invalidate any proceedings, or any appointment or reappointment of that director, at that meeting.

#### Directors' shareholding qualification

1. (G) No shareholding qualification for directors shall be required.

#### Vacation of office by directors

1. (H) Without prejudice to any of the provisions for disqualification of directors or for retirement by rotation contained in these articles, the office of a director shall be vacated if, by notice in writing delivered to the office or tendered at a meeting of the board, his resignation is requested by all of the other directors and all of the other directors are not less than six in number.

#### Rotation of directors

1. (I) Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, a person who is the sole chief executive of the company shall not whilst holding that office be subject to retirement by rotation or be taken into account in deciding the number of directors to retire by rotation on any particular occasion.

#### Untraced shareholders

1. (J) The company may sell any shares in the company on behalf of the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares by instructing a member of The Stock Exchange to sell them at best if:
  - (i) the shares have been in issue throughout the qualifying period and at least three cash dividends have become payable on the shares during the qualifying period,
  - (ii) no cash dividend payable on the shares has either been claimed by presentation to the paying bank of the relative cheque or warrant or been satisfied by the transfer of funds to a bank account designated by the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares at any time during the relevant period,
  - (iii) so far as any director of the company at the end of the relevant period is then aware, the company has not at any time during the relevant period received any communication from the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares,

- (iv) the company has caused two advertisements to be published, one in a daily newspaper with a national circulation and the other in a newspaper circulating in the area of the address of the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares shown in the register, giving notice of its intention to sell the shares and a period of three months has elapsed from the date of publication of the advertisements or of the last of the two advertisements to be published if they are published on different dates, and
- (v) the company has given notice to the Quotations Department of The Stock Exchange of its intention to make the sale.

For the purpose of this paragraph of this article:

"the qualifying period" means the period of twelve years immediately preceding the date of publication of the advertisements referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) above or of the first of the two advertisements to be published if they are published on different dates; and

"the relevant period" means the period beginning at the commencement of the qualifying period and ending on the date when all the requirements of sub-paragraphs (i) to (v) above have been satisfied.

If, after the publication of either or both of the advertisements referred to in subparagraph (iv) above but before the company has become entitled to sell the shares pursuant to this paragraph of this article, the requirements of sub-paragraph (ii) or (iii) above cease to be satisfied, the company may nevertheless sell those shares after the requirements of subparagraphs (i) to (v) above have been satisfied afresh in relation to them.

If during any relevant period further shares have been issued in right of those held at the beginning of that relevant period or of any previously so issued during that relevant period and all the requirements of sub-paragraphs (ii) to (v) above have been satisfied in regard to the further shares, the company may also sell the further shares.

To give effect to any sale of shares pursuant to this paragraph of this article the board may authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and an instrument of transfer executed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been executed by the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale. The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the company and, upon their receipt, the company shall become indebted to the former holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares for an amount equal to the net proceeds. No trust shall be created in respect of the debt and no interest shall be payable in respect of it and the company shall not be required to account for any moneys earned from the net proceeds which may be employed in the business of the company or as it thinks fit.

(K) The company may cease to send any cheque or warrant through the post for any dividend payable on any shares in the company which is normally paid in that manner on those shares if in respect of at least two consecutive dividends payable on those shares the cheques or warrants have been returned undelivered or remain uncashed but, subject to the provisions of these articles, shall recommence sending cheques or warrants in

respect of dividends payable on those shares if the holder or person entitled by transmission claims the arrears of dividend and does not instruct the company to pay future dividends in some other way.

#### Purchase of own shares

1. (L) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any rights conferred on the holders of any class of shares, the company may purchase all or any of its shares of any class, including any redeemable shares. Every contract for the purchase of, or under which the company may become entitled or obliged to purchase, shares in the company shall be authorised by such resolution of the company as may be required by the Companies Acts and by an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of any shares which at the date on which the contract is authorised by the company in general meeting entitle them, either immediately or at any time later on, to convert all or any of the shares of that class held by them into equity share capital of the company. Neither the company nor the board shall be required to select the shares to be purchased rateably or in any other particular manner as between the holders of shares of the same class or as between them and the holders of shares of any other class or in accordance with the rights as to dividends or capital conferred by any class of shares.

#### Scrip dividends

1. (M) The board may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the company, offer any holders of ordinary shares the right to elect to receive ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of the whole ( or some part, to be determined by the board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:

- (a) An ordinary resolution may specify a particular dividend, or may specify all or any dividends declared within a specified period, but such period may not end later than the beginning of the annual general meeting next following the date of the meeting at which the ordinary resolution is passed.
- (b) The entitlement of each holder of ordinary shares to new ordinary shares shall be such that the relevant value of the entitlement shall be as nearly as possible equal to (but not greater than) the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) of the dividend that such holder elects to forego. For this purpose "relevant value" shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the Company's Ordinary Shares on The Stock Exchange as derived from the Daily Official List, on the day on which the ordinary shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend and the four subsequent dealing days, or in such other manner as may be determined by or in accordance with the ordinary resolution. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the relevant value in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount.
- (c) On or as soon as practicable after announcing that it is to declare or recommend any dividend, the board, if it intends to offer an election in respect of that dividend, shall also announce that intention, and shall, after determining the basis of allotment, if it decides to proceed with the offer, notify the holders of ordinary shares in writing of the right of election offered

to them, and specify the procedure to be followed and place at which, and the latest time by which elections must be lodged in order to be effective.

- (d) The board shall not proceed with any election unless the company has sufficient unissued shares authorised for issue and sufficient reserves or funds that may be capitalised to give effect to it after the basis of allotment is determined.
- (e) The board may exclude from any offer any holders of ordinary shares where the board believe that the making of the offer to them would or might involve the contravention of the laws of any territory or that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them.
- (f) The dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) shall not be payable on ordinary shares in respect of which an election has been made ("the elected ordinary shares") and instead additional ordinary shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on the basis of allotment calculated as stated. For such purpose the board shall capitalise, out of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including the profit and loss account) whether or not the same is available for distribution as the board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional ordinary shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of unissued ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on that basis.
- (g) The additional ordinary shares when allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects with the fully-paid ordinary shares then in issue except that they will not be entitled to participation in the relevant dividend.

PART 2  
(GENERAL PROVISIONS)  
INTERPRETATION

Exclusion of Table A

2. No regulations set out in any statute, or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation made under any statute, concerning companies shall apply as the regulations or articles of the company.

Definitions

3. In these articles unless the context otherwise requires:-

"these articles" means these articles of association as altered from time to time by special resolution and the expression "this article" shall be construed accordingly;

"the auditors" means the auditors for the time being of the company or, in the case of joint auditors, any one of them;

"the board" means the board of directors from time to time of the company or the directors present at a meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present;

"clear days" in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is served or deemed to be served and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"the Companies Acts" means every statute (including any orders regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it) from time to time in force concerning companies in so far as it applies to the company;

"the holder" in relation to any shares means the member whose name is entered in the register as the holder of those shares;

"member" means a member of the company;

"the office" means the registered office of the company;

"paid up" means paid up or credited as paid up;

"person entitled by transmission" means a person whose entitlement to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law has been noted in the register;

"the register" means the register of members of the company;

"seal" means the common seal of the company or any official seal that the company may be permitted to have under the Companies Acts;

"the secretary" means the secretary, or (if there are joint secretaries) any one of the joint secretaries, of the company and includes an assistant or deputy secretary and any person appointed by the board to perform any of the duties of the secretary;

"The Stock Exchange" means the International Stock Exchange of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland Limited;

"United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

references to a document being executed include references to its being executed under hand or under seal or by any other method;

references to writing include references to any method of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form;

words or expressions to which a particular meaning is given by the Companies Acts in force when these articles or any part of these articles are adopted bear the same meaning in these articles or that part (as the case may be) save that the word "company" shall include any body corporate; and

references to a meeting shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person,

headings and notes are included only for convenience and shall not affect meaning.

In the event of any conflict between part 1 and part 2 of these articles, part 1 shall prevail.

#### Form of resolution

4. (A) Where for any purpose an ordinary resolution of the company is required, a special or extraordinary resolution shall also be effective and where for any purpose an extraordinary resolution is required a special resolution shall also be effective.

(B) A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting properly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more of the members.

### SHARE CAPITAL

#### Rights attached to shares

5. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any rights conferred on the holders of any other shares, any share may be issued with or have attached to it such rights and restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution decide or, if no such resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the board may decide.



#### Redeemable shares

6. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and to any rights conferred on the holders of any other shares, any share may be issued which is to be redeemed, or is to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder, on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by these articles.

#### Variation of rights

7. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, all or any of the rights for the time being attached to any class of shares for the time being issued may from time to time (whether or not the company is being wound up) be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of those shares. All the provisions of these articles as to general meetings of the company shall mutatis mutandis apply to any such separate general meeting, but so that the necessary quorum shall be a person or persons holding or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class, that every holder of shares of the class shall be entitled on a poll to one vote for every share of the class held by him, that any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll and that at any adjourned meeting of the holders one holder present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum.

#### Pari passu issues

8. The rights conferred upon the holders of any shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to those shares, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu with them.

#### Unissued shares

9. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and these articles, the unissued shares of the company (whether forming part of the original or any increased capital) shall be at the disposal of the board which may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons, at such times and for such consideration and upon such terms as the board may decide.

#### Payment of commission

10. The company may in connection with the issue of any shares exercise all powers of paying commission and brokerage conferred or permitted by the Companies Acts.

#### Trusts not recognised

11. Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and the company shall not be bound by or required in any way to recognise (even when having notice of it) any interest in any share other than an absolute right to the whole of the share in the holder.

## CERTIFICATES

### Right to share certificate

12. Every person (except a stock exchange nominee in respect of which the company is not by law required to complete and have ready for delivery a certificate) whose name is entered in the register as a holder of any shares shall be entitled, without payment, to receive within two months after allotment or lodgment of a transfer to him of those shares ( or within such other period as the terms of issue shall provide) one certificate for all those shares of any one class or several certificates each for one or more of the shares of the class in question upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable out-of-pocket expenses as the board may from time to time decide. In the case of a share held jointly by several persons, delivery of a certificate to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all. A member (except such a nominee) who transfers some but not all of the shares comprised in a certificate shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance without charge.

### Replacement of share certificates

13. If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced without fee but on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and to payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses of the company in investigating the evidence and preparing the indemnity as the board may decide and, where it is defaced or worn out, after delivery of the old certificate to the company.

### Sealing of certificates

14. Every share certificate shall be issued under a seal and shall specify the number and class of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on the shares. The board may by resolution decide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any share certificates need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificates by some mechanical means or may be printed on them or that the certificates need not be signed by any person.

## LIEN

### Company's lien on shares not fully paid

15. The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all amounts payable to the company (whether presently or not) in respect of that share. The company's lien on a share shall extend to every amount payable in respect of it. The board may at any time either generally or in any particular case waive any lien that has arisen or declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this article.

### Enforcing lien by sale

16. The company may sell, in such manner as the board may decide, any shares on which the company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after a notice in writing has been served on the holder of the shares, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold. For giving effect to the sale the board may

authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in reference to the sale.

#### Application of proceeds of sale

17. The net proceeds, after payment of the costs, of the sale by the company of any shares on which it has a lien shall be applied in or towards payment or discharge of the debt or liability in respect of which the lien exists so far as it is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the shares prior to the sale and upon surrender, if required by the company, for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold) be paid to the holder immediately before the sale.

### CALLS ON SHARES

#### Calls

18. Subject to the terms of issue, the board may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or by way of premium) and not payable on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue, and each member shall (subject to the company serving upon him at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be revoked or postponed as the board may decide. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for all calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.

#### Payment on calls

19. A call may be made payable by instalments and shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising the call was passed.

#### Liability of joint holders

20. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of the share.

#### Interest due on non-payment

21. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable, the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it is due and payable to the time of actual payment at such rate, not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum, as the board may decide, but the board shall be at liberty to waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.

#### Sums due on allotment treated as calls

22. Any amount which becomes payable in respect of a share on allotment or on any other date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue, whether in respect of the

nominal amount of the share or by way of premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and, if it is not paid, all the provisions of these articles shall apply as if the sum had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

#### Power to differentiate

23. Subject to the terms of issue, the board may on the issue of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

#### Payment of calls in advance

24. The board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member who is willing to advance them all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him and upon all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until they would, but for the advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate, not exceeding (unless the company by ordinary resolution shall otherwise direct) 15 per cent. per annum, as the board may decide.

### FORFEITURE OF SHARES

#### Notice if call or instalment not paid

25. If any call or instalment of a call remains unpaid on any share after the day appointed for payment, the board may at any time serve a notice on the holder requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued.

#### Form of notice

26. The notice shall name a further day (not being less than fourteen clear days from the date of the notice) on or before which, and the place where, the payment required by the notice is to be made and shall state that in the event of non-payment on or before the day and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which the call was made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited. The board may accept the surrender of any share liable to be forfeited and, in that event, references in these articles to forfeiture shall include surrender.

#### Forfeiture if non compliance with notice

27. If the notice is not complied with, any share in respect of which it was given may, at any time before payment of all calls or instalments and interest due in respect of it has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the board to that effect and the forfeiture shall include all dividends declared and other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

#### Notice after forfeiture

28. When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before forfeiture the holder of the share but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give the notice.

#### Sale of forfeited shares

29. Until cancelled in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts, a forfeited share shall be deemed to be the property of the company and may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of either to the person who was, before forfeiture, the holder or to any other person upon such terms and in such manner as the board shall decide. The board may for the purposes of the disposal authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer to the designated transferee. The company may receive the consideration (if any) given for the share on its disposal and if the share is in registered form may register the transferee as the holder of the share. At any time before a sale, re-allotment or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled by the board on such terms as the board may decide.

#### Arrears to be paid notwithstanding forfeitures

30. A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the company for cancellation the certificate for the forfeited shares but shall remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which at the date of the forfeiture were payable by him to the company in respect of those shares with interest thereon at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum (or such lower rate as the board may decide) from the date of forfeiture until payment, and the company may enforce payment without being under any obligation to make any allowance for the value of the shares forfeited or for any consideration received on their disposal.

#### Statutory declaration as for forfeiture

31. A statutory declaration that the declarant is a director of the company or the secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the forfeiture, sale, re-allotment or disposal.

### TRANSFER OF SHARES

#### Form of transfer

32. Subject to such of the restrictions of these articles as may be applicable, any member may transfer all or any of his shares by an instrument of transfer in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve.

#### Execution of transfer

33. The instrument of transfer of a share shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a partly paid share) the transferee, and the transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect of it. All instruments of transfer, when registered, may be retained by the company.

#### Right to decline registration of partly paid shares

34. The Directors shall have no discretion to refuse to register a transfer of shares in the Company and Regulations 24 and 26 of Table A shall not apply to the Company.
35. [Intentionally left blank.]

#### Notice of refusal

36. If the board declines to register a transfer it shall, within two months after the date on which the instrument of transfer was lodged, send to the transferee notice of the refusal.

#### No fee for registration

37. No fee shall be charged by the company for registering any transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share or for making any other entry in the register.

### TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

#### Transmission on death

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

#### Entry of transmission in register

39. Where the entitlement of a person to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law is proved to the satisfaction of the board, the board shall within two months after proof cause the entitlement of that person to be noted in the register.

#### Election of person entitled by transmission

40. Any person entitled by transmission to a share may, subject as provided elsewhere in these articles, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the holder. If he elects to be registered himself, he shall give notice to the company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered, he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share in favour of that

person. All the provisions of these articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred and the notice or instrument of transfer was an instrument of transfer executed by the member.

#### Rights of person entitled by transmission

41. Where a person becomes entitled by transmission to a share, the rights of the holder in relation to that share shall cease, but the person entitled by transmission to the share may give a good discharge for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of it and shall have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have had if he were the holder of it save that, until he becomes the holder, he shall not be entitled in respect of the share to attend or vote at any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company. The board may at any time give notice requiring the person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and if the notice is not complied with within sixty days the board may withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice have been complied with.

### ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

#### Increase, consolidation, subdivision and cancellation

42. The company may from time to time by ordinary resolution:
- (A) increase its share capital by such sum to be divided into shares of such amount as the resolution shall prescribe;
  - (B) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
  - (C) subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, sub-divide its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount and the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage or be subject to any restriction as compared with the others; and
  - (D) cancel any shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.

#### Fractions

43. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit and in particular may sell the shares representing the fractions to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members and the board may authorise some person to transfer or deliver the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The person to whom any shares are transferred or delivered shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the

shares be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings relating to the sale.

#### Reduction of capital

44. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

### GENERAL MEETINGS

#### Extraordinary general meetings

45. Any general meeting of the company other than an annual general meeting shall be called an extraordinary general meeting.

#### Annual general meetings

46. The board shall convene and the company shall hold general meetings as annual general meetings in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts.

#### Calling of extraordinary general meetings

47. The board may convene an extraordinary general meeting whenever it thinks fit and, upon receipt of a requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Acts, shall forthwith proceed to do so for a date not later than eight weeks after deposit of the requisition at the office.

### NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

#### Length of notice

48. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a director shall be called by not less than twenty-one clear days' notice in writing. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by not less than fourteen clear days' notice in writing. The notice shall specify the place, day and time of the meeting, and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Notice of every general meeting shall be given to all members other than any who, under the provisions of these articles or the terms of issue of the shares they hold, are not entitled to receive such notices from the company, and also to the auditors or, if more than one, each of them.

Notwithstanding that a meeting of the company is called by shorter notice than that specified in this article, it shall be deemed to have been properly called if it is so agreed:

- (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting; and
- (b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together holding not less than 95 per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right.



#### Omission or non-receipt of notice

49. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting or (in cases where instruments of proxy are sent out with the notice) the accidental omission to send an instrument of proxy to, or the non-receipt of either or both by, any person entitled to receive the notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

### PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

#### Quorum

50. No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business, but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a chairman which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. Save as otherwise provided by these articles, two members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote shall be a quorum for all purposes.

#### Procedure if quorum not present

51. If within five minutes (or such longer time not exceeding one hour as the chairman of the meeting may decide to wait) after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such other day (not being less than fourteen nor more than twenty-eight days later) and at such other time or place as the chairman of the meeting may decide and at such adjourned meeting one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum. The company shall give not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of any meeting adjourned through want of a quorum and the notice shall state that one member present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum.

#### Chairman of general meeting

52. The chairman (if any) of the board or, in his absence, the deputy chairman (if any) shall preside as chairman at every general meeting. If there is no chairman or deputy chairman, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, or if neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is willing to act as chairman, the directors present shall choose one of their number to act, or if one director only is present he shall preside as chairman if willing to act. If no director is present, or if each of the directors present declines to take the chair, the persons present and entitled to vote shall appoint one of their number to be chairman.

#### Directors' right to attend and speak

53. Each director shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the company and at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.

### Adjournments

54. The chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.

### Notice of adjournment

55. When a meeting is adjourned for three months or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

## VOTING

### Method of voting

56. At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands or on the withdrawal of any other demand for a poll) a poll is properly demanded. Subject to the Companies Acts, a poll may be demanded by:
- (A) the chairman of the meeting, or
  - (B) at least three members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote, or
  - (C) any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing in the aggregate not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to attend and vote at the meeting, or
  - (D) any member or members present in person or by proxy and holding shares conferring a right to attend and vote at the meeting on which there have been paid up sums in the aggregate equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

Unless a poll is so demanded and the demand is not withdrawn, a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously or by a particular majority or not carried by a particular majority or lost shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded for or against the resolution.

### Procedure if poll demanded

57. If a poll is properly demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the chairman shall direct and he may appoint scrutineers who need not be members. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

### When poll to be taken

58. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either

forthwith or on such date (being not later than thirty days after the date of the demand) and at such time and place as the chairman shall direct. It shall not be necessary (unless the chairman otherwise directs) for notice to be given of a poll.

#### Continuance of other business after poll demand

59. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded, and it may be withdrawn with the consent of the chairman at any time before the close of the meeting or the taking of the poll, whichever is the earlier, and in that event shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

#### Votes on a poll

60. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.

#### Casting vote of chairman

61. In the case of an equality of votes at a general meeting, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman of the meeting shall be entitled to an additional or casting vote.

#### Votes of joint holders

62. In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and, for this purpose, seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register in respect of the joint holding.

#### Voting on behalf of incapable member

63. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any competent court or official on the ground that he is or may be suffering from mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by any person authorised in such circumstances to do so on his behalf and that person may vote on a poll by proxy, provided that evidence to the satisfaction of the board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote has been delivered at the office ( or at such other place as may be specified in accordance with these articles for the delivery of instruments appointing a proxy) not later than the last time at which an instrument of proxy should have been delivered in order to be valid for use at that meeting or on the holding of that poll.

#### No right to vote where sums overdue on shares

64. No member shall, unless the board otherwise decides, be entitled to vote at any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of shares in the company have been paid.

#### Suspension of voting rights where non disclosure of interests

65. Where the holder of any shares in the company, or any person named as having any interest in any shares in the company in reply to any notice served on the holder or on a person previously so named, fails to comply within twenty-eight days with any notice given by the company under the Companies Acts requiring him to give particulars of any interest in those shares, the company may give the holder a further notice to the effect that from the service of the further notice the shares will not confer on the holder any right to attend or vote at any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of shares of the same class until the former notice has been complied with and accordingly the shares shall not confer any right to attend or vote. Any further notice given pursuant to this article may be cancelled by the board at any time and shall automatically cease to have effect in respect of any shares transferred upon registration of the relevant transfer.

#### Objections or errors in voting

66. If:
- (a) any objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter or
  - (b) any votes have been counted which ought not to have been counted or which might have been rejected or
  - (c) any votes are not counted which ought to have been counted,

the objection or error shall not vitiate the decision of the meeting or adjourned meeting on any resolution unless it is raised or pointed out at the meeting or, as the case may be, the adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the same may have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters shall be conclusive.

#### PROXIES

#### Execution of proxies

67. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or his attorney authorised in writing or, if the appointor is a corporation, either under its seal or under the hand of an officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign it.

#### Delivery of proxies

68. The instrument appointing a proxy and (if required by the board) any authority under which it is executed or a copy of the authority, certified notarially or in some other manner approved by the board, may be delivered to the office (or to such other place in the United Kingdom as may be specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any notice of any adjournment or, in either case, in any accompanying document) not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll taken subsequently to the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll and an instrument of proxy which is not so delivered

shall be invalid. When two or more valid but differing instruments of proxy are delivered in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting, the one which is last delivered (regardless of its date or of the date of its execution) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the others as regards that share: if the company is unable to determine which was last delivered, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share. Delivery of an instrument appointing a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned.

#### Maximum validity of proxy

69. No instrument appointing a proxy shall be valid after twelve months have elapsed from the date named in it as the date of its execution.

#### Form of proxy

70. Instruments of proxy shall be in any usual form or in such other form as the board may approve and the board may, if it thinks fit, but subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, send out with the notice of any meeting forms of instrument of proxy for use at the meeting. The instrument of proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The instrument of proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated in it, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

#### Cancellation of proxy's authority

71. A vote given or poll demanded by a proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll, unless notice in writing of the determination was received by the company at the office (or such other place in the United Kingdom as was specified for the delivery of instruments of proxy in the notice convening the meeting or other accompanying document) not later than the last time at which an instrument of proxy should have been delivered in order to be valid for use at the meeting or on the holding of the poll at which the vote was given or the poll demanded.

### APPOINTMENT, RETIREMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

#### Power of company to appoint directors

72. Subject to the provisions of these articles, the company may by ordinary resolution appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing board, but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles.

#### Power of board to appoint directors

73. Without prejudice to the power of the company in general meeting pursuant to any of the provisions of these articles to appoint any person to be a director, the board may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing board, but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles. Any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting but shall not be taken

into account in determining the directors or the number of directors who are to retire by rotation at that meeting.

#### Number to retire by rotation

74. At every annual general meeting one-third of the directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not three or any multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office but, if there is only one director who is subject to retirement by rotation, he shall retire.

#### Identity of directors to retire

75. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and of these articles, the directors to retire by rotation on each occasion shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment but, as between persons who became or were last reappointed directors on the same day, those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot. The directors to retire on each occasion (both as to number and identity) shall be determined by the composition of the board at start of business on the date of the notice convening the annual general meeting and no director shall be required to retire or be relieved from retiring by reason of any change in the number or identity of the directors after that time on the date of the notice but before the close of the meeting.

#### Filling rotation vacancies

76. Subject to the provisions of these articles, the company at the meeting at which a director retires by rotation may fill the vacated office and in default the retiring director shall, if willing to continue to act, be deemed to have been reappointed, unless at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill the vacated office or unless a resolution for the reappointment of that director has been put to the meeting and lost.

#### Power of removal by special resolution

77. In addition to any power of removal conferred by the Companies Acts, the company may by special resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office and may (subject to these articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a director in his place. Any person so appointed shall be treated, for the purpose of determining the time at which he or any other director is to retire, as if he had become a director on the day on which the person in whose place he is appointed was last appointed or reappointed a director.

#### Persons eligible as directors

78. No person other than a director retiring at the meeting (whether by rotation or otherwise) shall be appointed or reappointed a director at any general meeting unless

- (a) he is recommended by the board or
- (b) not less than six nor more than thirty-five clear days before the day appointed for the meeting, notice executed by a member qualified to vote at the meeting (not being the person to be proposed) has been given to the secretary of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment together

with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.

#### Position of retiring directors

79. A director who retires (whether by rotation or otherwise) at an annual general meeting may, if willing to continue to act, be reappointed. If he is not reappointed or deemed to be reappointed, he shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place or, if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

#### Vacation of office by directors

80. Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement by rotation or otherwise contained in these articles, the office of a director shall be vacated if:-

- (a) he resigns his office by notice in writing delivered to the office or tendered at a meeting of the board, or
- (b) he becomes of unsound mind or a patient for any purpose of any statute relating to mental health and the board resolves that his office is vacated, or
- (c) he is absent without the permission of the board from meetings of the board (whether or not an alternate director appointed by him attends) for twelve consecutive months and the board resolves that his office is vacated, or
- (d) he becomes bankrupt or compounds with his creditors generally, or
- (e) he is prohibited by law from being a director, or
- (f) he ceases to be a director by virtue of the Companies Acts or is removed from office pursuant to these articles.

#### Alternate directors

81. (A) Each director may appoint any person to be his alternate and may at his discretion remove an alternate director so appointed. If the alternate director is not already a director, the appointment, unless previously approved by the board, shall have effect only upon and subject to its being so approved. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be effected by notice in writing executed by the appointor and delivered to the office or tendered at a meeting of the board, or in any other manner approved by the board. If his appointor so requests, an alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the board or of committees of the board of which his appointor is a member. He shall also be entitled to attend and vote as a director at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present and at the meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers and duties of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of the proceedings at the meeting the provisions of these articles shall apply as if he were a director.

(B) Every person acting as an alternate director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate and remuneration) be subject in all respects to the provisions of these articles relating to directors and shall alone be responsible to the company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the director appointing him. An alternate director may be paid expenses and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the

company to the same extent as if he were a director but shall not be entitled to receive from the company any fee in his capacity as an alternate director.

(C) Every person acting as an alternate director shall have one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director. Execution by an alternate director of any resolution in writing of the board or a committee of the board shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as execution by his appointor.

(D) An alternate director shall automatically cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a director except that, if at any meeting any director retires by rotation or otherwise but is reappointed or deemed to be reappointed at the same meeting, any appointment made by him pursuant to this article which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force as though he had not retired.

#### Executive directors

82. The board may from time to time appoint one or more of its body to hold any employment or executive office with the company (including that of a chief executive) for such period (subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts) and upon such other terms as the board may decide and may revoke or terminate any appointment so made. Any revocation or termination of the appointment shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages that the director may have against the company or the company may have against the director for any breach of any contract of service between him and the company which may be involved in the revocation or termination. A director so appointed shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board may decide, and either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a director.

### ADDITIONAL REMUNERATION EXPENSES AND PENSIONS

#### Additional remuneration

83. Any director who, by request, goes or resides abroad for any purposes of the company or who performs services which in the opinion of the board go beyond the ordinary duties of a director may be paid such extra remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board may determine in addition to any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other article.

#### Expenses

84. Each director may be paid his reasonable travelling, hotel and incidental expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the board or committees of the board or general meetings of the company or any other meeting which as a director he is entitled to attend and shall be paid all expenses properly and reasonably incurred by him in the conduct of the company's business or in the discharge of his duties as a director.

#### Pensions and gratuities for directors

85. The board may exercise all the powers of the company to provide benefits, either by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or in any other manner whether similar to the foregoing or not, for any director or former director or the relations, connections or dependants of any director or former director provided that no benefits (except such as may



be provided for by any other article) may be granted to or in respect of a director or former director who has not been employed by, or held an executive or other office or place of profit under, the company or any body corporate which is or has been its subsidiary or any predecessor in business of the company or any such body corporate without the approval of an ordinary resolution of the company. No director or former director shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to this article and the receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the company.

## DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

### Permitted interests and voting

86. (A) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts and of paragraph (J) of this article, no director or proposed or intending director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the company, either with regard to his tenure of any office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or in any other manner whatever, nor shall any contract in which any director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided, nor shall any director who is so interested be liable to account to the company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit realised by the contract by reason of the director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.

(B) A director may hold any other office or place of profit with the company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director for such period (subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts) and upon such other terms as the board may decide, and may be paid such extra remuneration for so doing (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board may decide, and either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by or pursuant to any other article.

(C) A director of the company may be or become a director or other officer of, or otherwise interested in, any company promoted by the company or in which the company may be interested or as regards which it has any power of appointment, and shall not be liable to account to the company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit received by him as a director or officer of or from his interest in the other company. The board may also cause any voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the company or any power of appointment to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit, including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment of the directors or any of them as directors or officers of the other company, or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the directors or officers of the other company.

(D) A director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director.

(E) A director shall not vote on or be counted in the quorum in relation to any resolution of the board concerning his own appointment, or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of his own appointment, as the holder of any office or place of profit with the company or any other company in which the company is interested but, where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment, or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of the appointment, of two or more directors to offices or

places of profit with the company or any other company in which the company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each director and in that case each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution unless it concerns his own appointment or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of his own appointment or the appointment of another director to an office or place of profit with a company in which the company is interested and the director seeking to vote or be counted in the quorum owns one per cent. or more of it.

(F) Save as otherwise provided by these articles, a director shall not vote on, or be counted in the quorum in relation to, any resolution of the board in respect of any contract in which he is to his knowledge materially interested and, if he shall do so, his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply to any resolution concerning any of the following matters:-

- (i) the giving to him of any guarantee, indemnity or security in respect of money lent or obligations undertaken by him for the benefit of the company or any of its subsidiaries,
- (ii) the giving to a third party of any guarantee, indemnity or security in respect of a debt or obligation of the company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security,
- (iii) the subscription or purchase by him of shares, debentures or other securities of the company pursuant to an offer or invitation to members or debenture holders of the company, or any class of them, or to the public or any section of the public,
- (iv) the underwriting by him of any shares, debentures or other securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries,
- (v) any contract in which he is interested by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the company or by reason of any other interest in or through the company,
- (vi) any contract concerning any other company (not being a company in which the director owns one per cent. or more) in which he is interested directly or indirectly whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise howsoever,
- (vii) any contract concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund or retirement death or disability benefits scheme which relates both to directors and employees of the company or of any of its subsidiaries and does not provide in respect of any director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to which the fund or scheme relates, and
- (viii) any contract for the benefit of employees of the company or of any of its subsidiaries under which he benefits in a similar manner as the employees and which does not accord to any director as such any

privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to whom the contract relates.

(G) A company shall be deemed to be one in which a director owns one per cent. Or more if and so long as (but only if and so long as) he is ( either directly or indirectly) the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of that company or of the voting rights available to members of that company. For the purpose of this paragraph of this article there shall be disregarded any shares held by the director as bare or custodian trustee and in which he has no beneficial interest, any shares comprised in a trust in which his interest is in reversion or remainder if and so long as some other person is entitled to receive the income of the trust and any shares comprised in an authorised unit trust scheme in which he is interested only as a unit holder.

(H) Where a company in which a director owns one per cent. or more is materially interested in a contract, he also shall be deemed materially interested in that contract.

(I) If any question shall arise at any meeting of the board as to the materiality of the interest of a director ( other than the chairman of the meeting) or as to the entitlement of any director ( other than the chairman of the meeting) to vote or be counted in the quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or not to be counted in the quorum, the question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to the director concerned shall be conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of his interest (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the board. If any question shall arise in respect of the chairman of the meeting, the question shall be decided by a resolution of the board (for which purpose the chairman shall be counted in the quorum but shall not vote on the matter) and the resolution shall be conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the chairman (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the board.

(J) A director who to his knowledge is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in a contract with the company shall declare the nature of his interest at the meeting of the board at which the question of entering into the contract is first taken into consideration, if he knows his interest then exists, or in any other case at the first meeting of the board after he knows that he is or has become so interested. For the purposes of this article, a general notice to the board by a director to the effect that (a) he is a member of a specified company or firm and is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may after the date of the notice be made with that company or firm or (b) he is to be regarded as interested in any contract which may after the date of the notice be made with a specified person who is connected with him, shall be deemed to be a sufficient declaration of interest under this article in relation to any such contract; provided that no such notice shall be effective unless either it is given at a meeting of the board or the director takes reasonable steps to secure that it is brought up and read at the next board meeting after it is given.

(K) References in this article to a contract include references to any proposed contract and to any transaction or arrangement whether or not constituting a contract.

(L) Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this article to any extent or ratify any contract not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of this article.

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD

### General powers of company vested in board

87. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the memorandum of association of the company and these articles and to any directions given by the company in general meeting by special resolution, the business of the company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the company whether relating to the management of the business of the company or not. No alteration of the memorandum of association or these articles and no special resolution shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that resolution had not been passed. The power given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the board by any other article. The Directors shall not exercise any powers available to them to, or to cause the Company to, do, permit (whether in respect of itself or any other member of the group) or agree to do anything that constitutes a shareholder reserved matter as set out in the “board protocol” provided to the board by the board of Hospital Topco Limited from time to time, without the prior authorisation of the board of Hospital Topco Limited by board resolution, having gained the consent of the requisite parties.

### Local boards

88. The board may establish local or divisional boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the company, either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and may appoint any persons to be members of the local or divisional boards, or any managers or agents, and may fix their remuneration. The board may delegate to any local or divisional board, manager or agent any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) and may authorise the members of any local or divisional board, or any of them, to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies. Any appointment or delegation made pursuant to this article may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the board may decide and the board may remove any person so appointed and may revoke or vary the delegation but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

### Powers of attorney

89. The board may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the company upon such terms (including terms as to remuneration) as it may decide and may delegate to any person so appointed any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate). The board may remove any person appointed under this article and may revoke or vary the delegation but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

### Delegations to individual directors

90. The board may entrust to and confer upon any director any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit, and either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of, its own powers, authorities and discretions and may from time to time revoke or vary all or any of them but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it.

#### Official seals

91. The company may exercise all the powers conferred by the Companies Acts with regard to having official seals, and those powers shall be vested in the board.

#### Registers

92. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the company may keep an overseas or local or other register in any place, and the board may make and vary such regulations as it may think fit respecting the keeping of the register.

#### Provision for employees

93. The board may exercise any power conferred by the Companies Acts to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

#### Board meetings

94. The board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. A director at any time may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director at any time shall, summon a board meeting.

#### Notice of board meetings

95. Notice of a board meeting shall be deemed to be properly given to a director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or telephone or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the company for this purpose. A director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom may request the board that notices of board meetings shall during his absence be sent in writing to him at an address given by him to the company for this purpose, but such notices need not be given any earlier than notices given to directors not so absent and if no request is made to the board it shall not be necessary to give notice of a board meeting to any director who is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom. A director may waive notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively.

#### Quorum

96. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the board may be fixed by the board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two. Subject to the provisions of these articles, any director who ceases to be a director at a board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the board meeting if no other director objects and if otherwise a quorum of directors would not be present.

#### Directors below minimum through vacancies

97. The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number but, if and so long as the number of directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles, the continuing directors or director, notwithstanding that the number of directors is below the number fixed by or in accordance with these articles as the quorum or that there is only one continuing director, may act for the purpose of filling vacancies or of summoning general meetings of the company but not for any other purpose.

#### Appointment of chairman

98. The board may appoint a director to be the chairman or the deputy chairman of the board, and may at any time remove him from that office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the chairman or failing him the deputy chairman shall act as chairman at every meeting of the board. But if no chairman or deputy chairman is appointed, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

#### Competence of meetings

99. A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in or exercisable by the board.

#### Voting

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

#### Delegation to committees

101. The board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to subdelegate) to any committee, consisting of such person or persons (whether a member or members of its body or not) as it thinks fit, provided that the majority of the members of the committee are directors of the company and that no meeting of the committee shall be quorate for the purpose of exercising any of its powers, authorities or discretions unless a majority of those present are directors of the company. Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretions so delegated, conform to any regulations which may be imposed on it by the board. The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions contained in these articles for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the board so far as the same are applicable and are not superseded by any regulations imposed by the board.

102. Participation in meetings by telephone All or any of the members of the board or any committee of the board may participate in a meeting of the board or that committee by means of a conference telephone or any communication equipment which allows all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other. A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting then is.

#### Resolution in writing

103. A resolution in writing executed by all the directors for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the board (if that number is sufficient to constitute a quorum) or by all the members of a committee for the time being shall be as valid and effectual as a resolution passed at a meeting of the board or, as the case may be, of the committee properly called and constituted. The resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each executed by one or more of the directors or members of the committee concerned.

#### Validity of acts of board or committee

104. All acts done by the board or by any committee or by any person acting as a director or member of a committee shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the board or committee or person so acting or that they or any of them were disqualified or had vacated office, be as valid as if each such member or person had been properly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director or member of the committee.

### SEALS

#### Use of seals

105. The board shall provide for the custody of every seal. A seal shall only be used by the authority of the board or of a committee of the board authorised by the board in that behalf. Subject as otherwise provided in these articles, any instrument to which the common seal is applied shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors, and any instrument to which an official seal is applied need not, unless the board for the time being otherwise decides or the law otherwise requires, be signed by any person.

## **DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS**

### **Declaration of dividends by company**

106. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the company may by ordinary resolution from time to time declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.

### **Payment of interim dividends by board**

107. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the board may pay such interim dividends as appear to the board to be justified by the financial position of the company and may also pay any dividend payable at a fixed rate at intervals settled by the board whenever the financial position of the company, in the opinion of the board, justifies its payment. If the board acts in good faith, it shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer in consequence of the payment of an interim dividend on any shares having non-preferred or deferred rights.

### **Dividends paid according to amount and period shares paid up**

108. Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide:-

- (A) all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this article as paid up on the share, and
- (B) all dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.

### **Amounts due on shares may be deducted from dividends**

109. The board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to a member by the company on or in respect of any shares all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the company on account of calls or otherwise in respect of shares of the company.

### **No interest on dividends**

110. No dividend or other moneys payable by the company on or in respect of any share shall bear interest against the company.

### **Payment procedure**



111. Any dividend or other sum payable by the company in respect of a share may be paid by cheque or warrant sent by post addressed to the holder at his registered address or, in the case of joint holders, addressed to the holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the shares at his address as appearing in the register or addressed to such person and at such address as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct. Every cheque or warrant shall, unless the holder or joint holders otherwise direct, be made payable to the order of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the order of the holder whose name stands first on the register in respect of the shares, and shall be sent at his or their risk and payment of the cheque or warrant by the bank on which it is drawn shall constitute a good discharge to the company. In addition, any such dividend or other sum may be paid by any bank or other funds transfer system or such other means and to or through such person as the holder or joint holders may in writing direct, and the company shall have no responsibility for any sums lost or delayed in the course of any such transfer or where it has acted on any such directions. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys-payable or property distributable in respect of the shares held by them. Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, any dividend or other sum payable by the company in respect of the share may be paid as if he was a holder of the share and his address noted in the register was his registered address.

#### Forfeiture of unclaimed dividends

112. Any dividend unclaimed after a period of twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the company and the payment by the board of any unclaimed dividend or other sum payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the company a trustee in respect of it.

#### Dividends not in cash

113. Any general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the board, by ordinary resolution direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the board may settle it as it thinks expedient, and in particular may issue fractional certificates or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may ignore fractions altogether, and may fix the value for distribution purposes of any assets to be distributed and may determine that cash shall be paid to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution and may vest any assets to be distributed in trustees as may seem expedient to the board.

### CAPITALISATION OF RESERVES

#### Power to capitalise reserves and funds

114. The company may, upon the recommendation of the board, at any time and from time to time pass an ordinary resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of any amount for the time being standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including the profit and loss account) whether or not the same is available for distribution and accordingly that the amount to be capitalised be set free for distribution among the members or any class of members who would be entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on the footing that it is applied either in or towards paying up the amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares in the company held by those members respectively or in paying up in full unissued shares debentures or other obligations of the company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up among those members, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but so that, for the purposes of this article, a share premium account and a capital redemption reserve, and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits, may be applied only in paying up in full unissued shares of the company. The board may authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of the persons entitled to participate in the distribution providing for the allotment to them respectively of any shares, debentures or other obligations of the company to which they are entitled on the capitalisation and the agreement shall be binding on those persons.

#### Settlement of difficulties in distribution

115. Where any difficulty arises in regard to any distribution of any capitalised reserve or fund the board may settle the matter as it thinks expedient and in particular may issue fractional certificates or authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may resolve that the distribution should be as nearly as may be practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members in order to adjust the rights of all parties, as may seem expedient to the board.

### RECORD DATES

#### Power to choose any record date

116. Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles the company or the board may fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue and such record date may be on or at any time before or after any date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.

### ACCOUNTING RECORDS

#### Records to be kept

117. The board shall cause to be kept accounting records sufficient to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs and to show and explain its transactions, in accordance with the Companies Acts.

#### Inspection of records

118. The accounting records shall be kept at the office or, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, at such other place or places as the board may think fit and shall always be open to inspection by the officers of the company. No member in his capacity as such shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or book or document of the company except as conferred by law or authorised by the board or by ordinary resolution of the company.

## SERVICE OF NOTICES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

### Service of notices

119. Any notice or other document (including a share certificate) may be served on or delivered to any member by the company either personally or by sending it through the post addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address addressed to the member. In the case of joint holders of a share, service or delivery of any notice or other document on or to one of the joint holders shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service on or delivery to all the joint holders.

### Members resident abroad

120. Any member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be served upon him shall be entitled to have notices served upon him at that address but, unless he does so, shall not be entitled to receive any notice from the company.

### When notice by post deemed served

121. Any notice or other document, if sent by post, shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day following that on which it was put in the post and, in proving service or delivery, it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice or document was properly addressed, prepaid and put in the post. Any notice or other document not sent by post but left at a registered address shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so left.

### Service of notice on person entitled by transmission

122. Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, any notice or other document shall be served upon or delivered to him, as if he was the holder of that share and his address noted in the register was his registered address. Otherwise, any notice or other document served on or delivered to any member pursuant to these articles shall, notwithstanding that the member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event giving rise to the transmission of the share by operation of law has occurred and whether or not the company has notice of the death, bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been properly served or delivered in respect of any share registered in the name of that member as sole or joint holder unless, before the day of posting (or, if it is not sent by post, before the day of service or delivery) of the notice or document, his name has been removed from the register as the holder of the share. Service or delivery in the foregoing manner shall be deemed for all purposes a sufficient service or delivery of the notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in the share.

### Notice when post not available

123. If at any time by reason of the suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom the company is unable effectively to convene a general meeting by notice sent through the post, a general meeting may be convened by a notice advertised in at least two daily newspapers with a national circulation and in that event the notice shall be deemed to have been served on all members and persons entitled by transmission, who are entitled to have notice of the meeting served upon them, on the day when the advertisement has appeared in at least two such papers. If at least six clear days prior to the meeting the posting of notices to addresses throughout the United Kingdom has again become practicable, the company shall send confirmatory copies of the notice by post to the persons entitled to receive them.

## DESTRUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

### Presumptions where documents destroyed

124. If the company destroys

- (a) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after a period of one year has elapsed from the date of cancellation or
- (b) any instruction concerning the payment of dividends or other moneys in respect of any share or any notification of change of name or address at any time after a period of two years has elapsed from the date the instruction or notification was recorded by the company or
- (c) any instrument of transfer of shares which has been registered at any time after a period of six years has elapsed from the date of registration or
- (d) any other document on the basis of which any entry is made in the register at any time after a period of six years has elapsed from the date the entry was first made in the register in respect of it

and the company destroys the document in good faith and without express notice that its preservation was relevant to a claim, it shall be presumed irrebuttably in favour of the company that every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate and was properly cancelled, that every instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument of transfer and was properly registered and that every other document so destroyed was a valid and effective document and that any particulars of it which are recorded in the books or records of the company were correctly recorded. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed as imposing upon the company any liability by reason only of the destruction of any document of the kind mentioned above before the relevant period mentioned in this article has elapsed or of the fact that any other condition precedent to its destruction mentioned above has not been fulfilled. References in this article to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

## WINDING UP

### Distribution of assets otherwise than in cash

125. If the company commences liquidation, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Companies Acts,

- (a) divide among the members in kind the whole or any part of the assets of the company (whether they shall consist of property of the same kind or not) and, for that purpose, set such values as he deems fair upon any property to be divided and determine how the division shall be carried out .as between the members or different classes of members, or
- (b) vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the contributories as the liquidator, with the like sanction, shall think fit

but no member shall be compelled to accept any shares or other assets upon which there is any liability.

## INDEMNITY

### Indemnity of officers

126. Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which the person concerned may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer of the company and the auditors shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against any liability incurred by him as a director or other officer of the company, or as auditor, in defending any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under the Companies Acts in which relief from liability is granted to him by the court.

## MISCELLANEOUS

127. Notwithstanding anything else contained in these Articles, the Company and the Directors shall be bound to register a transfer of any share in the Company the transfer of which is required by any person pursuant to such a person's enforcement of security granted to such a person over such share.

### **Proviso**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these articles, article 15 shall be disapplied in the case of any shares which have been mortgaged, charged by way of security or otherwise secured in favour of a bank or institution or trust, fund or other entity (whether in favour of a lender, or agent and trustee for an individual or group of banks or institutions, any nominee of such a bank or institution or trust, fund or other entity or otherwise).

**THE COMPANIES ACT 1985 TO 1989**

**PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

**MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF**

**BMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED**

- 1 The name of the Company is "BMI Healthcare Limited"<sup>1</sup>.
- 2 The registered office of the Company will be situated in England and Wales.
- 3 The objects for which the Company is established are:-<sup>2</sup>
  - (A) To carry on the business of supplying health care services to act and carry on business as a holding company and to control and co-ordinate the administration of any companies for the time being directly or indirectly controlled by the Company and to carry on business as proprietors and operators of hospitals medical centres clinics screening centres occupational health centres rest homes and any place for the treatment or relief of illness disease or infirmity or the promotion of physical and mental health and to supply medical facilities occupational health advice and other health care services generally.
  - (B) To acquire and assume for any estate or interest and to take options over, construct, develop or exploit any property, real or personal, and rights of any kind and the whole or any part of the undertaking, assets and liabilities of any person.
  - (C) To manufacture, process, import, export, deal in and store any goods and other things and to carry on the business of manufacturers, processors, importers, exporters and storers of and dealers in any goods and other things.
  - (D) To acquire and exploit lands, mines and mineral rights and to acquire, explore for and exploit any natural resources and to carry on any business involving

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<sup>1</sup> The Company changed its name from "Grantgroup Limited" to "AMI Healthcare Group Limited" by an ordinary resolution passed on 27th October 1987 and re-registered as a public company by a special resolution passed on 20th November 1987 to "Amicus Healthcare Group pic", to "General Healthcare pic" by a special resolution passed on 15th January 1991, to "General Healthcare Group pic" by a special resolution passed on 8th January 1993 and re-registered as a private company by a special resolution passed on 23rd May 1997 to "General Healthcare Group Limited", and to "BMI Healthcare Limited" (with effect from 6th February 1998) by a special resolution passed on 28th January 1998.

<sup>2</sup> The Company altered its objects by special resolutions passed on 27th October 1987, 20th November 1987, 23rd May 1997 and by a written resolution passed on 25th July 2001.

the ownership or possession of land or other immovable property or buildings or structures thereon and to construct, erect, install, enlarge, alter and maintain buildings, plant and machinery and to carry on business as builders, contractors and engineers.

- (E) To provide sendees of all descriptions and to carry on business as advisers, consultants, brokers and agents of any kind.
- (F) To advertise, market and sell the products of the Company and of any other person and to carry on the business of advertisers or advertising agents or of a marketing and selling organisation or of a supplier, wholesaler, retailer, merchant or dealer of any kind.
- (G) To provide technical, cultural, artistic, educational, entertainment or business material, facilities or services and to carry on any business involving any such provision.
- (H) To lend money and grant or provide credit and financial accommodation to any person and to deposit money with any person and to carry on the business of a banking, finance or insurance company.
- (I) To invest money of the Company in any investments and to hold, sell or otherwise deal with such investments, and to carry on the business of a property or investment company.
- (J) To acquire and carry on any business carried on by a subsidiary or a holding company of the Company or another subsidiary of a holding company of the Company.
- (K) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authority or person and to obtain from any such government or authority or person any legislation, orders, rights, privileges, franchises and concessions and to carry out, exercise and comply with the same.
- (L) To borrow and raise money and accept money on deposit and to secure or discharge any debt or obligation in any manner and in particular (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) by mortgages of or charges upon all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of the Company or by the creation and issue of securities.
- (M) To enter into any guarantee, contract of indemnity or suretyship and in particular (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) to guarantee, support or secure, with or without consideration, whether by personal obligation or by mortgaging or charging all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and fixture) and uncalled capital of the Company or by both such methods or in any other manner, the performance of any obligations or commitments of, and the repayment or payment of the principal amounts of and any premiums interest dividends and other moneys payable on or in respect of any securities or liabilities of, any person, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any company which is for the time being a subsidiary or a holding company of the Company or another

subsidiary of a holding company of the Company or otherwise associated with the Company.

- (N) To amalgamate or enter into partnership or any profit-sharing arrangement with, or to co-operate or participate in any way with, or to take over or assume any obligation of, or to assist or subsidise any person.
- (O) To accept, draw, make, create, issue, execute, discount, endorse, negotiate and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other instruments and securities, whether negotiable or otherwise.
- (P) To apply for and take out, purchase or otherwise acquire any trade and service marks and names, designs, patents, patent rights, inventions and secret processes and to carry on the business of an investor, designer or research organisation.
- (Q) To sell, exchange, mortgage, charge, let, grant licences, easements, options, servitudes and other rights over, and in any other manner deal with, or dispose of, all or any part of the undertaking, property and assets (present and future) of the Company for any consideration and in particular (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) for any securities or for a share of profit or a royalty or other periodical or deferred payment.
- (R) To issue and allot securities of the Company for cash or in payment or part payment for any real or personal property purchased or otherwise acquired by the Company or any services rendered to the Company or as security for any obligation or amount (even if less than the nominal amount of such securities) or for any other purpose.
- (S) To give any remuneration or other compensation or reward for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or procuring subscriptions of, or otherwise assisting in the issue of, any securities of the Company or in or about the formation of the Company or the conduct or course of its business, and to establish or promote, or concur or participate in establishing or promoting, any company, fund or trust and to subscribe for, underwrite, purchase or otherwise acquire securities of any company, fund or trust and to carry on the business of company, fund, trust or business promoters or managers and of underwriters or dealers in securities, and to act as director of and as secretary, manager, registrar or transfer agent for any other company and to act as trustees of any kind and to undertake and execute any trust and any trust business (including the business of acting as trustee under wills and settlements and as executor and administrator).
- (T) To pay all the costs, charges and expenses preliminary or incidental to the promotion, formation, establishment and incorporation of the Company, and to procure the registration or incorporation of the Company in or under the laws of any place outside England.
- (U) To grant or procure the grant of donations, gratuities, pensions, annuities, allowances, or other benefits, including benefits on death, to any directors, officers or employees or former directors, officers or employees of the



Company or any company which at any time is or was a subsidiary or a holding company of the Company or another subsidiary of a holding company of the Company or otherwise associated with the Company or of any predecessor in business of any of them, and to the relations, connections or dependants of any such persons, and to other persons whose service or services have directly or indirectly been of benefit to the Company or who the Board of Directors of the Company considers have any moral claim on the Company or to their relations, connections or dependants, and to establish or support any funds, trusts, insurances or schemes or any associations, institutions, clubs or schools, or to do any other thing likely to benefit any such persons or otherwise to advance the interests of such persons or the Company or its Members, and to subscribe, guarantee or pay money for any purpose likely, directly or indirectly, to further the interests of such persons or the Company or its Members or for any national, charitable, benevolent, educational, social, public, general or useful object.

- (V) To cease carrying on or wind up any business or activity of the Company, and to cancel any registration of and to wind up or procure the dissolution of the Company in any state or territory.
- (W) To distribute any of the property of the Company among its creditors and Members in specie or kind.
- (X) To lend and advance money or to provide credit and financial accommodation to General Healthcare Holdings (4) Limited (registered number 04026986) on such terms as may be thought fit and with or without security.
- (Y) To do all or any of the things or matters aforesaid in any part of the world and either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others.
- (Z) To carry on any other business or activity and do anything of any nature which in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Company is or may be capable of being conveniently carried on or done in connection with the above, or likely directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render more profitable all or any part of the Company's undertaking property or assets or otherwise to advance the interests of the Company or of its Members.
- (AA) To do all such other things as in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Company are or may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

And it is hereby declared that "company" in this clause, except where used in reference to this Company, shall include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether formed, incorporated, domiciled or resident in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in person" shall include any company as well as any other legal or natural person, "securities" shall include any fully, partly or nil paid or no par value share stock, unit, debenture, debenture or loan stock, deposit receipt, bill, note, warrant, coupon, right to subscribe or convert, or similar right or obligation, "and" and "or" shall mean "and/or" where the context so permits, "other" and "otherwise" shall not be construed *ejusdem generis* where a

wider construction is possible, and the objects specified in the different paragraphs of this clause shall not, except where the context expressly so requires, be in any way limited to restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or the name of the Company or the nature of any business carried on by the Company, but may be construed in as wide a sense as if each of the said paragraphs defined in the objects of a separate, distinct and independent company.

- 4 The liability of the Members is limited.
- 5 The share capital of the Company is £37,600,000, divided into 188,000,000 ordinary shares of £0.20 each and the Company shall have the power from time to time to divide the original or any increased capital into classes, and to have attached thereto any preferential, deferred, qualified or other special rights, privileges, restrictions or conditions.

**Company No. 02164270**

**THE COMPANIES ACT 1985**

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**A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

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**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION  
OF  
BMI HEALTHCARE LIMITED**

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**Incorporated on 15 September 1987**

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