

PRIVATE COMPANY SHAREHOLDER SPECIAL RESOLUTION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

TO ADOPT NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

KAMCLINIC.COM LIMITED (THE "COMPANY") COMPANY NUMBER 06934976

DATED: 6th December 2017

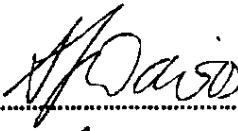
WE THE UNDERSIGNED, being all of Shareholders of the Company who at the date of this special resolution are entitled to attend and vote at the shareholder meetings of the Company, hereby resolve upon the following special resolution and agree that it shall be as valid and effective from the date written above.

THAT the existing articles of association be replaced and the attached new set of articles of association be adopted from the date of 6th December 2017

THE UNDERSIGNED, a person entitled to vote on the above Special resolution hereby irrevocably agrees that the adoption of the new articles is in the best interest of the company and authorize the board of directors to execute the changes.

SHAREHOLDERS

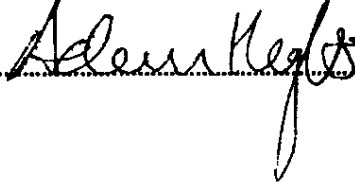
Signed by **MR ANDREW DAVIS**.....



Signed by **MR ADRIAN GILES**.....



Signed by **MR ADAM KNIGHTS**.....



THURSDAY



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07/12/2017

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Company number: 06934976

The Companies Act 2006

Private Company Limited by Shares

Articles of Association

of

Kamclinic.com Limited

(adopted by special resolution passed on 6th December 2017)

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Part 1

Exclusion of other regulations, interpretation and limitation of liability

1 Exclusion of other regulations

No regulations for management of a company set out in any statute or subordinate legislation concerning companies shall apply to the Company and the following shall be the articles of association of the Company.

2 Interpretation

2.1 In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

Acting in Concert: has the meaning given in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers issued by the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers (as amended from time to time).

Act: means the Companies Act 2006.

address: includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means.

Allocation Notice: has the meaning given in Article 49.6.

Alternate or Alternate Director: has the meaning given in Article 27.

Appointor: has the meaning given in Article 27.

Articles: means the Company's articles of association for the time being in force and Article is one of these Articles.

Available Profits: profits available for distribution within the meaning of part 23 of the Act.

Bankruptcy: means individual insolvency proceedings in any jurisdiction.

Business Day: means a day (other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in England) on which clearing banks in the City of London are generally open for business.

Chairman: has the meaning given in Article 14.

Chairman of the meeting: has the meaning given in Article 69.3.

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

Companies Acts: means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Act), in so far as they apply to the Company.

Company: means Kamclinic.com Limited, incorporated in England (company number 06934976).

Company's Lien: has the meaning given in Article 40.1.

Controlling Interest: means an interest in shares giving to its holder control of the relevant body corporate within the meaning of section 995 of the Income Tax Act 2007 and Control and Controlled shall be construed accordingly.

Director: means a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called.

Disposal: means the disposal by the Company of all, or a substantial part of, its business and assets.

Distribution Recipient: has the meaning given in Article 59.2.

Document: includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form.

electronic form: has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act.

Eligible Director: means a Director who would be entitled to vote on the matter at a meeting of Directors (but excluding any Director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the matter).

Exit: means a Share Sale or a Disposal.

Expert: has the meaning given in Article 53.3.

Fair Value: has the meaning given in Article 53.

Family Trust: means, in relation to an individual, a trust or settlement set up wholly for the benefit of that individual and/or any of his Privileged Relations.

Founder Shareholders: means Andrew Davis, Adam Knights and Adrian Giles and **Founder Shareholder** shall be construed accordingly.

fully paid: in relation to a Share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in respect of that Share have been paid to the Company

Group: the Company, any subsidiary or any holding company from time to time of the Company, and any subsidiary from time to time of a holding company of the Company from time to time and **Group Company** shall be construed accordingly.

hard copy electronic form and related expressions: have the meanings given in section 1168 of the Act.

Holder: in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares.

including: means including, without limitation, and include shall be construed accordingly.

instrument: means a document in hard copy form.

Minimum Transfer Condition: has the meaning given in Article 49.1(d).

Ordinary Resolution: has the meaning given in section 282 of the Act.

Ordinary Shares: the A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares and C Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Company from time to time.

A Ordinary Shares: the A ordinary shares of £1.00 each in the capital of the Company.

B Ordinary Shares: the B ordinary shares of £1.00 each in the capital of the Company.

C Ordinary Shares: the C ordinary shares of £1.00 each in the capital of the Company.

Original Shareholder: means the person holding Shares immediately following the date of adoption of these Articles.

paid: means paid or credited as paid.

participate: in relation to a Directors' meeting, has the meaning given in Article 12.

Permitted Transfer: means a transfer of Shares authorised by Article 48.

Permitted Transferee: means a person to whom Shares are, or may be, transferred pursuant to a Permitted Transfer.

Personal Company: means, in relation to an individual, a body corporate in which he has a Controlling Interest.

Preference Shares: the preference shares of £1.00 each in the capital of the Company.

Preferred Dividend: means as defined in Article 57.

Privileged Relation: means, in relation to an individual, his spouse or civil partner (as defined in the Civil Partnerships Act 2004) and any of his children, including his step and adopted children, not being a minor.

Proxy Notice: has the meaning given in Article 75.1.

Relevant Securities: any Shares or other securities convertible into, or carrying the right to subscribe for Shares, issued by the Company after the date of adoption of these Articles.

Sale Proceeds: means the consideration payable (including any deferred and/or contingent consideration) whether in cash or otherwise to those Shareholders selling Shares under a Share Sale.

Sale Shares: has the meaning given in Article 49.1.

Selling Shareholder: has the meaning given in Article 49.1.

Share: means a share in the capital of the Company and Shareholder is a Holder for the time being of Shares.

Share Sale: means the bona fides acquisition, whether through a single transaction or a series of transactions, by a person (being neither a Shareholder nor controlled by a Shareholder) or any such persons Acting in Concert with each other, other than by a Permitted Transfer, of Ordinary Shares, or of any interest in or rights attaching to any Ordinary Shares, as a result of which such person acquires 67% of the Ordinary Shares in the Company.

Special Resolution: has the meaning given in section 283 of the Act.

subsidiary: has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Act.

Transfer Notice: has the meaning given in Article 49.1

Transmittee: means a person entitled to a Share by reason of the death or Bankruptcy of a Shareholder or otherwise by operation of law.

Whole Interest: in relation to a Share, means the whole legal title to, and equitable interest in, it and any further Shares derived from it, free from all encumbrances, and with all rights attaching to it or them.

wholly-owned group: means a company, any of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, any holding company of which it is a wholly-owned subsidiary and any other wholly-owned subsidiaries of that holding company.

writing or written: means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a legible and non-transitory form by any method or combination of methods, whether in electronic form or otherwise.

2.2 In these Articles, unless the context requires otherwise.

- (a) companies are "**associated**" if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate;
- (b) an "**interest**" in a share includes any interest of any kind whatsoever in a share or a right attaching to it, including where there is a contingent interest or right;
- (c) "**transfer**" of a Share includes:

- (i) any direction by a Shareholder that a Share be allotted, issued or transferred to a person other than himself; and
- (ii) any sale or any other disposition (including the creation, or allowing the creation, of any encumbrance over it) of any interest in it;
- (d) words importing the singular number shall include the plural and vice versa, words denoting any gender shall include a reference to each other gender and words denoting persons shall include bodies corporate or unincorporated;
- (e) subject to paragraph (f) a reference to any enactment or subordinate legislation (as defined by section 21(1) Interpretation Act 1978) shall include any modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force;
- (f) other words or expressions shall bear the same meaning as in the Act as in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Company; and
- (g) the headings are used for convenience only and shall not affect the interpretation of these Articles

3 Liability of members

The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the Shares held by them

Part 2

Directors

Directors' powers and responsibilities

4 Directors' general authority

Subject to the Articles, the Directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company

5 Shareholders' reserve power

5.1 The Shareholders may, by Special Resolution, direct the Directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

5.2 No such Special Resolution invalidates anything which the Directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

6 Directors may delegate

6.1 Subject to the Articles, the Directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the Articles:

- (a) to such person or committee;

- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
- (c) to such an extent;
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
- (e) on such terms and conditions,

as they think fit.

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

6.3 The Directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

7 Committees

7.1 Committees to which the Directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the Articles which govern the taking of decisions by Directors.

7.2 The Directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the Articles if they are not consistent with them.

8 Company name

The Company's name may be changed by the Directors

Decision-making by Directors

9 Directors to take decisions collectively

9.1 The general rule about decision-making by Directors is that any decision of the Directors must be either:

- (a) a majority decision at a meeting; or
- (b) a decision taken in accordance with Article 10.

9.2 If and so long as:

- (a) the Company only has one Director; and
- (b) no provision of the Articles, including as to the number of Directors and the quorum for Directors' meetings, requires it to have more than one Director,

the general rule about decision-making by Directors does not apply, and the Director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the Articles relating to Directors' decision-making (apart from Article 20 regarding recording his decisions) and he may, alone, exercise all the powers and discretions expressed by these Articles to be vested in the Directors generally.

10 Unanimous decisions

- 10.1 A decision of the Directors is taken in accordance with this Article 10 when all Eligible Directors indicate to each other by any means that they agree on a matter.
- 10.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, where each Eligible Director has signed a copy of it or to which each Eligible Director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing
- 10.3 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this Article 10 if the Eligible Directors would not have formed a quorum at a Directors' meeting.

11 Calling a Directors' meeting

- 11.1 Any Director may call a Directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the Directors or by authorising the Company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
- 11.2 Notice of any Directors' meeting must indicate:
- (a) its proposed date and time;
 - (b) where it is to take place; and
 - (c) if it is anticipated that Directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
- 11.3 Notice of a Directors' meeting must be given to each Director, but need not be in writing.
- 11.4 Notice of a Directors' meeting need not be given to Directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the Company before, on or after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

12 Participation in Directors' meetings

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

- 12.3 If all the Directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

13 Quorum for Directors' meetings

- 13.1 At a Directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, other than in accordance with Article 13.4.
- 13.2 Subject to Article 13.3, the quorum for Directors' meetings shall be three Eligible Directors which must include each Founder Shareholder or any Director appointed by him or such Director's Alternate.
- 13.3 For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held pursuant to Article 18.1 to authorise a Director's conflict, if there is only one Eligible Director in office other than the conflicted Director(s), the quorum for such meeting (or part of a meeting) shall be one Eligible Director.
- 13.4 If the total number of Directors for the time being is less than the quorum required or the minimum number of Directors, the Directors must not take any decision other than a decision to:
- (a) effect transfers in accordance with these Articles; or
 - (b) appoint further Directors sufficient to make up the quorum; or
 - (c) propose a written resolution of Shareholders; or
 - (d) call a general meeting.

14 Chairing of Directors' meetings

- 14.1 Subject to Article 14.4, the Directors may appoint a Director to chair their meetings.
- 14.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the "**Chairman**".
- 14.3 Subject to Article 14.4, the Directors may terminate the Chairman's appointment at any time (without prejudice to any claim which the Chairman may have for breach of any service contract between him and the Company)
- 14.4 Mr Andrew Davis or his Alternate shall for so long as he remains a Director be the Chairman.

15 Voting at Directors' meetings

- 15.1 Subject to the Articles, a decision is taken at a Directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating Eligible Directors.
- 15.2 Subject to the Articles, each Eligible Director participating in a Directors' meeting has one vote.
- 15.3 A Director, who pursuant to the Act or Article 17 has declared to the other Directors the nature and extent of his interest, or in respect of whom a conflict matter is

authorised in accordance with Article 18.1 or otherwise, shall be entitled to vote in respect of that matter or any matter arising from it, and if he shall do so his vote shall be counted and he may be taken into account in ascertaining whether or not a quorum is present at the meeting of the Directors or of the committee of Directors at which the vote is taken.

16 Chairman's casting vote at Directors' meetings

If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal at a meeting of Directors are equal, the Chairman or other Director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.

17 Transactions or arrangements with the Company

17.1 Provided that he has disclosed to the Directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a Director:

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company or any of its associated companies is otherwise interested; and
- (b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any associated company of the Company or any other body corporate in which the Company is interested,

and:

- (i) he shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him (as defined in section 252 of the Act)) derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate;
- (ii) he shall not infringe his duty to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company as a result of any such office or employment or any such transaction or arrangement or any interest in any such body corporate;
- (iii) he may absent himself from discussions, whether in meetings of the Directors or otherwise and exclude himself from information, which will or may relate to that office, employment, transaction, arrangement or interest; and
- (iv) no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.

17 2 For the purposes of this Article 17:

- (a) a general notice given to the Directors that a Director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the Director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified;
- (b) an interest of which a Director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his;
- (c) a Director need not disclose an interest if it cannot be reasonably regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; and
- (d) a Director need not disclose an interest if, or to the extent that, the other Directors are already aware of it (and for this purpose the other Directors are treated as being aware of anything of which they ought reasonably to be aware).

18 Directors' authorisation of Director's conflict of interest

- 18.1 The Directors may (subject to any terms and conditions as they may think fit, and subject always to their right at any time to vary or terminate such authorisation) authorise, pursuant to section 175 of the Act, any matter which would otherwise result in a Director infringing his duty to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company and which may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest (including a conflict of interest and duty or conflict of duties).
- 18.2 If a matter has been authorised by the Directors in accordance with Article 18.1, then, subject in any such case to any limits or conditions attached to such authorisation by the Directors:
 - (a) the authorisation shall extend to any other actual or potential conflict of interest or duty which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter so authorised;
 - (b) the Director shall not be required to disclose to the Company, or to use or apply, in performing his duties as Director, any confidential information relating to such matter, if to do so would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to that matter;
 - (c) the Director may either attend or absent himself from:
 - (i) meetings of the Directors, or of any committee of the Directors, at which anything relating to that matter will or may be discussed; or
 - (ii) any discussion on such matter, at a meeting or otherwise,

and the Directors may exclude him from any such meeting or discussion;

- (d) the Director or the Directors may make arrangements for the Company either to send and make available to him, or not to send or make available to him, any Documents and information relating to that matter,
- (e) the Director shall be entitled to accept any benefit which he may derive from that matter, and he shall not be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he or a person connected with him may derive from any such matter; and
- (f) no transaction or arrangement in relation to such matter shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of the Director's interest, duty or benefit,

and the Director shall not be in breach of any of his general duties to the Company as a Director in relation to such matter, so long as he does not infringe these Articles and any terms and conditions of the authorisation in relation to such matter.

- 18.3 Articles 18.1 and 18.2 are without prejudice to the operation of any other provision or procedure authorising the Director's conflict of interest.

19 Questions as to a Director's rights to participate

- 19.1 Subject to Article 19.2, if a question arises at a meeting of Directors or of a committee of Directors as to the right of a Director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of that meeting whose ruling in relation to any Director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.
- 19.2 If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman of that meeting, the question is to be decided by a decision of the Directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

20 Records of decisions to be kept

- 20.1 The Directors must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision, of every decision made by the Directors.
- 20.2 All decisions of the Directors, whether made at a meeting or otherwise, must be recorded in writing.

21 Directors' discretion to make further rules

Subject to the Articles, the Directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to Directors.

Appointment of Directors

22 Number of Directors

Unless otherwise determined by Ordinary Resolution, the number of the Directors (other than Alternate Directors) shall be not less than two and shall not exceed 6.

23 Methods of appointing Directors

23.1 Any person who is willing to act as a Director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a Director:

- (a) by Ordinary Resolution; or
- (b) by a decision of the Directors,

as long as the appointment does not cause the number of Directors (excluding Alternate Directors who are not also Directors) to exceed any maximum fixed by or otherwise determined in accordance with these Articles.

23.2 In any case where, as a result of death or Bankruptcy, the Company has no Shareholders and no Directors, the Transmittee of the last Shareholder to have died or to have a Bankruptcy order made against him (as the case may be) has the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a natural person, who is willing to act and is permitted to do so, to be a Director.

23.3 For the purposes of Article 23.2, where two or more Shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger Shareholder is deemed to have survived an older Shareholder.

24 Termination of Director's appointment

A person ceases to be a Director as soon as:

- (a) that person ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a Director by law;
- (b) a Bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a Director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have; or

- (f) notification is received by the Company from the Director that the Director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

25 Directors' remuneration

- 25.1 Directors may provide any services to the Company that the Directors decide
- 25.2 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as determined by the Directors or by Ordinary Resolution:
 - (a) for their services to the Company as Directors; and/or
 - (b) for any other service which they provide to the Company.
- 25.3 Subject to the Articles, a Director's remuneration may:
 - (a) take any form; and
 - (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that Director.
- 25.4 Unless the Directors decide otherwise, Directors' remuneration accrues from day to day
- 25.5 Unless the Directors decide otherwise, Directors are not accountable to the Company for any remuneration which they receive as Directors or other officers or employees of the Company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the Company is interested.

26 Directors' expenses

The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the Directors (including Alternate Directors) properly incur in connection with their attendance at:

- (a) meetings of Directors or committees of Directors; or
- (b) general meetings; or
- (c) separate meetings of the Holders of any class of Shares or of debentures of the Company; or
- (d) otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company.

Alternate Directors

27 Appointment and removal of Alternates

- 27.1 Any Director (other than an Alternate Director) (the "**Appointor**") may appoint as his alternate ("**Alternate**" or "**Alternate Director**") any other Director or any other person willing to act, to:

- (a) exercise that Director's powers; and
- (b) carry out that Director's responsibilities,

in relation to the taking of decisions by the Directors in the absence of the Alternate's Appointor.

27.2 Any appointment of an Alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the Company, signed by the Appointor, or authenticated in any other manner approved by the Directors.

27.3 The notice of appointment must:

- (a) identify the proposed Alternate;
- (b) contain a statement signed by the proposed Alternate that he is willing to act as the Alternate of the Director giving the notice; and
- (c) specify when the appointment commences.

28 Rights and responsibilities of Alternate Directors

28.1 An Alternate Director has the same rights in relation to any decision of the Directors as his Appointor.

28.2 Except as the Articles specify otherwise, Alternate Directors:

- (a) are deemed for all purposes to be Directors;
- (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions;
- (c) are subject to the same restrictions as their Appointors; and
- (d) are not deemed to be agents of or for their Appointors.

28.3 An Alternate Director:

- (a) may act as Alternate Director to more than one Director;
- (b) has the same rights as his Appointor to receive notice of and attend and vote at a meeting of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors;
- (c) subject to Article **Error! Reference source not found.**, has one vote for every Eligible Director for whom he acts as Alternate Director in addition to his own vote (if any) as an Eligible Director at such a meeting but he counts as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present; and
- (d) may participate in a unanimous decision of the Directors for each of his Appointors who is an Eligible Director in addition to his own participation (if any) as an Eligible Director.

28.4 An Alternate Director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an Alternate Director except such part of the Alternate's Appointor's

remuneration as the Appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company.

29 Termination of Alternate Directorship

29.1 An Alternate Director's appointment as an Alternate terminates:

- (a) when the Alternate's Appointor revokes the appointment in accordance with Article 29.2;
- (b) on the occurrence in relation to the Alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the Alternate's Appointor, would result in the termination of the Appointor's appointment as a Director;
- (c) on the death of the Alternate's Appointor; or
- (d) when the Alternate's Appointor's appointment as a Director terminates.

29.2 The revocation of the Alternate's appointment by his Appointor must be effected by notice in writing to the Company, signed by the Appointor, or authenticated in any other manner approved by the Directors.

29.3 The notice of revocation must:

- (a) identify the Alternate; and
- (b) specify when the appointment terminates.

Part 3

Shares and distributions

Shares

30 Share capital

30.1 The share capital of the Company at the date of the adoption of these Articles is divided into A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares, C Ordinary Shares and Preference Shares.

30.2 The A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares, C Ordinary Shares and Preference Shares each constitute a separate class of Shares; and shall rank *pari passu* in all respects except as otherwise set out in these Articles.

31 Liquidation preference

31.1 On a return of assets on liquidation, capital reduction or otherwise (other than a conversion or purchase of Shares), the assets of the Company remaining after the payment of its liabilities shall be distributed (to the extent that the Company is lawfully able to do so) among the holders of the C Ordinary Shares *pro rata* to the number of C Ordinary Shares held.

32 Exit provisions

32.1 On a Share Sale, the Sale Proceeds shall be distributed in the order of priority set out

in Article 31.

- 32.2 On a Disposal, the surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment of its liabilities shall be distributed (to the extent that the Company is lawfully permitted to do so) in the order of priority set out in Article 31, provided always that if it is not lawful for the Company to distribute its surplus assets in accordance with the provisions of these Articles, each Shareholder shall (to the extent lawful and within its control) take any action required by the Holders of a majority in nominal value of the C Ordinary Shares (including, but without prejudice to the generality of this Article 32.2, such action as may be necessary to put the Company into voluntary liquidation so that Article 31 applies).

33 Preference Shares

- 33.1 No Preference Shares shall confer on their Holder the right to receive notice of, attend nor vote at general meetings of the Company or to receive any return of assets on liquidation or capital reduction or otherwise, or to receive any Sale Proceeds on any surplus assets following a Disposal.
- 33.2 Preference Shares shall confer on their Holder the dividend rights specified in Article 57.

34 All Shares to be fully paid up

- 34.1 No Share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in consideration for its issue.
- 34.2 This does not apply to Shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's memorandum.

35 Powers to issue different classes of Share

- 35.1 Subject to the Articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing Share, the Company may issue Shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by Ordinary Resolution.
- 35.2 The Company may issue Shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the Holder, and the Directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such Shares.

36 Company not bound by less than absolute interests

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any Share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the Articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a Share other than the Holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

37 Allotment and issue of Shares

37.1 In accordance with Section 567(1) of the Act, Sections 561 and 562 of the Act shall not apply to an allotment of equity securities (as defined in Section 560(1) of the Act) made by the Company.

37.2 The Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised, for the purposes of Section 551 of the Act and generally, to exercise any power of the Company to:

- (a) offer or allot;
- (b) grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into;
- (c) otherwise deal in, or dispose of,

any Shares in the Company to any person, at any time and subject to any terms and conditions as the Directors think proper.

37.3 The authority referred to in Article 37.2:

- (a) shall be limited to a maximum nominal amount of £10,000 or such other amount as may from time to time be authorised by the Company by ordinary resolution;
- (b) shall only apply insofar as the Company has not, subject to these Articles, renewed, waived or revoked it by ordinary resolution, and
- (c) may only be exercised for a period of five years from the date of adoption of these Articles, save that the directors may make an offer or agreement which would, or might, require shares to be allotted after the expiry of such authority (and the directors may allot shares in pursuance of an offer or agreement as if such authority had not expired).

38 Share certificates

38.1 The Company must issue each Shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the Shares which that Shareholder holds.

38.2 Every certificate must specify:

- (a) in respect of how many Shares, of what class, it is issued;
- (b) the nominal value of those Shares; and
- (c) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.

38.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of Shares of more than one class.

38.4 If more than one person holds a Share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

38.5 Certificates must.

- (a) have affixed to them the Company's common seal;
- (b) be signed by a Director; or
- (c) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts

39 Replacement Share certificates

39.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a Shareholder's Shares is:

- (a) damaged or defaced; or
- (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,

that Shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same Shares.

39.2 A Shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

- (a) may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
- (b) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and
- (c) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of reasonable expenses as the Directors decide.

Company's Lien

40 Company's Lien over Shares

40.1 The Company has a lien (the "**Company's Lien**") over every Share for all monies presently payable by a Shareholder or his estate to the Company either alone or jointly with any other person. This lien shall attach to all Shares registered in the name of any person indebted or under liability to the Company whether he be the sole registered Holder of those Shares or one of two or more joint Holders.

40.2 The Company's Lien over a Share:

- (a) takes priority over any third party's interest in that Share; and
- (b) extends to any dividend or other money payable by the Company in respect of that Share and (if the lien is enforced and the Share is sold by the Company) the proceeds of sale of that Share.

40.3 The Directors may at any time decide that a Share which is or would otherwise be subject to the Company's Lien shall not be subject to it, either wholly or in part.

41 Enforcement of the Company's Lien

41.1 Subject to the provisions of this Article 41 if

- (a) a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a Share; and

(b) the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it,
the Company may sell that Share in such manner as the Directors decide.

41.2 A lien enforcement notice:

- (a) may only be given in respect of a Share which is subject to the Company's Lien, in respect of which a sum is payable and the due date for payment of that sum has passed;
- (b) must specify the Share concerned;
- (c) must require payment of the sum payable within 14 clear days of the notice;
- (d) must be addressed either to the Holder of the Share or to any Transmittree of the Share or any other person otherwise entitled to it; and
- (e) must state the Company's intention to sell the Share if the notice is not complied with.

41.3 Where any Share is sold under this Article 41:

- (a) the Directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the Share to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser, and
- (b) the transferee of the Share shall be registered as the Holder of the Share notwithstanding that he may not be able to produce the Share certificate, he is not bound to see to the application of the consideration, and the transferee's title is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading or relating to the sale.

41.4 The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied:

- (a) first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice;
- (b) second, to the person entitled to the Share at the date of the sale, but only after the certificate for the Share sold has been surrendered to the Company for cancellation or an indemnity in a form acceptable to the Directors has been given to the Company for any lost certificate, and subject to a lien (equivalent to the Company's Lien over the Share before the sale) for any other monies payable by him or his estate to the Company after the date of the lien enforcement notice.

41.5 A statutory declaration by a Director or the Company secretary (if any) that the declarant is a Director or the Company secretary and that a Share has been sold to satisfy the Company's Lien on a specified date:

- (a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share; and
- (b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the Articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the Share.

Alteration of share capital

42 Sub-division or consolidation of Shares

- 42.1 An Ordinary Resolution authorising a sub-division, consolidation or division of Shares may determine that, as between the resulting Shares, any of them may have any preference, deference or advantage or be subject to any restriction as compared with the others.
- 42.2 Whenever as a result of a sub-division, consolidation or division of Shares any difficulty arises, the Directors may settle it as they think fit, including as to fractions of a Share.

Application of articles to class meetings

43 Class meetings

The provisions of the Act and these Articles relating to general meetings, and of the Act relating to separate general meetings of the Holders of a class of Shares, of the Company apply, with necessary modifications, to meetings of the Holders of any class of Shares.

Variation of rights

44 Variation of rights

Whenever the capital of the Company is divided into different classes of Shares, the rights attached to any class of Shares may be varied, either whilst the Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding up in accordance with the Act, and in particular section 630 of the Act.

45 Rights deemed varied and not varied

Unless otherwise expressly provided by the rights attached to any class of Shares, those rights:

- (a) shall be deemed to be varied by:
 - (i) the reduction of the capital paid up (as to nominal value) on those Shares; and
 - (ii) the creation or issue of further Shares ranking in priority for payment of a dividend or in respect of capital or which otherwise carry more favourable rights than the first-mentioned Shares; and

- (b) shall be deemed not to be varied by:
 - (i) the purchase by the Company of any of its own Shares, and
 - (ii) the creation or issue of further Shares having the same rights as, or ranking pari passu with, or subordinate to, or carrying less favourable rights than the first-mentioned Shares.

Transfer of Shares

46 Share transfers

- 46.1 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer, in any usual form or any other form approved by the Directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.
- 46.2 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other Document relating to or affecting the title to any Share.
- 46.3 The Company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- 46.4 The transferor remains the Holder of a Share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as Holder of it.
- 46.5 The Directors may refuse to register the transfer of a Share that is not in accordance with these Articles, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.
- 46.6 The Directors shall register the transfer of a Share that is in accordance with these Articles.

47 Restrictions on transfers of Shares

- 47.1 No person shall be entitled to transfer any Share unless the transfer is made pursuant to:
 - (a) Article 48 (Permitted Transfers);
 - (b) Article 49 (Transfers subject to pre-emption);
 - (c) Article 50 (Compulsory transfers);
 - (d) Article 51 (Tag along);
 - (e) Article 52 (Drag along); or
 - (f) Article 41 (Enforcement of the Company's Lien)
- 47.2 The Directors shall refuse to register any transfer of a Share other than a transfer in accordance with these Articles.

Information request

47.3 To enable the Directors to determine that these Articles have been complied with, including that there has been a Permitted Transfer, the Directors may require:

- (a) any Shareholder; or
- (b) the legal personal representatives of any deceased Shareholder; or
- (c) any person entitled to any Shares in consequence of the Bankruptcy or insolvency of a Shareholder; or
- (d) any person named as transferee in any transfer lodged for registration; or
- (e) any other person whom the Directors reasonably believe to have relevant information,

to provide the Company with any information that they may require for this purpose.

47.4 If the information requested under Article 47.3 is not provided in writing, within such period as the Directors may reasonably allow, to enable the Directors to determine to their reasonable satisfaction that no breach of these Articles has occurred, or if as a result of the information provided the Directors are reasonably satisfied that a breach has occurred, the Directors may immediately notify the Holder of the Shares in question in writing of that fact and a Transfer Notice is deemed to have been given in respect of the Shares at a time determined by the Directors.

48 Permitted Transfers

Consent

48.1 A Shareholder may transfer any Shares to any person in accordance with an agreement in writing between him and all the Founder Shareholders

Transfers by individuals and Family Trusts

48.2 An Original Shareholder who is an individual may transfer:

- (a) the Whole Interest in any B Ordinary Shares and/or C Ordinary Shares held by him to:
 - (i) any of his Privileged Relations; or
 - (ii) any Personal Company of his; or
- (b) any interest in any B Ordinary Shares and/or C Ordinary Shares held by him to the trustees of any Family Trust in relation to him.

48.3 A Permitted Transferee of an Original Shareholder may at any time transfer any B Ordinary Share and/or C Ordinary Share back to the Original Shareholder or to another Permitted Transferee of that Original Shareholder.

48.4 If an individual Permitted Transferee dies or becomes Bankrupt, his Transmitttee may transfer the Whole Interest in his B Ordinary Shares and/or C Ordinary Shares to the

Original Shareholder who that individual is a Permitted Transferee of, or any other Permitted Transferee of that Original Shareholder.

48.5 Where B Ordinary Shares and/or C Ordinary Shares are held by trustees of a Family Trust in relation to a particular individual Original Shareholder in accordance with this Article 48, the trustees and their successors in office may transfer the whole of their interest in and rights in respect of all or any of such Shares:

- (a) to the trustees for the time being of the Family Trust concerned on any change of its trustees;
- (b) to the trustees for the time being of any other Family Trust in relation to the same individual Original Shareholder; or
- (c) to the particular individual Original Shareholder, or to any of his Privileged Relations or to a Personal Company of his.

Transfers by corporate Shareholders

48.6 A Shareholder, which is a company and a member of a wholly-owned group, may transfer the Whole Interest in any Shares held by it to another company in that wholly-owned group.

48.7 A Personal Company in relation to an individual Founder Shareholder may transfer the Whole Interest in any Shares either back to that Founder Shareholder or to another Permitted Transferee of that Founder Shareholder.

Change of relationship with Original Shareholder

48.8 If any person to whom Shares are transferred pursuant to any of Articles 48.2 to 48.7, ceases to be within the required relationship to the Original Shareholder, as permitted by these Articles, that Shareholder must immediately notify the Directors in writing of that event and transfer the Whole Interest in the Shares back to the Original Shareholder, or to another Permitted Transferee of the Original Shareholder.

48.9 If a transfer under Article 48.8 is not presented to the Company for registration within 10 Business Days of the written notice, that Shareholder is deemed to have given a Transfer Notice at a time determined by the Directors.

48.10 This Article 48 (Permitted Transfers) is subject to Article 50 (Compulsory transfers).

49 Transfers subject to pre-emption

49.1 Any Founder Shareholder wishing to transfer any of his Shares (a "**Selling Shareholder**") must first give a notice in writing (a "**Transfer Notice**") to the Company, specifying:

- (a) the number of Shares that he wishes to transfer (the "**Sale Shares**");
- (b) the price in cash for which he wishes to transfer each of the Sale Shares;

- (c) the name of the third party (if any) to whom he proposes to transfer the Sale Shares; and
- (d) whether the notice is conditional upon all, or a specified number of, the Sale Shares being sold to other Shareholders or the Company (the “**Minimum Transfer Condition**”),

but this does not apply to a transfer pursuant to any of Articles 48 (Permitted Transfers), 51 (Tag along) or 52 (Drag along) unless or to the extent described in any of those Articles.

- 49.2 A Transfer Notice appoints the Company the agent of the Selling Shareholder for the sale of the Whole Interest in the Sale Shares at the Fair Value, subject if applicable to the Minimum Transfer Condition.

Offer of Shares

- 49.3 As soon as practicable and in any event within 15 Business Days following the determination of the Fair Value pursuant to Article 53, and after expiry of any right of the Selling Shareholder to revoke his Transfer Notice under Article 49.9, where applicable, the Company shall give notice in writing to all the Shareholders (other than the Selling Shareholder) offering the Sale Shares for sale at the Fair Value on a pro-rata basis according to the number of Shares they each hold.

- 49.4 The offer to each Shareholder made pursuant to Article 49.3 shall:

- (a) state the number of Shares offered and the Fair Value per Sale Share;
- (b) invite the Shareholder to state in writing within 10 Business Days of the date of the offer whether he is willing to purchase any, and if so what maximum number of the Sale Shares; and
- (c) state the Minimum Transfer Condition, if any.

- 49.5 If at the end of the period limited for acceptance, there are any Sale Shares which have not been allocated, the Company may purchase such remaining Sale Shares (subject always to the Act) at any time within the further period of three months from that time.

Completion of sale

- 49.6 If the Company, after making the offers under Articles 49.3 and 49.4, finds, within the period limited for acceptance, a Shareholder or Shareholders and/or itself willing to purchase any Sale Shares, it shall, provided any Minimum Transfer Condition has been satisfied or waived, give notice to all those Shareholders and the Selling Shareholder of its allocation of Sale Shares (an “**Allocation Notice**”) The Allocation Notice shall be in writing and shall specify the name and address of each purchasing Shareholder and/or the Company, the number of Sale Shares to be purchased by

each of them and the place and time (being, in the case of the sale to purchasing Shareholders, not earlier than five Business Days and not later than 10 Business Days after the date of the Allocation Notice) at which the sale of those Sale Shares to purchasing Shareholders and/or the Company shall be completed (the "**Completion Date**").

- 49.7 The Selling Shareholder shall be bound, upon the payment of the Fair Value, to deliver the relevant Share certificates and transfer the Whole Interest in the Sale Shares as specified in the Allocation Notice on the relevant Completion Date.

Selling Shareholder's right to sell Sale Shares to third party

- 49.8 In the event that any Sale Shares are not sold in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Article 49 (either through the Company not finding purchasers for Sale Shares following the offers under Articles 49.3 and 49.4, or through it not deciding to purchase any Sale Shares, or through the Minimum Transfer Condition not being satisfied or waived, or, through no default of the Selling Shareholder, the purchase of any of the Sale Shares not being completed in accordance with the Allocation Notice), the Selling Shareholder may, within 40 Business Days after receiving written notice from the Company of that event, transfer the Whole Interest in any such unsold Sale Shares, at a price at least equal to the Fair Value, to any person, whose identity the Directors have approved (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed). It will be reasonable for the Directors to withhold such approval where that person is a competitor of the Company or the Directors reasonably consider that such a transfer of the Sale Shares would be detrimental to the business of the Company.

Revocation of Transfer Notice

- 49.9 In the event that the Fair Value specified in any Expert's certificate obtained in accordance with Article 53 is less than 95 per cent of the proposed price specified by the Selling Shareholder in his Transfer Notice pursuant to Article 49.1, the Selling Shareholder shall, subject to Article 49.11, have the right, by notice in writing to the Company given within five Business Days after the copy of the Expert's certificate is sent to him in accordance with Article 53.5, to revoke his Transfer Notice. A Selling Shareholder may revoke his Transfer Notice at any other time with the unanimous written consent of the Directors who may impose such conditions on any such consent as they see fit, including a condition that the Selling Shareholder bear all the related costs.
- 49.10 Upon revocation by the Selling Shareholder of a Transfer Notice the Company shall return the original Transfer Notice to the Selling Shareholder in respect of the Sale Shares.
- 49.11 If the Selling Shareholder within 12 months of revoking a Transfer Notice pursuant to

Article 49.9 serves a further Transfer Notice, the right of revocation contained in that Article shall not apply in respect of such further Transfer Notice.

Failure by Selling Shareholder to transfer Sale Shares

49.12 If the Selling Shareholder fails to transfer any of the Sale Shares in accordance with Article 49.7:

- (a) one of the Directors, nominated by a resolution of the Directors for the purpose, shall be deemed to be duly appointed as the agent of the Selling Shareholder, with full power to execute, complete and deliver, in the name and on behalf of the Selling Shareholder, all Documents necessary to transfer the relevant Shares to the purchasing Shareholder and/or the Company (as the case may be);
- (b) the appointment referred to in Article 49.12(a) is irrevocable and is given to secure the performance of the obligations of the Selling Shareholder under these Articles;
- (c) the Directors may receive and give a good discharge for the purchase money on behalf of the Selling Shareholder and (subject to the transfer being duly stamped, or as appropriate certified) enter the name of the purchasing Shareholder in the register of members as the Holder by transfer of the Shares so purchased by him and/or treat those Shares as cancelled in accordance with section 706 of the Act (as the case may be);
- (d) the purchasing Shareholder shall then become indefeasibly entitled to the Whole Interest in those Shares on such a purchase and, on a purchase by the Company, those Shares shall not be available for reissue; and
- (e) the Directors shall then pay the purchase money into a separate bank account in the name of the Company until the Selling Shareholder sends his certificate for the relevant Shares (or an indemnity, in a form reasonably satisfactory to the Directors, in respect of any lost certificate) to the Company at which point he shall be paid the purchase money without interest and less any sums owed to the Company by him.

50 Compulsory transfers

Deemed Transfer Notice

50.1 Whenever a person is deemed to have given a Transfer Notice under these Articles, the provisions of Article 49 apply, with appropriate modifications, including:

- (a) the deemed Transfer Notice concerns all the Shares held by that person, or in which that person is interested;
- (b) there is no Minimum Transfer Condition;

- (c) the right of revocation in Article 49.9 does not apply;
- (d) in the case of a Transfer Notice deemed to have been given in accordance with Article 50.6 by a Departing Employee Shareholder, the purchase price for the Shares is as provided in Article 50.7;
- (e) any other modifications as described in these Articles;
- (f) references in Article 47 to Founder Shareholders shall be deemed to include any Departing Employee Shareholder who is deemed to have served a Transfer Notice pursuant to Article 48.6, and
- (g) if that person subsequently acquires further Shares, or an interest in them, then he is deemed to have given another Transfer Notice in respect of those further Shares, on the terms of this Article 50.1, on the date of that acquisition.

Disenfranchisement of Shares

- 50.2 As from the date on which a deemed Transfer Notice is deemed to have been given and until completion of the sale of the relevant Shares, the Holder of the Shares in respect of which the Transfer Notice is deemed given, or any further Shares issued in right of such Shares, shall not be entitled to:
- (a) receive notice of, attend or speak at, any general meeting of the Company or of a separate meeting of any class of those Shares; or
 - (b) exercise any voting or other rights attaching to such Shares.

Death or Bankruptcy of Founder Shareholder

- 50.3 If a Founder Shareholder, being an individual, dies or becomes Bankrupt, the Founder Shareholder and his Permitted Transferee shall be deemed to have given a Transfer Notice in respect of all the Shares held by them and any other Shares derived from any of those Shares, at a time determined by the Directors.

Death or Bankruptcy of an individual Permitted Transferee

- 50.4 A person entitled to any Shares in consequence of the death or Bankruptcy of an individual Permitted Transferee, unless a Permitted Transfer has been effected, is deemed to have given a Transfer Notice in respect of all those Shares at a time determined by the Directors.

Change of Control of a corporate Shareholder

- 50.5 If there is a change in the Controlling Interest in any Shareholder that is a body corporate, unless it effects a Permitted Transfer in respect of all the Shares held by it, the Shareholder is deemed to have given a Transfer Notice at a time determined by the Directors

Good/Bad Leavers

- 50.6 If an Employee Shareholder becomes a Departing Employee Shareholder, he is deemed to have given a Transfer Notice on that date or at a later time as decided by the Directors
- 50.7 In the case of a Transfer Notice deemed to have been given in accordance with Article 50.6 by a Departing Employee Shareholder, the purchase price of the Shares is, where the relevant employee or director in relation to the Departing Employee Shareholder is:
- (a) a Bad Leaver, the lower of their Fair Value and the price he originally paid to acquire the Shares; or
 - (b) a Good Leaver, the higher of their Fair Value and the price he originally paid to acquire the Shares
- 50.8 For the purposes of this Article 50:
- (a) **"Group"** means the Company and its subsidiaries and **"Group Company"** means one of them;
 - (b) an **"Employee Shareholder"** is a Shareholder, other than a Founder Shareholder or a Permitted Transferee of a Founder Shareholder, who is, or was, a director and/or an employee of any Group Company, or is, or was, a Permitted Transferee, directly or indirectly, of any such director or employee;
 - (c) a **"Departing Employee Shareholder"** is an Employee Shareholder:
 - (i) who ceases to be, and is no longer continuing as:
 - (1) a director or employee, if he has served in only one of those capacities; or
 - (2) an employee, if he has served in both capacities, of any Group Company; or
 - (ii) to or from whom notice has been given or received of termination of his employment or directorship leading directly to either such cessation described in paragraph (i) above;
 - (d) an employee or director who becomes a Departing Employee Shareholder is a **"Good Leaver"** if he is ceasing to be, and no longer continuing as, a director or employee of any Group Company by reason of:
 - (i) injury, ill-health or disability (evidenced to the satisfaction of the Directors) or that of a Privileged Relation which, in the reasonable opinion of the Directors, requires the cessation of such employment or office holding;

- (ii) retirement at normal retirement age;
 - (iii) death,
 - (iv) redundancy (within the meaning of section 139(1) of the Employment Rights Act 1996);
 - (v) the Group Company by which he is employed or its business being transferred outside the Group;
 - (vi) dismissal by the Company (or other Group Company) which is determined, by an employment tribunal or at a court of competent jurisdiction from which there is no right to appeal, to be unfair or constructive unfair, or
 - (vii) any other reason which the Directors consider justify him being treated as a Good Leaver; and
- (e) he is a **"Bad Leaver"** if he is not a Good Leaver.

51 Tag along

51.1 If the effect of any proposed transfer of Shares would be a Share Sale, the intending transferor of such Shares may not complete that transfer unless it has first procured the proposed acquirer under the Share Sale to make an offer (the **"Tag Offer"**) to buy from all the other Shareholders all the Shares held by them, together with all their interests in such Shares, in accordance with this Article 51.

51.2 The Tag Offer must be in writing and specify:

- (a) that the proposed acquirer under the Share Sale is offering to buy from all the other Shareholders all the Shares held by them together with all their interests in such Shares, in accordance with this Article 51;
- (b) the purchase price per Share, which must be at least equal to the highest price per Share, to be satisfied in the same form and on at least as favourable terms, as (including as to alternatives which the other Shareholder has the option to select, or the default applies) under the proposed Share Sale;
- (c) that completion of the purchase will be conditional on, and will occur contemporaneously with, the completion of the proposed Share Sale;
- (d) that it is open for acceptance for a period which must be not less than 10 Business Days;
- (e) that the offeree Shareholder shall not be required to give any warranty or indemnity in relation to the transfer other than a warranty as to title to the Shares transferred; and

- (f) no other terms or conditions that are less favourable for the offeree Shareholder than under the proposed Share Sale.
- 51.3 If any offeree Shareholder fails to transfer his Shares pursuant to the Tag Offer which he has accepted, the provisions of Article 49.12, with appropriate modifications, apply.
- 51.4 The purchase of Shares pursuant to the Tag Offer is not subject to any of the other restrictions on transfer of Shares under these Articles.
- 51.5 No Tag Offer need be made if a Drag along Notice has been served under Article 52.
- 52 Drag along**
- 52.1 If the effect of any proposed transfer of Shares would be a Share Sale, the intending transferor of such Shares has the right to give notice to all the other Shareholders requiring them to transfer all the Shares held by them, together with all their interests in such Shares, to the proposed acquirer under the Share Sale (the “**Drag along Notice**”) in accordance with this Article 52.
- 52.2 The Drag along Notice must be in writing and specify:
 - (a) that those Shareholders are required to transfer all the Shares held by them, together with all their interests in such Shares, to the proposed acquirer under the Share Sale, in accordance with this Article 52;
 - (b) the purchase price per Share, which must be at least equal to the highest price per Share, to be satisfied in the same form and on at least as favourable terms, as (including as to alternatives which the other Shareholder has the option to select, or the default applies) under the proposed Share Sale;
 - (c) that completion of the purchase will be conditional on, and will occur contemporaneously with, the completion of the proposed Share Sale;
 - (d) that the other Shareholders shall not be required to give any warranty or indemnity in relation to the transfer other than a warranty as to title to the Shares transferred, and
 - (e) no other terms or conditions that are less favourable to the other Shareholder than under the proposed Share Sale.
- 52.3 If any of those other Shareholders fails to transfer his Shares pursuant to the Drag along Notice, the provisions of Article 49.12, with appropriate modifications, apply.
- 52.4 The purchase of Shares pursuant to the Drag along Notice is not subject to any of the other restrictions on transfer of Shares under these Articles.

53 Determining Fair Value

- 53.1 The **"Fair Value"** in relation to any Sale Shares shall be such price per Share:
- (a) as agreed between the Founder Shareholders and the Selling Shareholder within five Business Days after the date on which the Directors become aware that a Transfer Notice is given or deemed given; or
 - (b) failing such agreement as described in Article 53.1(a), as certified by an Expert in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.
- 53.2 If the Directors and the Selling Shareholder are unable to agree the Fair Value pursuant to Article 53.1(a), an Expert shall be appointed to certify the Fair Value of the Sale Shares using such bases and assumptions as the Expert shall see fit but always including valuing the Sale Shares as a rateable proportion of the total value of all the issued Shares without any premium or discount being attributable to the percentage of the issued share capital of the Company which they represent
- 53.3 For the purpose of this Article 53, the **"Expert"** is either the Company's auditors or, in the event that they are unable or unwilling to act or if the Directors and the Selling Shareholder decide otherwise, an independent firm of accountants or valuers, which is chosen and appointed as follows. The Directors and the Selling Shareholder may agree on the identity of such a firm and approve and sign its terms of engagement; but if no such firm is agreed and/or if its terms of engagement are not signed by all the parties within 15 Business Days after the date on which the Directors become aware that a Transfer Notice is given or deemed given, the Directors may apply for the nomination and appointment of such a firm, and/or for the determination of its terms of engagement, by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. If either the Selling Shareholder or the Directors on behalf of the Company fail to sign reasonable terms of engagement of the firm nominated by the said President within five Business Days after the date they are sent those reasonable terms, the nominated firm shall be deemed to have been appointed and shall be permitted to act upon such terms of engagement as if they had been signed by each of the parties.
- 53.4 The Fair Value shall then be the value that the Expert certifies, in his opinion, to be the fair value of the Sale Shares, as at the date on which the Transfer Notice is given or deemed given.
- 53.5 On appointment, the Expert shall be requested to deliver its certificate of the Fair Value of the Sale Shares in writing to the Company, so that the Company receives it within 25 Business Days of the appointment. As soon as the Company receives the certificate it shall send a copy of it to the Selling Shareholder.
- 53.6 The Expert shall act as an expert and not as an arbitrator and its determination shall

be final and binding on the parties (in the absence of fraud or manifest error).

- 53.7 The Expert may have access to all accounting records or other relevant Documents of the Company, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.
- 53.8 The cost of obtaining the Expert's certificate shall be borne equally by the Company and the Selling Shareholder, except that if the Selling Shareholder, within 12 months of revoking a Transfer Notice under Article 49.9, gives a further Transfer Notice, the cost of obtaining the Expert's certificate in relation to such further Transfer Notice shall be borne wholly by the Selling Shareholder.

Transmission of Shares

54 Transmission of Shares

- 54.1 If title to a Share passes to a Transmittée, the Company may only recognise the Transmittée as having any title to that Share.
- 54.2 A Transmittée who produces such evidence of entitlement to Shares as the Directors may properly require:
- (a) may, subject to the Articles, choose either to become the Holder of those Shares or to have them transferred to another person; and
 - (b) subject to the Articles, and pending any transfer of the Shares to another person, has the same rights as the Holder had.
- 54.3 Subject to Article 23.2 Transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of Shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the Holder's death or Bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the Holders of those Shares.

55 Exercise of Transmittees' rights

- 55.1 Transmittées who wish to become the Holders of Shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish
- 55.2 If the Transmittée wishes to have a Share transferred to another person, the Transmittée must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.
- 55.3 Any transfer made or executed under this Article 55 is subject to the Articles and is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the Transmittée has derived rights in respect of the Share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

56 Transmittées bound by prior notices

If a notice is given to a Shareholder in respect of Shares and a Transmittée is entitled to those Shares, the Transmittée is bound by the notice if it was given to the

Shareholder before the Transmittee's name, or the name of any other person nominated under Article 54.2 has been entered in the register of members.

Dividends and other distributions

57 Preferred Dividend

- 57.1 The Company shall, without need for a resolution of the Directors, or the Company in general meeting and before application of any Available Profits to reserves or for any other purpose, pay in aggregate in respect of all Preference Shares a fixed, cumulative, preferential dividend ("**Preferred Dividend**") in the annual aggregate sum of £157,000 to the person(s) registered as the Holders of them on the due date (such date determined in accordance with this Article 57).
- 57.2 Subject to Article 57.4, the Preferred Dividend shall be paid in cash in 12 equal instalments on the last Business Day of each calendar month of each year.
- 57.3 All unpaid arrears and accruals of the Preferred Dividend shall be paid on the date of an Exit.
- 57.4 Unless the Company has insufficient Available Profits, the Preferred Dividend payments shall, notwithstanding that such dividend is expressed to be cumulative, be paid immediately on each of the payment dates in accordance with article 57.2.
- 57.5 If, as a result of not having sufficient Available Profits, the Company is not lawfully permitted to pay the Preferred Dividend payments on the payment dates specified in article 57.2, it shall pay the Preferred Dividend payments to the extent it is lawfully able to do so. The unpaid amount shall be a debt due from the Company.
- 57.6 If the Company is in arrears in paying the Preferred Dividend, the first Available Profits arising shall be applied in or towards paying off any arrears of Preferred Dividend.

58 Procedure for declaring dividends

- 58.1 The Company may by Ordinary Resolution declare dividends in respect of the B Ordinary Shares, and the Directors may decide to pay interim dividends in respect of the B Ordinary Shares.
- 58.2 For the avoidance of doubt, no dividends shall be declared in respect of the A Ordinary and/or the C Ordinary Shares.
- 58.3 A dividend must not be declared unless the Directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.
- 58.4 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with Shareholders' respective rights.

- 58.5 Any dividend must be paid by reference to each Shareholder's holding of Shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 58.6 If the Company's Share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on Shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrears.
- 58.7 The Directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment
- 58.8 If the Directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the Holders of Shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on Shares with deferred or non-preferred rights

59 Payment of dividends and other distributions

- 59.1 Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a Share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:
- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the Distribution Recipient in writing;
 - (b) sending a cheque made payable to the Distribution Recipient by post to the Distribution Recipient at the Distribution Recipient's registered address (if the Distribution Recipient is a Holder of the Share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the Distribution Recipient in writing;
 - (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the Distribution Recipient has specified in writing; or
 - (d) any other means of payment as the Directors agree with the Distribution Recipient in writing.
- 59.2 In the Articles, the "**Distribution Recipient**" means, in respect of a Share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:
- (a) the Holder of the Share; or
 - (b) if the Share has two or more joint Holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or
 - (c) if the Holder is no longer entitled to the Share by reason of death or Bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the Transmittree.

60 Deductions from distributions in respect of sums owed to the Company

- 60.1 If:
- (a) a Share is subject to the Company's Lien; and
 - (b) the Directors are entitled to issue a lien enforcement notice in respect of it,

they may, instead of issuing a lien enforcement notice, deduct from any dividend or other sum payable in respect of the Share any sum of money which is payable to the Company in respect of that Share to the extent that they are entitled to require payment under a lien enforcement notice.

60.2 Money so deducted must be used to pay any of the sums payable in respect of that Share.

60.3 The Company must notify the Distribution Recipient in writing of:

- (a) the fact and amount of any such deduction;
- (b) any non-payment of a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a Share resulting from any such deduction; and
- (c) how the money deducted has been applied.

61 No interest on distributions

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

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

62 Unclaimed distributions

62.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

- (a) payable in respect of Shares; and
- (b) unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,

may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed.

62.2 The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the Company a trustee in respect of it.

62.3 If:

- (a) twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment; and
- (b) the Distribution Recipient has not claimed it,

the Distribution Recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the Company.

63 Non-cash distributions

63.1 Subject to the terms of issue of the Share in question, the Company may, by Ordinary

Resolution on the recommendation of the Directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a Share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).

63.2 For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the Directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution:

- (a) fixing the value of any assets;
- (b) paying cash to any Distribution Recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
- (c) vesting any assets in trustees.

64 Waiver of distributions

Distribution Recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a Share by giving the Company notice in writing to that effect, but if:

- (a) the Share has more than one Holder; or
- (b) more than one person is entitled to the Share, whether by reason of the death or Bankruptcy of one or more joint Holders, or otherwise,

the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the Holders or persons otherwise entitled to the Share.

Capitalisation of profits

65 Authority to capitalise and appropriation of Capitalised Sums

65.1 Subject to the Articles, the Directors may, if they are so authorised by an Ordinary Resolution:

- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the Company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
- (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "**Capitalised Sum**") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "**Persons Entitled**") and in the same proportions.

65.2 Capitalised Sums must be applied:

- (a) on behalf of the Persons Entitled; and
- (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them

- 65.3 Any Capitalised Sum may be applied in paying up new Shares of a nominal amount equal to the Capitalised Sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the Persons Entitled or as they may direct.
- 65.4 A Capitalised Sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the Company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the Persons Entitled or as they may direct.
- 65.5 Subject to the Articles, the Directors may:
- (a) apply Capitalised Sums in accordance with Articles 65.3 and 65.4 partly in one way and partly in another;
 - (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with Shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this Article 65 (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
 - (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the Persons Entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of Shares and debentures to them under this Article 65.

Part 4

Decision-making by Shareholders

Organisation of general meetings

66 Right to Receive Notice, Attend & Vote

- 66.1 The A Ordinary Shares shall confer on their Holders the right to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings of the Company.
- 66.2 The Preference Shares, B Ordinary Shares and C Ordinary Shares shall not confer on their Holders the right to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings of the Company

67 Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- 67.1 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- 67.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
- (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and
 - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- 67.3 The Directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable

those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.

67.4 In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more persons attending it are in the same place as each other as long as they can all hear and speak to each other.

67.5 Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

68 Quorum for general meetings

68.1 No business other than the appointment of the Chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum

68.2 Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a Shareholder or a proxy for a Shareholder or a duly authorised representative of a corporation which is a Shareholder (but not including for this purpose proxies or corporate representatives of the same Shareholder), shall be a quorum.

69 Chairing general meetings

69.1 If the Directors have appointed a Chairman, the Chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

69.2 If the Directors have not appointed a Chairman, or if the Chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within one hour of the time at which a meeting was due to start:

(a) the Directors present; or

(b) (if no Directors are present) the meeting,

must appoint a Director or Shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the Chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

69.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this Article 69 is referred to as the **"Chairman of the meeting"**.

70 Attendance and speaking by Directors and non-Shareholders

70.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are Shareholders.

70.2 The Chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not:

(a) Shareholders; or

(b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of Shareholders in relation to general meetings,

to attend and speak at a particular general meeting.

71 Adjournment

- 71.1 If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the Chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.
- 71.2 The Chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:
- (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment; or
 - (b) it appears to the Chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- 71.3 The Chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 71.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the Chairman of the meeting must:
- (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the Directors; and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 71.5 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least seven clear days' notice of it.
- (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given; and
 - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain
- 71.6 No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

Voting at general meetings

72 Voting: general

A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with the Articles.

73 Errors and disputes

- 73.1 No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.
- 73.2 Any such objection must be referred to the Chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final

74 Poll votes

74.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:

- (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or
- (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared

74.2 A poll may be demanded at any general meeting by:

- (a) the Chairman of the meeting; and
- (b) a person having the right to vote on the resolution.

74.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

- (a) the poll has not yet been taken; and
- (b) the Chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal,

and a demand so withdrawn shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

74.4 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the Chairman of the meeting directs.

75 Content of Proxy Notices

75.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "**Proxy Notice**") which:

- (a) states the name and address of the Shareholder appointing the proxy,
- (b) identifies the person appointed to be that Shareholder's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
- (c) is signed by or on behalf of the Shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the Directors may determine; and
- (d) is delivered to the Company in accordance with the Articles and in accordance with any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting (or adjourned meeting) to which they relate,

and a Proxy Notice which is not delivered in such manner shall be invalid, unless the Directors, in their discretion, accept the Proxy Notice at any time before the meeting.

75.2 The Company may require Proxy Notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.

75.3 Proxy Notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.

75.4 Unless a Proxy Notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:

- (a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting; and
- (b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

76 Delivery of Proxy Notices

76.1 A Proxy Notice in relation to which a right to vote is to be exercised must be delivered so that it is received by the Company:

- (a) in the case of a meeting or adjourned meeting, at least 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting;
- (b) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it was demanded, at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; and
- (c) in the case of a poll taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, by the time at which it was demanded.

76.2 In calculating the periods mentioned in Article 76.1 no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a Business Day.

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

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

76.5 A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

76.6 If a Proxy Notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

77 Amendments to resolutions

77.1 An Ordinary Resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by Ordinary Resolution if.

- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the Company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the Chairman of the meeting may determine); and

- (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the Chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- 77.2 A Special Resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by Ordinary Resolution, if:
 - (a) the Chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- 77.3 If the Chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the Chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

Part 5

Administrative arrangements

78 Means of communication to be used

- 78.1 Subject to the Articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the Company under the Articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Act provides for Documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of the Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.
- 78.2 The Company may send or supply Documents or information to Shareholders by making them available on a website.
- 78.3 Subject to the Articles, any notice or Document or other information to be sent or supplied to a Director in connection with the taking of decisions by Directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that Director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or Documents or other information for the time being.
- 78.4 A Director may agree with the Company that notices or Documents or other information sent to that Director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours
- 78.5 Any notice, Document or other information shall be deemed served on or delivered to the intended recipient:
 - (a) if properly addressed and sent by prepaid United Kingdom first class post to an address in the United Kingdom, 48 hours after it was posted (or five Business Days after posting either to an address outside the United Kingdom or from outside the United Kingdom to an address within the United Kingdom, if (in each case) sent by reputable international overnight courier addressed to the intended recipient, provided that delivery in at least five Business Days

was guaranteed at the time of sending and the sending party receives a confirmation of delivery from the courier service provider);

- (b) if properly addressed and delivered by hand, when it was given or left at the appropriate address;
- (c) if properly addressed and sent or supplied by electronic means, one hour after the Document or information was sent or supplied; and
- (d) if sent or supplied by means of a website, when the material is first made available on the website or (if later), when the recipient receives (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material is available on the website.

For the purposes of this Article 78.5, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a Business Day.

78.6 Proof that an envelope containing a notice or other Document was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice or other Document was sent. Proof that a notice or other Document contained in an electronic communication was sent in accordance with guidance issued from time to time by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators shall be conclusive evidence that the notice or other Document was sent

79 Company seals

79.1 Any common seal of the Company may only be used by the authority of the Directors

79.2 The Directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.

79.3 Unless otherwise decided by the Directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a Document, the Document must also be signed at least by:

- (a) two Authorised Persons; or
- (b) one Authorised Person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.

79.4 For the purposes of this Article 79, an “**Authorised Person**” is:

- (a) any Director of the Company;
- (b) the Company secretary (if any); or
- (c) any person authorised by the Directors for the purpose of signing Documents to which the common seal is affixed.

80 No right to inspect accounts and other records

Except as provided by law or authorised by the Directors or an Ordinary Resolution of the Company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or Documents merely by virtue of being a Shareholder.

81 Provision for employees on cessation of business

The Directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.

Winding up

82 Winding up

- 82.1 If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a Special Resolution and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the Shareholders in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the Shareholders or different classes of Shareholders. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Shareholders as he with the like sanction determines, but no Shareholder shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

Directors' indemnity and insurance

83 Indemnity

- 83.1 Subject to Article 83.2, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled, each relevant officer may be indemnified out of the Company's assets (including by funding any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him) against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him as a relevant officer in connection with:

- (a) any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company of which he is a relevant officer; and
- (b) the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties.

- 83.2 This Article 83 does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

- 83.3 In this Article 83 a "**relevant officer**" means any director, alternate director, or other officer of the Company or of an associated company of the Company, but excluding any person engaged by that company as auditor.

84 Insurance

84.1 The Directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant officer in respect of any relevant loss.

84.2 In this Article 84:

- (a) a “**relevant loss**” means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that relevant officer's duties or powers in relation to the Company, any associated company of the Company, or a pension fund, employee share scheme or another trust in which current or former employees of the Company or any such associated company are or have been interested; and
- (b) a “**relevant officer**” means any current or former director, alternate director or other officer of the Company or of an associated company of the Company (but excluding any person engaged by that company as auditor) or a current or former trustee of a pension fund, employee share scheme or another trust in which current or former employees of the Company or any such associated company are or have been interested