

**COMPANY NO. 07349753**

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**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

**PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

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**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF SUITS ME LIMITED**

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**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

**OF**

**SUITS ME LIMITED**

**PART 1**

**INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

**1. DEFINED TERMS AND INTERPRETATION**

1.1 In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

“**A shares**” means A ordinary shares of £1 each in the company;

“**acting in concert**” means as defined in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers

“**address**” has the meaning given in section 1148 of the Companies Act 2006;

“**affiliate**” means a body corporate or person which directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediates, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control of a body corporate or person or relatives up to the second degree;

“**asset sale**” means the disposal by the company of all or substantially all of its undertaking and assets (where disposal may include, without limitation, the grant by the company of an exclusive licence of intellectual property not entered into in the ordinary course of business);

“**articles**” means the company’s articles of association;

“**auditors**” means the auditors for the time being of the company;

“**B shares**” means B ordinary shares of £1 each in the company;

“**bankruptcy**” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy and a

“**bankrupt**” shall mean an individual who has declared bankruptcy;

“**board**” means the board of directors and any committee of the board constituted for the purpose of taking any action or decision contemplated by these articles;

“**C shares**” means C ordinary shares of £1 each in the company;

“**C shares hurdle**” means the C share hurdle set out in a C shares subscription agreement or, following a variation of share capital, such alternative amount or basis as the board determines should be the c shares hurdle for the C share in question so as to ensure that the holder of the C share does not materially benefit from, nor is materially prejudiced by, the variation of share capital;

“**C shares subscription agreement**” means any agreement entered into between the company and any person pursuant to which the company agrees to allot and issue C shares or which the board of directors of the company has designated or elects to treat as a C share subscription agreement for the purposes of these articles;

“**call**” has the meaning given in article 42.1;

**“call notice”** has the meaning given in article 42.1;

**“cessation date”** means in relation to a leaver;

the date on which the leaver gives or receives notice to terminate their employment or contract for services; or

the date on which the leaver ceases to be employed or engaged by the company;

**“chair”** has the meaning given in article 13.2;

**“chair of the meeting”** has the meaning given in article 69.3;

**“clear days”** in relation to a notice, excludes the day the notice is deemed under the articles to be given and the day on which the specified period expires;

**“Companies Acts”** means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;

**“company’s lien”** has the meaning given in article 40.1;

**“control”** has the meaning given to that term in section 995 of the Income Tax Act 2007 and **“controlled by”** shall be construed accordingly;

**“controlling interest”** means an interest in shares giving to the holder or holders control of the company within the meaning of section 1124 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010;

**“director”** means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;

**“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 Companies Act 2006;

**“electronic means”** has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

**“eligible directors”** has the meaning given in article 9.3;

**“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 undertaking”** means a group undertaking (within the meaning of section 1161(5) of the Companies Act 2006) in relation to the company;

**“hard copy form”** has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

**“holder”** in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;

**“instrument”** means a document in hard copy form;

**“IPO”** means the admission of all or any of the shares or securities representing those shares on the Official List of the Financial Conduct Authority or the AIM Market operated by the London Stock Exchange Plc or any other recognised investment exchange (as defined in section 285 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000);

**“leaver”** means a holder of C shares who ceases to be, and does not remain as, an employee or a director of, or engaged by, the company or any other group undertaking, and for the purposes of these articles, an individual shall (without limitation) be regarded as ceasing to be an employee

of a company on termination of any agreement or arrangement under which that individual's services are to be supplied to that company;

**"lien enforcement notice"** has the meaning given in article 41;

**"market value"** means the market value of a share as determined in accordance with article 37;

**"ordinary resolution"** has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;

**"paid"** means paid or credited as paid;

**"participate"** in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 11;

**"proceeds of sale"** means the consideration payable (including any deferred and/or contingent consideration) whether in cash or otherwise to those holders of shares selling their shares under a share sale, less any fees, costs and expenses payable in respect of such share sale;

**"proxy notice"** has the meaning given in article 75.1;

**"realisation price"** means the value of each ordinary share (excluding treasury shares) in issue immediately prior to an IPO, determined by reference to the price per share at which ordinary shares are to be offered for sale, placed or otherwise marketed pursuant to such IPO;

**"relevant officer"** means any person who is or was at any time a director, secretary or other officer (except an auditor) of the company or of any group undertaking;

**"share sale"** means the sale of (or the grant of a right to acquire or to dispose of) any of the shares in the capital of the company (in one transaction or as a series of transactions) which will result in the purchaser of those shares (or grantee of that right) and persons acting in concert with them together acquiring a controlling interest in the company, except where following completion of the sale the holders of shares and the proportion of shares held by each of them are the same as the holders of shares and their shareholdings in the company immediately prior to the sale;

**"shares"** means the A shares, B shares and C shares in the company from time to time and **"share"** shall be construed accordingly;

**"special resolution"** has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;

**"subscription price"** means, in relation to a share the price paid under any C share subscription agreement;

**"subsidiary"** has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

**"transmittee"** means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law;

**"variation of share capital"** means any capitalisation, rights issue, consolidation, sub-division or reduction of share capital by the company and/or any other event resulting in a variation in the share capital of the company which, in any case, in the opinion of the board justifies a variation in the C shares hurdle applying to any C shares; and

**"writing"** means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise.

- 1.2 The relevant model articles (within the meaning of section 20 of the Companies Act 2006) are excluded.

- 1.3 Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in the articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when the articles become binding on the company.
- 1.4 Except where the contrary is stated or the context otherwise requires, any reference in the articles to a statute or statutory provision includes any order, regulation, instrument or other subordinate legislation made under it for the time being in force, and any reference to a statute, statutory provision, order, regulation, instrument or other subordinate legislation includes any amendment, extension, consolidation, re-enactment or replacement of it for the time being in force.
- 1.5 Words importing the singular number only include the plural and vice versa. Words importing the masculine, feminine or neuter gender include all other genders. Words importing persons include an individual, firm, partnership, body corporate, corporation, association, organisation, government, state, foundation or trust, in each case whether or not having separate legal personality.
- 1.6 The words “other”, “including”, “includes”, “include”, “in particular” and any similar words shall not limit the general effect of words that precede or follow them and the ejusdem generis rule shall not apply.
- 2. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS**
- 2.1 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**

- 3. DIRECTORS’ GENERAL AUTHORITY**
- 3.1 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.
- 4. POWER TO CHANGE THE COMPANY’S NAME**
- 4.1 The directors may from time to time change the name of the company.
- 5. MEMBERS’ RESERVE POWER**
- 5.1 The members 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:
- 6.1.1 to such person or committee;
  - 6.1.2 by such means (including by power of attorney);
  - 6.1.3 to such an extent;



6.1.4 in relation to such matters or territories; and

6.1.5 on such terms and conditions,

as they think fit. The power to delegate shall be effective in relation to the powers, authorities and discretions of the directors generally and shall not be limited by the fact that in certain of the articles, but not in others, express reference is made to particular powers, authorities or discretions being exercised by the directors or by a committee authorised by the directors.

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 A member of a committee need not be a director.

7.3 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.

## **DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS**

### **8. DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY**

8.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 9.

8.2 If:

8.2.1 the company only has one director; and

8.2.2 no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director,

the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making.

### **9. UNANIMOUS DECISIONS**

9.1 A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.

9.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing signed by each eligible director (whether or not each signs the same document) or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

9.3 References in the articles to "**eligible directors**" are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting (but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of that particular matter).

9.4 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

## **10. CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING**

- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:
  - 10.2.1 its proposed date and time;
  - 10.2.2 where it is to take place; and
  - 10.2.3 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.
- 10.3 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be in writing and must be given to each director but, if a director is absent (whether habitually or temporarily) from the United Kingdom, notice need not be given to that director unless the company has an address for sending documents or information by electronic means to that director outside the United Kingdom.
- 10.4 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 not more than seven days 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.

## **11. PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

- 11.1 Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when
  - 11.1.1 the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles; and
  - 11.1.2 they can each communicate to the other directors who are participating any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- 11.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- 11.3 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.

## **12. QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

- 12.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 12.2 The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors and unless otherwise fixed it is two provided that:
  - 12.2.1 if and so long as there is only one director the quorum shall be one; and
  - 12.2.2 for the purposes of any meeting held pursuant to article 16 to authorise a director's conflict, if there is only one director besides the director concerned and directors with a similar interest, the quorum shall be one.
- 12.3 If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:
  - 12.3.1 to appoint further directors; or
  - 12.3.2 to call a general meeting so as to enable the members to appoint further directors.

### **13. CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

- 13.1 The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- 13.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chair.
- 13.3 The directors may terminate the chair's appointment at any time.
- 13.4 If no director has been appointed chair, or the chair is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

### **14. CASTING VOTE**

- 14.1 If the numbers of votes validly cast for and against a proposal are equal, the chair or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.
- 14.2 But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chair or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes in respect of that proposal.

### **15. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN TRANSACTIONS AND VOTING**

- 15.1 Without prejudice to such disclosure as is required under section 177 or section 182 of the Companies Act 2006, a director may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company. Subject to the terms of any authorisation made under article 16, no director shall:
  - 15.1.1 by reason of their office be accountable to the company for any benefit which they derive from any interest in any transaction or arrangement with the company, and no such benefit shall constitute a breach of the duty under the Companies Act 2006 not to accept benefits from third parties, and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such benefit;
  - 15.1.2 be in breach of their duties as a director by reason only of their excluding themselves from the receipt of information, or from taking part in any decision-making or discussion (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise), that will or may relate to any interest they may have in any such transaction or arrangement; or
  - 15.1.3 be required to disclose to the company, or use in relation to the company's affairs, any confidential information obtained by them in connection with any such transaction or arrangement if their doing so would result in a breach of a duty or an obligation of confidence owed by them in that connection.
- 15.2 The general rule is that a director shall be entitled for quorum and voting purposes to participate in the decision-making process on any resolution concerning a matter in which they have, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty that conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company, but this article shall not absolve them of any duty they may have pursuant to section 175 of the Companies Act 2006 and is without prejudice to the operation of article 16 and subject to the terms of any authorisation made under it.
- 15.3 Subject to article 15.4, 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 chair, whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chair is to be final and conclusive.

- 15.4 If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chair, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chair is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

## **16. DIRECTORS' SITUATIONAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

- 16.1 Provided that they have duly disclosed the nature and extent of any material interest they have, a director may, notwithstanding their office or that, without the authorisation conferred by this article 16.1, they would or might be in breach of their duty under section 175 of the Companies Act 2006 to avoid conflicts of interest:
- 16.1.1 be interested in shares or other securities issued by the company or by any group undertaking, or by any other undertaking promoted by the company or any group undertaking, or in which the company or any group undertaking is otherwise interested;
  - 16.1.2 be party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with any group undertaking or any such other undertaking;
  - 16.1.3 be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or owe any duty to, any group undertaking or any such other undertaking; or
  - 16.1.4 otherwise be interested in any group undertaking or any such other undertaking.
- 16.2 No director shall:
- 16.2.1 by reason of their office be accountable to the company for any benefit which they derive from any office or employment, or by virtue of any interest, participation or duty, that they are authorised under article 16.1 to have (and no such benefit shall constitute a breach of the duty under the Companies Act 2006 not to accept benefits from third parties, and no transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such benefit);
  - 16.2.2 be in breach of their duties as a director by reason only of their excluding themselves from the receipt of information, or from taking part in any decision-making or discussion (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise), that will or may relate to any such office, employment, interest, participation or duty; or
  - 16.2.3 be required to disclose to the company, or use in relation to the company's affairs, any confidential information obtained by them in connection with any such office, employment, interest, participation or duty if their doing so would result in a breach of a duty or an obligation of confidence owed by them in that connection.
- 16.3 The directors may, if the quorum and voting requirements set out below are satisfied, authorise any matter that would otherwise involve a director breaching their duty under section 175 of the Companies Act 2006 to avoid conflicts of interest, and any director (including the director concerned) may propose that the director concerned be authorised in relation to any matter the subject of such a conflict provided that:
- 16.3.1 such proposal and any authority given by the directors shall be effected in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to and resolved upon by the directors under the provisions of the articles, except that the director concerned and any other director with a similar interest:

- (a) shall not be counted for quorum purposes as taking part in the decision-making process while the conflict is under consideration;
- (b) may, if the other directors so decide, be excluded from taking part in the decision-making process while the conflict is under consideration; and
- (c) shall not vote on any resolution authorising the conflict except that, if any such director does vote, the resolution will still be valid if it would have been agreed to if their vote had not been counted; and

16.3.2 where the directors give authority in relation to such a conflict:

- (a) they may (whether at the time of giving the authority or at any time or times subsequently) impose such terms upon the director concerned as they may determine, including the exclusion of the director from the receipt of information or participation in any decision-making or discussion (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise) related to the matter giving rise to the conflict;
- (b) the director concerned will be obliged to comply with any terms imposed from time to time by the directors in relation to the conflict but will not be in breach of their duties as a director by reason of their doing so;
- (c) the authority may provide that, where the director concerned obtains (otherwise than by virtue of their position as a director of the company) information that is confidential to a third party, the director will not be obliged to disclose that information to the company, or to use the information in relation to the company's affairs, where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence;
- (d) the authority may also provide that the director concerned shall not be accountable to the company for any benefit they receive as a result of the matter giving rise to the conflict;
- (e) the receipt by the director concerned of any remuneration or benefit as a result of the matter giving rise to the conflict shall not constitute a breach of the duty under the Companies Act 2006 not to accept benefits from third parties;
- (f) the terms of the authority shall be recorded in writing (but the authority shall be effective whether or not the terms are so recorded); and
- (g) the directors may withdraw such authority at any time.

## **17. RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT**

- 17.1 The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in hard copy form, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors.

## **18. DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES**

- 18.1 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**

### **19. METHODS OF APPOINTING AND REMOVING DIRECTORS**

- 19.1 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:
- 19.1.1 by ordinary resolution, or
  - 19.1.2 by a decision of the directors.
- 19.2 If the company has no directors and, by virtue of death or bankruptcy, no member is capable of acting, the transmittee of the last member to have died or to have had a bankruptcy order made against them has the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.
- 19.3 For the purposes of article 19.2, where two or more members die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger member is deemed to have survived an older member.
- 19.4 Any member or members holding a majority in nominal amount of the issued ordinary share capital that confers the right to attend and vote at general meetings may at any time appoint any person to be a director, whether as an additional director or to fill a vacancy, and may remove from office any director howsoever appointed and any alternate director. Any such appointment or removal shall be effected by notice in writing to the company by the relevant member or members. Any such appointment or removal shall take effect when it is delivered to the registered office of the company or, if it is produced at a meeting of the directors, when it is so produced or, if sent by electronic means to an address generally used by the company, when it is sent (and article 80.2 shall not apply to it). Any such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim that a director may have under any contract between the director and the company.

### **20. TERMINATION OF DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT**

- 20.1 A person ceases to be a director as soon as:
- 20.1.1 that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
  - 20.1.2 a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
  - 20.1.3 a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
  - 20.1.4 they become, in the opinion of all their co-directors, physically or mentally incapable of discharging their duties as a director;
  - 20.1.5 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; or
  - 20.1.6 they are otherwise duly removed from office.

### **21. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION**

- 21.1 Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.
- 21.2 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine:
- 21.2.1 for their services to the company as directors; and
  - 21.2.2 for any other service which they undertake for the company.

- 21.3 Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may:
- 21.3.1 take any form; and
  - 21.3.2 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.
- 21.4 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

## **22. DIRECTORS' EXPENSES**

- 22.1 The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors (and any alternate directors or company secretary) properly incur in connection with their attendance at:
- 22.1.1 meetings of directors or committees of directors;
  - 22.1.2 general meetings; or
  - 22.1.3 separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company, or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company.

## **ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

### **23. APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

- 23.1 Any director may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person, to:
- 23.1.1 exercise that director's powers; and
  - 23.1.2 carry out that director's responsibilities,
- in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors, in the absence of the alternate's appointor.
- 23.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must identify the proposed alternate and be effected by notice in writing to the company signed by their appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors.

### **24. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

- 24.1 An alternate director may act as alternate director to more than one director and has the same rights in relation to any decision of the directors as the alternate's appointor.
- 24.2 Except as the articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:
- 24.2.1 are deemed for all purposes to be directors;
  - 24.2.2 are liable for their own acts and omissions;
  - 24.2.3 are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors; and
  - 24.2.4 are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors,
- and, in particular, each alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which their appointor is a member.
- 24.3 A person who is an alternate is entitled, in the absence of their appointor, to form part of the quorum and vote as alternate (in addition to their own vote if they are a director and to any other vote they may have as alternate for another appointor) in any decision-making of the directors, but:

- 24.3.1 only if their appointor is an eligible director in relation to that decision;
  - 24.3.2 not if they are themselves a director but are not so eligible; and
  - 24.3.3 they shall not count as more than one director for the purposes of determining whether there is a quorum, whether in relation to a meeting of the directors or a unanimous decision.
- 24.4 Where an alternate participates in a unanimous decision it is not necessary for their appointor also to participate in it.
- 24.5 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 given to the company.
- 25. TERMINATION OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORSHIP**
- 25.1 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates:
- 25.1.1 when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the company in writing and such revocation has taken effect in accordance with its terms;
  - 25.1.2 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;
  - 25.1.3 on the death of the alternate's appointor;
  - 25.1.4 when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates; or
  - 25.1.5 when the alternate is removed in accordance with the articles.

### **PART 3**

### **SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

#### **SHARES**

**26. SHARE CAPITAL**

- 26.1 At the date of adoption of these articles, the authorised share capital of the company is £10,415 divided into £8,500 A shares, £1,500 B shares and £415 C shares.
- 26.2 The A shares, B shares and C shares rank pari passu save as set out herein. .

**27. VOTING RIGHTS**

- 27.1 Subject to any shareholders' agreement:
- 27.1.1 the holders of A shares and B shares shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings of the company; and
  - 27.1.2 on a show of hands, every holder of the A shares and B shares who is present in person (or, in the case of a corporation, by a duly appointed representative) at a general meeting of the company shall have one vote and on a poll every holder of A shares and B shares who is present in person (or, in case of a corporation, by a duly appointed representative) or by proxy shall have one vote for every ordinary shares of which they are the holder.
- 27.2 The holders of C shares shall have no right in that capacity to receive notice of or to attend and vote at any general meeting of the company.



## **28. DIVIDEND RIGHTS**

- 28.1 Any monies or distributions declared by the board to be capable of constituting a dividend shall, subject to the rights attaching to new classes of shares which may be created or issued, be apportioned between the holders of the A shares, B shares pro rata to the aggregate number of A shares and B shares held by them in accordance with the terms laid down by the board. The holders of C shares shall not have any entitlement to receive dividends or share in any distributions.

## **29. CAPITAL RIGHTS**

- 29.1 On a distribution of assets on winding up or a return of capital (other than a conversion, redemption or purchase of shares) the surplus assets of the company remaining after payment of its liabilities (“**surplus assets**”) shall be distributed among the holders of A shares, B shares and C shares pro rata the number of A shares, B shares and C shares held save that no sum shall be distributed in respect of any C share until an amount equal to the C share hurdle has been distributed on each A share and B share pursuant to this article and then only amounts in excess of the C share hurdle shall be distributed under this article in respect of that C share.
- 29.2 In the event of a share sale then, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the terms and conditions governing such share sale, the shareholders immediately prior to such share sale shall procure that the proceeds of sale shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of article 29.1 as if such proceeds of sale constituted surplus assets. Where any of the proceeds of sale payable in connection with the share sale are to be paid after the date of the share sale then:
- 29.2.1 the proceeds of sale payable on the date of the share sale (but after the deduction of any relevant costs, expenses or other liabilities of the company, or any relevant reasonable professional adviser fees of the shareholders of the company, connected with such share sale) shall be distributed to the selling shareholders (the “**share sale sellers**”) in accordance with the provisions of article 29.1 as if such proceeds of sale constituted surplus assets; and
- 29.2.2 any subsequent payment of proceeds of sale shall:
- (a) be added to all previous payments of proceeds of sale and the provisions of article 29.1 shall be applied to the total number (but after the deduction of any relevant costs, expenses or other liabilities of the company, or any relevant reasonable professional adviser fees of the shareholders of the company, connected with such share sale); and
  - (b) to the extent that the amount of proceeds of sale attributable to a share sale seller under the provisions of paragraph (a) exceed the total amount of all previous payments of proceeds of sale to that share sale seller in connection with the share sale (whether under the provisions of article 29.2.1 or this article 29.2.2), such additional amount of proceeds of sale shall be payable to that share sale seller.
- 29.3 Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, upon an IPO, all the shares shall be subject to a reorganisation of share capital (which may involve, without limitation, the re-designation, sub-division and/or consolidation in part or in full of the shares into ordinary shares and/or deferred shares in the company with no specific designation) as determined by the directors in order to ensure that the number of resulting ordinary shares held by those holders, as a proportion of the aggregate number of ordinary shares in issue, represents that portion of value which would

be payable with respect to those shares on a share sale in accordance with article 29.1 in which the proceeds of sale were equal to the aggregate realisation price for all IPO shares.

### **30. PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES**

- 30.1 The company may purchase its own shares (including redeemable shares) in any manner permitted by the Companies Act 2006, including in accordance with section 692(1ZA).

### **31. DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARES**

- 31.1 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 or, if no such resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the directors may decide.
- 31.2 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.
- 31.3 The company may by special resolution redesignate any shares, subject, where required, to due compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 as to variation of class rights.
- 31.4 Whenever the share capital of the company is divided into different classes of shares, the special rights attached to any such class may only be varied or abrogated (either whilst the company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up) with the consent in writing of the holders of at least 75 per cent. in nominal value of the issued shares of that class.
- 31.5 For the purposes of applying the provisions of article 31.4:
- 31.5.1 issuing and allotting further shares shall not constitute a variation or abrogation of the shares already in issue;
  - 31.5.2 the creation of a new class of shares which has preferential or pari passu rights to one or more existing classes of shares shall not constitute a variation of the rights of those existing classes of shares;
  - 31.5.3 the reduction, subdivision, consolidation, redenomination, purchase or redemption by the company of its own shares, or any other alteration in the share capital, shall not constitute a variation or abrogation of the rights attaching to any C share already in issue unless it directly affects the rights attaching to any C share; and
  - 31.5.4 amending any provision of the articles, or adopting new articles of association, shall not constitute a variation or abrogation of the rights attaching to any C share already in issue unless the amendment or new articles directly affects the rights attaching to the C share.

### **32. PAYMENT OF COMMISSIONS ON SUBSCRIPTION FOR SHARES**

- 32.1 The company may pay any person a commission in consideration for that person:
- 32.1.1 subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, for shares; or
  - 32.1.2 procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscription for shares.
- 32.2 Any such commission may be paid:
- 32.2.1 in cash, or in fully paid or partly paid shares or other securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other; and

32.2.2 in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription.

### **33. COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS**

33.1 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.

### **34. EXCLUSION OF STATUTORY PRE-EMPTION PROVISIONS**

34.1 Sections 561 and 562 of the Companies Act 2006 shall not apply to an allotment of equity securities made by the company.

### **35. ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL**

35.1 Where the company sub-divides its shares, or any of them, into shares of a smaller amount, the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have a preference or advantage as compared with others.

35.2 Where there has been a consolidation or division of shares and, as a result, members are entitled to fractions of shares, the directors may:

35.2.1 sell the shares representing the fractions to any person, including the company, for the best price reasonably obtainable;

35.2.2 authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser; and

35.2.3 distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among the holders of the shares.

35.3 Where any holder's entitlement to a portion of the proceeds of sale under article 35.2 amounts to less than a minimum figure determined by the directors, that member's portion may be retained for the benefit of the company.

35.4 The person to whom the shares are transferred pursuant to article 35.2 is not obliged to ensure that any purchase money is received by the person entitled to the relevant fractions. The transferee's title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings leading or relating to their sale.

### **36. COMPULSORY SHARE TRANSFERS: C SHARES**

36.1 This article 36 applies where:

36.1.1 a holder of C shares becomes a leaver or becomes bankrupt or

36.1.2 a person becomes a holder of C shares through a transfer of C shares to them by operation of law (including, without limitation, through divorce or by reason of the death or incapacity of a holder of C shares),

(a "compulsory share transfer event")

36.2 In the event that a compulsory share transfer event occurs then the company shall notify the holders of A shares and B shares as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter.

36.3 The directors may, at any time after the compulsory share transfer event, serve notice (a "compulsory sale notice") on the relevant holder of C shares referred to in article 36.1 (a

“**compulsory seller**”) requiring the holder to transfer some or all of the C shares held by that holder (the “**compulsory shares**”) in accordance with this article 36:

36.3.1 in the case where a person becomes a holder of C shares as a result of a transfer of C shares from their former spouse, and where the former spouse continues to be a director, a consultant and/or an employee of the company or any group undertaking:

- (a) to the former spouse; or
- (b) to the extent that the former spouse does not wish to re-purchase such C shares, or does not complete such re-purchase within such reasonable time frame determined by the board and notified to the former spouse, to the company or to such other person or persons as the company shall nominate; or

36.3.2 in any other case, to the company or such other person or persons as the directors shall nominate (including, without limitation, to a holder of A shares or B shares).

36.4 Unless otherwise stated in the C share subscription agreement relating to the C shares in question, the proposed purchase price for each of the compulsory shares (“**compulsory sale price**”) shall be the greater of the subscription price paid by the holder of the subscription price paid for the compulsory share in question and the market value of the compulsory share as at the cessation date as determined by the board (acting reasonably).

36.5 The completion date for the transfer of the compulsory shares shall be determined by the directors.

36.6 On the completion date determined in accordance with article 36.5:

36.6.1 the compulsory seller shall:

- (a) transfer to such person or persons as the directors shall nominate all compulsory shares held by such compulsory seller free from all encumbrances and with full title guarantee and together with all rights attaching to such shares at the date of transfer on the terms set out at article 36.3; and
- (b) deliver to such person or persons as the directors shall nominate the requisite number of duly executed stock transfer forms (where the compulsory shares are being transferred to more than one person) in respect of the compulsory shares being transferred by them pursuant to article 36.3 together with the relevant share certificate(s) (or an indemnity in respect thereof in a form satisfactory to the directors) by the completion date; and

36.6.2 the directors shall procure that the person or persons to whom the compulsory shares are transferred shall pay to the compulsory seller in cash the compulsory sale price for the compulsory shares.

36.7 If a compulsory seller fails to comply with their obligations under article 36.6, the directors may authorise any one director to execute, complete and deliver as agent for and on behalf of that compulsory seller a transfer of the relevant shares in favour of the relevant transferee. The directors shall authorise registration of the transfer(s) after which the validity of such transfer(s) shall not be questioned by any person and the company shall hold monies on trust in a separate bank account but shall not be bound to earn or pay interest on any money so held.

### 37. MARKET VALUE DETERMINATION

- 37.1 If, for the purposes of these articles, the company is required to seek a valuation of C shares on a particular date, the auditors shall be appointed to value the C shares as at the date when the relevant compulsory sale notice is served by the company. In giving any such certificate, the auditors shall not apply a premium or discount in relation to the size of any holding, shall assume a willing seller and buyer at arm's length, shall further assume, if the company is then carrying on business as a going concern, that it will continue to do so and shall ignore any restrictions on transfer contained in these articles. The directors shall use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the market value is determined by the auditors and their certificate is issued to all the members as quickly as possible. The auditors shall act as experts and not as arbitrators, their certificate shall, save in the case of manifest error, be final and binding on the company and all members, and their costs shall be borne by the compulsory seller. The company shall ensure that a notice containing details of any determination under this article is promptly given to each member.

### 38. DRAG-ALONG

- 38.1 For the purposes of this article 38:

38.1.1 “**accepting shareholders**” means holders of A shares and B shares holding, in aggregate, more than 50% of the shares;

38.1.2 “**non-accepting shareholders**” means the holders of shares who are not accepting shareholders;

38.1.3 “**qualifying offer**” means an offer to purchase the entire issued (or the issued and to be issued) shares in the company made by a qualifying offeror that has been accepted by the accepting shareholders in relation to their entire legal and beneficial holdings of shares (either in issue or to be issued) including, without limitation, where an agreement on arms’ length terms has been signed (in one copy or in counterparts) by the accepting shareholders for the sale (whether conditional or unconditional) of their entire legal and beneficial holdings of shares (either in issue or to be issued) to a qualifying offeror (who has signed that agreement agreeing to buy those shares);

38.1.4 “**qualifying offeror**” means a person that is not an affiliate of an accepting shareholder; and

38.1.5 “**qualifying offer consideration**” means the total purchase price payable under the terms of the qualifying offer by the qualifying offeror for the entire issued share capital (or, as the case may be, the entire issued and to be issued share capital) of the company

- 38.2 If a qualifying offer is made by a qualifying offeror, any accepting shareholder may serve a “**drag notice**” to all (but not only some) of the non-accepting shareholders.

- 38.3 A drag notice shall include:

38.3.1 the identities of the accepting shareholders and the qualifying offeror;

38.3.2 the number of shares being sold or proposed to be sold by the accepting shareholders under the qualifying offer;

38.3.3 the consideration proposed to be paid for each share under the qualifying offer (which must not exceed the amount that would be paid for each share if the qualifying offer consideration were distributed to shareholders in accordance with the provisions of article 29.1);

- 38.3.4 the proposed date for completion of the sale by the accepting shareholders under the qualifying offer;
  - 38.3.5 the proposed date(s) on which consideration is payable to the accepting shareholders; and
  - 38.3.6 details of any conditions to which the sale by the accepting shareholders is subject.
- 38.4 If a drag notice is served on the non-accepting shareholders, each of the non-accepting shareholders shall be required to sell to the qualifying offeror the shares registered in its name on the following terms:
- 38.4.1 the consideration payable to each non-accepting shareholder shall:
    - (a) be of an amount equal to that to which they would be entitled if the qualifying offer consideration were distributed to shareholders in accordance with the provisions of article 29.2;
    - (b) where some or all the consideration is in a form of asset other than cash, be in the same form (and have the same proportion of each form of consideration, including non-cash assets) as that payable to the accepting shareholders; and
    - (c) where some of the consideration is payable after the date on which the qualifying offeror acquires the entire issued share capital (or, as the case may be, the entire issued and to be issued share capital) of the company, comply with the provisions of article 29.2;
  - 38.4.2 the sale of the shares of the non-accepting shareholders to the qualifying offeror shall complete at the same time as the sale of the shares of the accepting shareholders to the qualifying offeror, provided that completion of such sales may not take place less than 15 business days following service of the drag notice; and
  - 38.4.3 the sale shall be on materially the same terms as (and on no less favourable terms than) the qualifying offer, provided that the non-accepting shareholders shall not be required to give any warranties, representations, undertakings or covenants other than the non-accepting shareholders may be required to covenant that the shares to be sold by it shall be sold on the completion date for the qualifying offer free from all encumbrances and otherwise with full title guarantee and together with all rights attaching to those shares at the date of completion of the qualifying offer, including the right to receive dividends and the right to be sold or allotted any other shares by virtue of the holding of any of those shares.
- 38.5 Any non-accepting shareholder who is served with a drag notice may not thereafter transfer any of its shares unless and until the agreement for the qualifying offer terminates (in which case the drag notice shall simultaneously be deemed to have terminated).
- 38.6 If a non-accepting shareholder fails to comply with his or her obligations under this article, the directors may authorise any one director to execute, complete and deliver as agent for and on behalf of that non-accepting shareholder, a transfer of the relevant shares in favour of the relevant transferee. The directors shall authorise registration of the transfer(s) after which the validity of such transfer(s) shall not be questioned by any person and the company shall hold monies on trust in a separate bank account but shall not be bound to earn or pay interest on any money so held.

### 39. TAG ALONG

#### 39.1 If:

39.1.1 any holder or holders of shares (“**selling shareholder(s)**”) wish(es) to transfer the beneficial (or the legal and beneficial) interest in any shares to any person other than an affiliate (“**proposed transfer**”); and

39.1.2 that proposed transfer would result in the transferee (“**proposed transferee**”) and any person with whom he is acting in concert together holding a beneficial interest not less than 50% shares then in issue then the selling shareholder(s) shall notify the company of the intended transfer. That notice (“**prospective seller’s notice**”) shall set out:

- (a) the number and class of shares which the selling shareholder(s) propose(s) to transfer;
- (b) the amount and nature of the consideration payable per share, the date(s) on which the consideration would be payable;
- (c) the identity of the proposed transferee, together with details of any person(s) on whose behalf the shares will or may be held and (if the proposed transferee is a company or partnership) the person(s) believed by the selling shareholder(s) to control that company or partnership;
- (d) details of any conditions to which the proposed transfer is subject; and
- (e) the date on which the proposed transfer is proposed to be made.

39.2 The prospective seller’s notice shall be accompanied by an irrevocable offer by the proposed transferee, complying with the requirements set out below in this article 39 (“**tag-along offer**”) to buy all of the shares of each class held by each holder of shares other than the selling shareholder(s), such holders of shares being referred to below as “**remaining shareholders**”.

39.3 The tag-along offer shall be expressed to be capable of acceptance by notice given to the company, shall remain open for acceptance for, unless agreed otherwise, not less than 21 days after the date of the prospective seller’s notice and shall provide for the sale and purchase of any shares to which it relates to be completed at the same time as completion of the purchase of the shares held on the date of the prospective seller’s notice by the selling shareholder(s), which may not be earlier than the first working day falling not less than two working days after the end of the period during which the tag-along offer is open for acceptance.

39.4 The consideration per share to be offered by the proposed transferee in the tag-along offer shall be equal to the specified price. For these purposes:

39.4.1 “**specified price**” shall mean, in respect of a share to which a tag-along offer is made, a sum that is equal to the proceeds that would be paid in respect of that share pursuant to the provisions of article 29.1 if a share sale occurred for a total purchase price (for all shares in the capital of the company) equal to the hypothetical total purchase price;

“**hypothetical total purchase price**” shall mean the total purchase price payable for a share sale that would, pursuant to the provisions of article 29.1, result in each ordinary share being paid an amount equal to the proposed ordinary share price; and

39.4.2 “**proposed ordinary share price**” shall mean a sum equal to the price per ordinary share offered or paid by the proposed transferee in the proposed transfer,

provided that where some or all the consideration payable for the proposed transfer is payable after the date on which the proposed transfer is due to take place, the specified price shall be calculated without taking into account the consideration payable after the date on which the proposed transfer is due to take place. As and when such consideration is paid, the specified price will be re-calculated to take into account the additional consideration and, to the extent that the specified price increases, the remaining shareholders who have accepted the tag-along offer will be entitled to receive additional consideration.

- 39.5 The tag-along offer may require any remaining shareholder to give any warranties, representations, indemnities or covenants in respect of the number of shares to be transferred by the remaining shareholder in question provided that:
- 39.5.1 any such warranties, representations, indemnities or covenants to be given by the remaining shareholder(s) are no more onerous than those (calculated on a proportionate basis by reference to the number of shares each remaining shareholder is transferring) being given by the selling shareholder(s); and
- 39.5.2 the aggregate liability of each remaining shareholder under any such warranties, representations, indemnities or covenants shall be limited to the consideration payable by the proposed transferee to that remaining shareholder for such shares (or such lower amount calculated on a proportionate basis if the selling shareholders have negotiated a cap on liability that is lower than the aggregate consideration payable).
- 39.6 The company shall (within three working days of receipt) send a copy of the prospective seller's notice and a copy of the tag-along offer to each remaining shareholder, and each remaining shareholder may, within the period during which the tag-along offer remains open for acceptance, notify the company that it wishes to accept that offer. If any notice accepting the offer is so given to the company by any remaining shareholder, the proposed transferee and remaining shareholder(s) in question shall each, at the time or times set in the tag-along offer for the completion of the sale and purchase of the shares, comply with the procedures required for completion as determined by the directors in their absolute discretion and notified to the proposed transferee and the remaining shareholder(s).
- 39.7 If the proposed transferee does not, at the time set in the tag-along offer for completion of the sale and purchase of the shares, pay the consideration for the relevant number of shares in respect of which notice has been received from a remaining shareholder under article 39.6, other than by reason of any failure by that remaining shareholder to discharge its obligations in relation to the completion of the sale and purchase of the relevant shares, no selling shareholder may sell any of the shares registered in its name to the proposed transferee. The directors shall refuse to register any transfer prohibited by this article 39.
- 39.8 The provisions of this article 39 shall not apply where the transfer which would otherwise cause this article to apply is made by the selling shareholder(s) under article 36 (*Compulsory Share Transfers: C Shares*) or article 38 (*Shares: Drag-Along*).

## **LIEN AND FORFEITURE**

### **40. COMPANY'S LIEN OVER SHARES**

- 40.1 The company has a lien (the "**company's lien**") over every share, whether or not fully paid, which is registered in the name of any person indebted or under any liability to the company, whether they are the sole registered holder of the share or one of several joint holders, for all monies



payable by them (either alone or jointly with any other person) to the company, whether payable immediately or at some time in the future.

40.2 The company's lien over a share:

40.2.1 takes priority over any third party's interest in that share; and

40.2.2 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, if:

41.1.1 a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a share; and

41.1.2 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:

41.2.1 may only be given in respect of a share which is subject to the company's lien, and where a qualifying sum is payable and the due date for payment of that sum has passed;

41.2.2 must specify the share concerned;

41.2.3 must require payment of the sum within 14 clear days of the notice;

41.2.4 must be addressed either to the holder of the share or to a transmittee of that holder; and

41.2.5 must state the company's intention to sell the share if the notice is not complied with.

41.3 Where shares are sold under this article:

41.3.1 the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser; and

41.3.2 the transferee 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 to the sale.

41.4 The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other proceedings leading or relating to enforcement of the lien) must be applied:

41.4.1 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; and

41.4.2 second, to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale, but only after the certificate for the shares sold has been surrendered to the company for cancellation, or an indemnity in a form reasonably satisfactory to the directors has been given for any lost certificates, and subject to a lien equivalent to the company's lien over the shares before the sale for any money payable (whether immediately or at some time in the future) 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:
- 41.5.1 is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share; and
- 41.5.2 subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

## **42. CALL NOTICES**

- 42.1 Subject to the articles and the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may send a notice (a "**call notice**") to a member requiring the member to pay the company a specified sum of money (a "**call**") which is payable in respect of their shares at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice.
- 42.2 A call notice:
- 42.2.1 may not require a member to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on the shares (whether as to nominal value or any amount payable to the company by way of premium);
- 42.2.2 must state when and how any call to which it relates is to be paid; and
- 42.2.3 may permit or require the call to be made in instalments.
- 42.3 A member must comply with the requirements of a call notice, but no member is obliged to pay any call before 14 clear days have passed since the notice was sent.
- 42.4 Before the company has received any call due under a call notice the directors may:
- 42.4.1 revoke it wholly or in part; or
- 42.4.2 specify a later time for payment than is specified in the notice,
- by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose shares the call is made.
- 42.5 The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance them all or any part of the monies unpaid and uncalled upon the shares held by that person and may pay interest upon the monies so advanced (to the extent such monies exceed the amount of the calls due and payable upon the shares in respect of which they have been advanced) at such rate (not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum unless the company by ordinary resolution otherwise directs) as the directors may determine. A payment in advance of calls shall extinguish, to the extent of it, the liability upon the shares in respect of which it is advanced.

## **43. LIABILITY TO PAY CALLS**

- 43.1 Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which it is required to be paid.
- 43.2 Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.
- 43.3 Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may, when issuing shares, provide that call notices sent to the holders of those shares may require them:
- 43.3.1 to pay calls which are not the same; or
- 43.3.2 to pay calls at different times.

#### **44. WHEN CALL NOTICE NEED NOT BE ISSUED**

44.1 A call notice need not be issued in respect of sums which are specified, in the terms on which a share is issued, as being payable to the company in respect of that share:

44.1.1 on allotment;

44.1.2 on the occurrence of a particular event; or

44.1.3 on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue.

44.2 But if the due date for payment of such a sum has passed and it has not been paid, the holder of the share concerned is treated in all respects as having failed to comply with a call notice in respect of that sum and is liable to the same consequences as regards the payment of interest and forfeiture.

#### **45. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CALL NOTICE: AUTOMATIC CONSEQUENCES**

45.1 If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date:

45.1.1 the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture to that person; and

45.1.2 until the call is paid, that person must pay the company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate.

45.2 For the purposes of this article:

45.2.1 the “**call payment date**” is the time when the call notice states that a call is payable, unless the directors give a notice specifying a later date, in which case it is that later date; and

45.2.2 the “**relevant rate**” is

(a) the rate fixed by the terms on which the share in respect of which the call is due was allotted;

(b) such other rate as was fixed in the call notice which required payment of the call, or has otherwise been determined by the directors; or

(c) if no rate is fixed in either of these ways, 5 per cent per annum.

45.3 The relevant rate must not exceed by more than 5 percentage points the base lending rate most recently set by the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England in connection with its responsibilities under Part 2 of the Bank of England Act 1998.

45.4 The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part.

#### **46. NOTICE OF INTENDED FORFEITURE**

46.1 A notice of intended forfeiture:

46.1.1 may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice;

46.1.2 must be sent to the holder of that share (or all the joint holders of that share) or to a transmittee of that holder;

46.1.3 must require payment of the call and any accrued interest and all expenses that may have been incurred by the company by reason of such non-payment by a date which is not less than 14 clear days after the date of the notice;

- 46.1.4 must state how the payment is to be made; and
- 46.1.5 must state that, if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

#### **47. DIRECTORS' POWER TO FORFEIT SHARES**

- 47.1 If a notice of intended forfeiture is not complied with before the date by which payment of the call is required in the notice of intended forfeiture, the directors may decide that any share in respect of which it was given is forfeited, and the forfeiture is to include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

#### **48. EFFECT OF FORFEITURE**

- 48.1 Subject to the articles, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes:
  - 48.1.1 all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the company in respect of it; and
  - 48.1.2 all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the company.
- 48.2 Any share which is forfeited in accordance with the articles:
  - 48.2.1 is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited;
  - 48.2.2 is deemed to be the property of the company; and
  - 48.2.3 may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit.
- 48.3 If a person's shares have been forfeited:
  - 48.3.1 the company must send that person notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the register of members;
  - 48.3.2 that person ceases to be a member in respect of those shares;
  - 48.3.3 that person must surrender the certificate for the shares forfeited to the company for cancellation;
  - 48.3.4 that person remains liable to the company for all sums payable by that person under the articles at the date of forfeiture in respect of those shares, including any interest (whether accrued before or after the date of forfeiture); and
  - 48.3.5 the directors may waive payment of such sums wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.
- 48.4 At any time before the company disposes of a forfeited share, the directors may decide to cancel the forfeiture on payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect of it and on such other terms as they think fit.

#### **49. PROCEDURE FOLLOWING FORFEITURE**

- 49.1 If a forfeited share is to be disposed of by being transferred, the company may receive the consideration for the transfer and the directors may authorise any person to execute the instrument of transfer.

- 49.2 A statutory declaration by a director or the company secretary that the declarant is a director or the company secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date:
- 49.2.1 is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share; and
  - 49.2.2 subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.
- 49.3 A person to whom a forfeited share is transferred is not bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor is that person's title to the share affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings leading or relating to the forfeiture or transfer of the share.
- 49.4 If the company sells a forfeited share, the person who held it prior to its forfeiture is entitled to receive from the company the proceeds of such sale, net of any commission, and excluding any amount which:
- 49.4.1 was, or would have become, payable; and
  - 49.4.2 had not, when that share was forfeited, been paid by that person in respect of that share, but no interest is payable to such a person in respect of such proceeds and the company is not required to account for any money earned on them.

## **50. SURRENDER OF SHARES**

- 50.1 A member may surrender any share:
- 50.1.1 in respect of which the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture;
  - 50.1.2 which the directors may forfeit; or
  - 50.1.3 which has been forfeited.
- 50.2 The directors may accept the surrender of any such share.
- 50.3 The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share.
- 50.4 A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited.

## **51. SHARE CERTIFICATES**

- 51.1 The company must issue each member, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds.
- 51.2 Every certificate must specify:
- 51.2.1 in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
  - 51.2.2 the nominal value of those shares;
  - 51.2.3 the amount paid up on them; and
  - 51.2.4 any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- 51.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- 51.4 If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.
- 51.5 Certificates must:
- 51.5.1 have affixed to them the company's common seal; or

51.5.2 be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

- 51.6 The directors may determine, either generally or in relation to any particular case, that any signature on any certificate need not be autographic but may be applied by some mechanical or other means, or printed on the certificate, or that certificates need not be signed.

## **52. REPLACEMENT SHARE CERTIFICATES**

- 52.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a member's shares is:

52.1.1 damaged or defaced; or

52.1.2 said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,

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

- 52.2 A member exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

52.2.1 may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;

52.2.2 must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the company if it is damaged or defaced; and

52.2.3 must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

## **53. CONSOLIDATED SHARE CERTIFICATES**

- 53.1 When a member's holding of shares of a particular class increases, the company may issue that member with:

53.1.1 a single, consolidated certificate in respect of all the shares of a particular class which that member holds; or

53.1.2 a separate certificate in respect of only those shares by which that member's holding has increased.

- 53.2 When a member's holding of shares of a particular class is reduced, the company must ensure that the member is issued with one or more certificates in respect of the number of shares held by the member after that reduction. But the company need not (in the absence of a request from the member) issue any new certificate if:

53.2.1 all the shares which the member no longer holds as a result of the reduction; and

53.2.2 none of the shares which the member retains following the reduction, were, immediately before the reduction, represented by the same certificate.

- 53.3 A member may request the company, in writing, to replace:

53.3.1 the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate; or

53.3.2 the member's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates representing such proportion of the shares as the member may specify.

- 53.4 When the company complies with such a request it may charge such reasonable fee as the directors may decide for doing so.

- 53.5 A consolidated certificate must not be issued unless any certificates which it is to replace have first been returned to the company for cancellation.

## **54. SHARE TRANSFERS**

- 54.1 Other than on a share sale or pursuant to the provisions of article 36 (*Compulsory Transfers*), article 38 (*Drag-Along*) or article 39 (*Tag-Along*), no holder of C shares may transfer any C share without the prior written consent of the directors and any purported transfer in breach of this article 54.1 shall be void. References to this article 54.1 to a transfer of any C share shall include a transfer or grant of any interest in any C share of any right attaching to any C share, whether by way of sale, gift, holding on trust, declaration of trust, charge, mortgage or pledge, or in any other way, and whether at law or in equity.
- 54.2 Subject to article 54.1, 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 and, if the shares are not fully paid, the transferee.
- 54.3 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- 54.4 The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- 54.5 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.
- 54.6 Except as the articles otherwise provide, the directors may in their absolute discretion refuse to register the transfer of a share, whether or not it is fully paid and, if they do so, they shall within two months of the date on which the transfer was lodged send the transferee notice of refusal together with their reasons for refusal and, unless they suspect that the proposed transfer is fraudulent, the instrument of transfer.

## **55. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

- 55.1 If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.
- 55.2 Nothing in these articles releases the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of a share solely or jointly held by that member.
- 55.3 A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require:
- 55.3.1 may, subject to the articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person; and
- 55.3.2 subject to the articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.
- 55.4 But 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.

## **56. EXERCISE OF TRANSMITTEES' RIGHTS**

- 56.1 Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the company in writing of that wish.
- 56.2 If the transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.

- 56.3 Any notice or transfer given or executed under this article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmittee has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred, and so that the notice or transfer is treated in the same way under the articles as a transfer executed by that person.
- 56.4 The directors may at any time give notice to the transmittee requiring them to elect either to become a holder of the shares or to transfer the shares to another person and, if the notice is not complied with within 60 days from the date of the notice, the directors may withhold payment of all dividends and other monies payable in respect of the shares until the transmittee complies with the notice.

## **DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS**

### **57. PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS**

- 57.1 The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
- 57.2 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with members' respective rights.
- 57.3 Unless the members' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each member's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 57.4 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.
- 57.5 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.
- 57.6 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.

### **58. CALCULATION AND CURRENCY OF DIVIDENDS**

- 58.1 Except as otherwise provided by the articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends must be:
- 58.1.1 declared or paid according to the amounts paid up (excluding share premium) on the shares on which the dividend is paid; and
- 58.1.2 apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid,
- and any dividends or other monies payable on or in respect of any share may be declared in any currency or currencies, and paid in the same currency or currencies or in any other currency or currencies, as the directors may determine, using where required such basis of conversion (including the rate and timing of conversion) as the directors decide.
- 58.2 If any share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, that share ranks for dividend accordingly.
- 58.3 For the purposes of calculating dividends, no account is to be taken of any amount which has been paid up on a share in advance of the due date for payment of that amount.



## **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:

59.1.1 transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;

59.1.2 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 either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;

59.1.3 sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or

59.1.4 any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.

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:

59.2.1 the holder of the share; or

59.2.2 if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or

59.2.3 if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

## **60. DEDUCTIONS FROM DISTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF SUMS OWED TO THE COMPANY**

60.1 If:

60.1.1 a share is subject to the company's lien; and

60.1.2 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:

60.3.1 the fact and amount of any such deduction;

60.3.2 any non-payment of a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share resulting from any such deduction; and

60.3.3 how the money deducted has been applied.

## **61. NO INTEREST ON DISTRIBUTIONS**

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

- 61.1.1 the terms on which the share was issued; or
- 61.1.2 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:
  - 62.1.1 payable in respect of shares; and
  - 62.1.2 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:
  - 62.3.1 12 years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment; and
  - 62.3.2 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 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:
  - 63.2.1 fixing the value of any assets;
  - 63.2.2 paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
  - 63.2.3 vesting any assets in trustees.

## **64. WAIVER OF DISTRIBUTIONS**

- 64.1 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:
  - 64.1.1 the share has more than one holder; or
  - 64.1.2 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.

## **65. DISTRIBUTION IN SPECIE ON WINDING UP**

- 65.1 If the company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by law, divide among the members 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 members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with such sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of members as the liquidator with such sanction determines, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

## **CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS**

### **66. AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS**

- 66.1 Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:
- 66.1.1 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 any fund or reserve, including the share premium account, capital redemption reserve, merger reserve, redenomination reserve or revaluation reserve; and
  - 66.1.2 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.
- 66.2 Capitalised sums must be applied:
- 66.2.1 on behalf of the persons entitled; and
  - 66.2.2 in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them,
- and the company shall for the purposes of this article be deemed to be such a member in relation to any shares held as treasury shares which, if not so held, would have ranked for any such distribution by way of dividend, but only insofar as the appropriated sum is to be applied in paying up in full shares of the company.
- 66.3 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.
- 66.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied:
- 66.4.1 in or towards paying up any amounts unpaid on existing shares held by the persons entitled; or
  - 66.4.2 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.
- 66.5 Subject to the articles, the directors may:
- 66.5.1 apply capitalised sums in accordance with articles 66.3 and 66.4 partly in one way and partly in another;

- 66.5.2 make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- 66.5.3 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.

## **PART 4**

### **DECISION-MAKING BY MEMBERS**

#### **ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

##### **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:
  - 67.2.1 that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and
  - 67.2.2 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 members attending it are in the same place as 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 chair of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

##### **69. CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 69.1 If the directors have appointed a chair, the chair shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 69.2 If the directors have not appointed a chair, or if the chair is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start:
  - 69.2.1 the directors present; or
  - 69.2.2 (if no directors are present), the meeting,must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chair of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

69.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as “**the chair of the meeting**”.

## **70. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING BY DIRECTORS AND NON-MEMBERS**

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

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

70.2.1 members; or

70.2.2 otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings, to attend and speak at a general meeting.

## **71. ADJOURNMENT**

71.1 If the persons attending a general meeting within five minutes of the time at which the meeting was due to start (or such longer period, not more than 30 minutes, as the chair of the meeting may allow) do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, if the meeting was convened by the members, the meeting shall be dissolved and, in any other case, the chair of the meeting must adjourn it. If at the adjourned meeting the persons attending within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, the members present shall constitute a quorum.

71.2 The chair of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:

71.2.1 the meeting consents to an adjournment; or

71.2.2 it appears to the chair 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 chair of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.

71.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chair of the meeting must:

71.4.1 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

71.4.2 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:

71.5.1 to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given; and

71.5.2 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**

72.1 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 chair of the meeting, whose decision is final.

### **74. POLL VOTES**

74.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:

74.1.1 in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or

74.1.2 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 on a resolution may be demanded by the chair of the meeting, the directors or by any qualifying person (as defined in section 318 of the Companies Act 2006) present and entitled to vote on the resolution.

74.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

74.3.1 the poll has not yet been taken; and

74.3.2 the chair of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.

A demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated 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 chair 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:

75.1.1 states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;

75.1.2 identifies the person appointed to be that member’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;

75.1.3 is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and

75.1.4 is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the general meeting in relation to which the proxy is appointed and in accordance with any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate (but notwithstanding this an appointment of a proxy may be accepted by the directors at any time prior to the meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote (or, where a poll is demanded at the meeting, but not taken forthwith, at any time prior to the taking of the poll)).

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, but the company shall not be obliged to ascertain that any proxy has complied with those or any other instructions given by the appointor and no decision on any resolution shall be vitiated by reason only that any proxy has not done so.

- 75.4 On a vote on a resolution on a show of hands at a meeting, every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote, except that, if the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and:
- 75.4.1 has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more other of those members to vote against it; or
  - 75.4.2 has been instructed to vote the same way (either for or against) on the resolution by all of those members except those who have given the proxy discretion as to how to vote on the resolution,
- the proxy is entitled to one vote for and one vote against the resolution.
- 75.5 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:
- 75.5.1 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
  - 75.5.2 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 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.
- 76.2 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.
- 76.3 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.
- 76.4 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:
- 77.1.1 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 chair of the meeting may determine); and
  - 77.1.2 the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chair 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:
- 77.2.1 the chair of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and

- 77.2.2 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 chair of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chair's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.
- 78. NO VOTING OF SHARES ON WHICH MONEY OWED TO COMPANY**
- 78.1 No voting rights attached to a share may be exercised at any general meeting, at any adjournment of it, or on any poll called at or in relation to it, or in relation to any written resolution of the company unless all amounts payable to the company in respect of that share have been paid.

#### **APPLICATION OF RULES TO CLASS MEETINGS**

**79. CLASS MEETINGS**

- 79.1 The provisions of the articles relating to general meetings apply, with any necessary modifications, to meetings of the holders of any class of shares.

### **PART 5 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

**80. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED**

- 80.1 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 Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company.
- 80.2 Except insofar as the Companies Acts require otherwise, the company shall not be obliged to accept any notice, document or other information sent or supplied to the company in electronic form unless it satisfies such stipulations, conditions or restrictions (including for the purpose of authentication) as the directors think fit, and the company shall be entitled to require any such notice, document or information to be sent or supplied in hard copy form instead.
- 80.3 In the case of joint holders of a share, except insofar as the articles otherwise provide, all notices, documents or other information shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding and shall be deemed to have been given to all the joint holders. For all purposes, including the execution of any appointment of proxy, resolution in writing, notice or other document (including anything sent or supplied in electronic form) executed or approved pursuant to any provision of the articles, execution by any one of such joint holders shall be deemed to be and shall be accepted as execution by all the joint holders.
- 80.4 In the case of a member that is a corporation, for all purposes, including the execution of any appointment of proxy, resolution in writing, notice or other document (including anything sent or supplied in electronic form) executed or approved pursuant to any provision of the articles, execution by any director or the secretary of that corporation or any other person who appears to any officer of the company (acting reasonably and in good faith) to have been duly authorised to execute shall be deemed to be and shall be accepted as execution by that corporation.
- 80.5 A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who notifies the company of an address within the United Kingdom at which notices, documents or other information may be served on or delivered to them shall be entitled to have such things served on or delivered to them at that address (in the manner referred to above), but otherwise no such



member shall be entitled to receive any notice, document or other information from the company. If the address is that member's address for sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means the directors may at any time without prior notice (and whether or not the company has previously sent or supplied any documents or information in electronic form to that address) refuse to send or supply any documents or information to that address.

- 80.6 Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
- 80.7 A director may agree with the company that notices or documents 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 24 hours.
- 80.8 Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before their name is entered in the register of members, has been given to the person from whom their title is derived.

## **81. INFORMATION SENT BY THE COMPANY**

- 81.1 Any document or information sent or supplied by the company shall be deemed (subject to article 80.7) to have been received by the intended recipient:
- 81.1.1 where the document or information is properly addressed and sent by first class post or other delivery service to an address in the United Kingdom, on the day (whether or not it is a working day) following the day (whether or not it is a working day) on which it was put in the post or given to the delivery agent and, in proving that it was duly sent, it shall be sufficient to prove that the document or information was properly addressed, prepaid and put in the post or duly given to the delivery agent;
  - 81.1.2 where (without prejudice to article 80.5) the document or information is properly addressed and sent by post or other delivery service to an address outside the United Kingdom, five working days after it was put in the post or given to the delivery agent and, in proving that it was duly sent, it shall be sufficient to prove that the document or information was properly addressed, prepaid and put in the post or duly given to the delivery agent;
  - 81.1.3 where the document or information is not sent by post or other delivery service but delivered personally or left at the intended recipient's address, on the day (whether or not a working day) and time that it was delivered;
  - 81.1.4 where the document or information is properly addressed and sent or supplied by electronic means, on the day (whether or not a working day) and time that it was sent and proof that it was sent in accordance with guidance issued by the Chartered Governance Institute shall be conclusive evidence that it was sent;
  - 81.1.5 where the document or information is sent or supplied by means of a website, when the material was first made available on the website or (if later) when the intended recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.

## **82. COMPANY SEALS**

- 82.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.

- 82.2 The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- 82.3 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 by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- 82.4 For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is:
- 82.4.1 any director of the company;
  - 82.4.2 the company secretary (if any); or
  - 82.4.3 any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

### **83. NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS**

- 83.1 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 member.

### **84. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON CESSATION OF BUSINESS**

- 84.1 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.

### **85. SECRETARY**

- 85.1 Subject to the Companies Act 2006, the directors may appoint a company secretary (or two or more persons as joint secretary) for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as the directors may think fit; and any company secretary (or joint secretary) so appointed may be removed by the directors. The directors may also from time to time appoint on such terms as they think fit, and remove, one or more assistant or deputy secretaries.

## **DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE**

### **86. INDEMNITY**

- 86.1 Subject to article 86.2 (but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled):
- 86.1.1 a relevant officer may be indemnified out of the company's assets to whatever extent the directors may determine against:
    - (a) any liability incurred by that officer in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or any group undertaking;
    - (b) any liability incurred by that officer in connection with the activities of the company, or any group undertaking, in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006);
    - (c) any other liability incurred by that officer as an officer of the company or of any group undertaking; and

- 86.1.2 the company may, to whatever extent the directors may determine, provide funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by a relevant officer in defending any criminal or civil proceedings in connection with any alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust by the relevant officer in relation to the company or any group undertaking, or any investigation, or action proposed to be taken, by a regulatory authority in that connection, or for the purposes of an application for relief, or in order to enable the relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.
- 86.2 This article does not authorise any indemnity that would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.
- 87. INSURANCE**
- 87.1 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.
- 87.2 In this article, a “**relevant loss**” means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that officer’s duties or powers in relation to the company, any group undertaking or any pension fund or employees’ share scheme of the company or of any group undertaking.