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COMPANY NO.07841477

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006  
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES  
WRITTEN SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

- of -

**123 LIGHTING LIMITED**

Incorporated in England

Company No. 07841477

REGISTERED OFFICE:

37 Batemans Row

London

EC2A 3HH

Pursuant to chapter 2 of part 13 of the Companies Act 2006, the resolutions below were passed at the Registered Office of the Company on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of *MAY* 2012 as Special Resolutions (hereinafter referred to as the "Special Resolutions") of the Company.

**Special Resolution Number 1****Conversion and Re-designation of Shares**


THAT each the 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company registered in the name of Shoreditch Studios Ltd. be converted and re-designated as an 'A' Ordinary Share of £1 each and that each of the 50 Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company registered in the name of Mr. Christopher James Fairchild be converted and re-designated as a 'B' Ordinary Share of £1 each. Such shares carrying the rights and restrictions as set out in the new articles of association of the Company as referred to in special resolution number 2 below.

**Special Resolution****Adoption of new Articles of Association**

THAT (i) the articles of association of the Company be amended by deleting all the provisions of the Company's memorandum of association which, by virtue of section 28 of the Companies Act 2006, are to be treated as part of the Company's articles of association;

(ii) the articles of association of the Company be amended by deleting all provisions referred to in paragraph 42 of Schedule 2 to the Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No.8, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2008 (No.2860); and

(iii) following (i) and (ii) above having occurred, the new articles of association attached to this resolution be approved and adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for and to the entire exclusion of the existing articles of association.

Signed  (Director)

Dated this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of *MAY* 2012.

WEDNESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

123 LIGHTING LIMITED

(Adopted by Written Special Resolution passed on the 2<sup>ND</sup> day of MAY 2012)

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Application of articles and defined terms

1.—(1) No regulations set out in any Act or subordinate legislation concerning companies, including the model articles prescribed under section 19 of the Companies Act 2006, shall apply to the company, but the following shall be the articles of association of the company.

(2) In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

"alternate" or "alternate director" has the meaning given in article 25;

"appointor" has the meaning given in article 25;

"articles" means the company's articles of association;

"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;

"call" has the meaning given in article 52;

"call notice" has the meaning given in article 52;

"certificate" means a paper certificate (other than a share warrant) evidencing a person's title to specified shares or other securities;

"chairman" has the meaning given in article 12;

"chairman of the meeting" has the meaning given in article 31;

"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 50;

"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 69;

"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;

"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;

"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, or, in the case of a share in respect of which a share

warrant has been issued (and not cancelled), the person in possession of that warrant;  
"instrument" means a document in hard copy form;  
"lien enforcement notice" has the meaning given in article 51;  
"member" has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act 2006;  
"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 9;  
"partly paid" in relation to a share means that part of that share's nominal value or any premium at which it was issued has not been paid to the company;  
"proxy notice" has the meaning given in article 38,  
"securities seal" has the meaning given in article 47;  
"shares" means shares in the company;  
"special resolution" has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;  
"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 shareholder or otherwise by operation of law; 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.  
(3) Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006, or in subordinate legislation made under that Act, as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company.

#### Liability of members

2. 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

##### Directors' general authority

3. The directors are responsible for the management of the company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company.

##### Members' reserve power

4 —(1) The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

(2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

##### Directors may delegate

5.—(1) The directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles—

- (a) to such person or committee;
- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);

- (c) to such an extent;
  - (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
  - (e) on such terms and conditions; as they think fit.
- (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.
- (3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

#### Committees

- 6.—(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.
- (2) The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them.

#### DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

##### Directors to take decisions collectively

- 7.—(1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors may be taken—
- (a) at a directors' meeting, or
  - (b) in the form of a directors' written resolution.
- (2) But if—
- (a) the company only has one director, and
  - (b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director,
- this 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.

##### Calling a directors' meeting

- 8.—(1) Any director may call a directors' meeting.
- (2) The company secretary (if any) must call a directors' meeting if a director so requests.
- (3) A directors' meeting is called by giving notice of the meeting to the directors.
- (4) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate—
- (a) its proposed date and time;
  - (b) where it is to take place; and
  - (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
- (5) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- (6) 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 7 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.

##### Participation in directors' meetings

- 9.—(1) Directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when—
- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and

(b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.

(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.

(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.

#### Quorum for directors' meetings

10.—(1) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.

(2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed it is two.

#### Meetings where total number of directors less than quorum

11.—(1) This article applies where the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum for directors' meetings.

(2) Subject to article 7(2), if there is only one director, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so.

(3) If there is more than one director—

(a) a directors' meeting may take place, if it is called in accordance with the articles and at least two directors participate in it, with a view to appointing sufficient directors to make up a quorum or calling a general meeting to do so, and

(b) if a directors' meeting is called but only one director attends at the appointed date and time to participate in it, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so.

#### Chairing directors' meetings

12.—(1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.

(2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.

(3) The directors may appoint other directors as deputy or assistant chairmen to chair directors' meetings in the chairman's absence.

(4) The directors may terminate the appointment of the chairman, deputy or assistant chairman at any time.

(5) If neither the chairman nor any director appointed generally to chair directors' meetings in the chairman's absence is participating in a meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

#### Voting at directors' meetings: general rules

13.—(1) A decision is taken at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating directors.

(2) Each director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote.

(3) If a director has an interest in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company—

(a) that director and that director's alternate may not vote on any proposal relating to it, but

(b) this does not preclude the alternate from voting in relation to that transaction or arrangement on behalf of another appointor who does not have such an interest.

Chairman's casting vote at directors' meetings

14.—(1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.

(2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

Alternates voting at directors' meetings

15. A director who is also an alternate director has an additional vote on behalf of each appointor who is—

(a) not participating in a directors' meeting, and

(b) would have been entitled to vote if they were participating in it.

Voting on conflicts of interest

16.—(1) If a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which a director is interested, that director is not to be counted as participating in that meeting, or part of a meeting, for quorum or voting purposes.

(2) But if paragraph (3) applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company is to be counted as participating in a decision at a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, relating to it for quorum and voting purposes

(3) This paragraph applies when—

(a) the company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in, or voting at, a directors' meeting;

(b) the director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or

(c) the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause.

(4) For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes—

(a) a guarantee given, or to be given, by or to a director in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the company or any of its subsidiaries;

(b) subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for shares or other securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such shares or securities; and

(c) arrangements pursuant to which benefits are made available to employees and directors or former employees and directors of the company or any of its subsidiaries which do not provide special benefits for directors or former directors.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.

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

#### Proposing directors' written resolutions

- 17.—(1) Any director may propose a directors' written resolution.
- (2) The company secretary (if any) must propose a directors' written resolution if a director so requests.
- (3) A directors' written resolution is proposed by giving notice of the proposed resolution to the directors.
- (4) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must indicate—
- (a) the proposed resolution, and
  - (b) the time by which it is proposed that the directors should adopt it.
- (5) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must be given in writing to each director.
- (6) Any decision which a person giving notice of a proposed directors' written resolution takes regarding the process of adopting that resolution must be taken reasonably in good faith.

#### Adoption of directors' written resolutions

- 18.—(1) A proposed directors' written resolution is adopted when all the directors who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution at a directors' meeting have signed one or more copies of it, provided that those directors would have formed a quorum at such a meeting.
- (2) It is immaterial whether any director signs the resolution before or after the time by which the notice proposed that it should be adopted.
- (3) Once a directors' written resolution has been adopted, it must be treated as if it had been a decision taken at a directors' meeting in accordance with the articles.
- (4) The company secretary (or if the company does not have a secretary, the directors) must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, of all directors' written resolutions for at least ten years from the date of their adoption.

#### Conflicts of interest

- 19.—(1) The directors may, subject to the quorum and voting requirements set out in this article and in article 16, authorise (subject to any conditions they may determine) any matter which would otherwise involve a director breaching his duty under the Companies Act 2006 to avoid conflicts of interest or conflicts of duty ("a Relevant Matter").
- (2) Any director (including the director who is the subject of the proposal ) may propose that a Relevant Matter be authorised in relation to a specified director. The directors shall reach a decision upon such proposal in accordance with the articles except that the director who is the subject of the proposal and any other director with a similar interest may not be counted in the quorum and may not vote on a resolution giving such authority and may, if the other directors so decide, be excluded from any meeting of the directors while the Relevant Matter is under consideration.
- (3) Where the directors authorise a Relevant Matter they may require that the relevant director is excluded from the receipt of information, participation in discussion and/or the making of decisions concerning the Relevant Matter and may direct that where the relevant director obtains (other than in his role 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 relative to the company's affairs, where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence;
- (4) the directors may revoke or vary any authority given under this article but this will not affect anything done by the relevant director prior to such revocation.

(5) If he has disclosed the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the Act, a director can do any one or more of the following:

- (a) have any kind of interest in a contract with or involving the company or another company in which the company has an interest;
- (b) hold any other office or place of profit with the company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director
- (c) alone, or through a firm with which he is associated do paid professional work for the company or another company in which the company has an interest (other than as auditor);
- (d) be or become a director or other officer of, or employed by or otherwise be interested in any holding company or subsidiary company of the company or any other company in which the company has an interest, and
- (e) be or become a director of any other company in which the company does not have an interest and which cannot reasonably be regarded as giving rise to a conflict of interest at the time of his appointment as a director of that other company.

(6) A director is not required to account to the company for any income or benefit he receives as a result of anything authorised under paragraph (1) or allowed under paragraph (5) nor is any type of contract authorised under paragraph (1) or allowed under paragraph (5) liable to be avoided.

(7) The directors can exercise or arrange for the exercise of the voting rights attached to any shares in another company held by the company and the voting rights which they have as directors of that company in any way that they decide. This includes voting in favour of a resolution appointing any of them as directors or officers of that company and deciding their remuneration. They can also vote and be counted in the quorum as directors of the company in connection with any of these things.

(8) The company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of this article to any extent or ratify any contract which has not been properly authorised in accordance with this article.

Directors' discretion to make further rules

20. 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

Manner of appointment, and number, of directors

21.—(1). Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director—

- (a) by ordinary resolution, or
- (b) by a decision of the directors.

(2) Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum. If and for so long as there is a sole director, he may exercise all the powers and authorities vested in the directors by these Articles.

Termination of director's appointment

22. A person ceases to be a director as soon as—

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;

- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
- (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office as director, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

#### Directors' remuneration

- 23.—(1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.
- (2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine—
- (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
  - (b) for any other service which they undertake for the company.
- (3) A director's remuneration may—
- (a) take any form, and
  - (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.
- (4) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.
- (5) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors are not accountable to the company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the company is interested.

#### Directors' expenses

24. The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at—
- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
  - (b) general meetings, or
  - (c) 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

##### Appointment and removal of alternates

- 25.—(1) Any director (the "appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors, to—
- (a) exercise that director's powers, and
  - (b) carry out that director's responsibilities,
- in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor.
- (2) Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors.
- (3) The notice must—
- (a) identify the proposed alternate, and
  - (b) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed

alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice.

#### Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

26.—(1) An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to any directors' meeting or directors' written resolution, as the alternate's appointor.

(2) Alternate directors—

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

(3) A person who is an alternate director but not a director—

- (a) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person's appointor is not participating), and
- (b) may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by that person's appointor).

No alternate may be counted as more than one director for such purposes.

(4) An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the alternate's appointor's remuneration as the appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the company.

#### Termination of alternate directorship

27. An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates—

- (a) when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
- (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director;
- (c) on the death of the alternate's appointor; or
- (d) when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates, except that an alternate's appointment as an alternate does not terminate when the appointor retires by rotation at a general meeting and is then re-appointed as a director at the same general meeting.

### PART 3

#### DECISION-MAKING BY MEMBERS

#### ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Members can call general meeting if not enough directors

28. If—

- (a) the company has fewer than two directors, and
- (b) the director (if any) is unable or unwilling to appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or to call a general meeting to do so, then two or more members may call a general meeting (or instruct the company secretary, if any, to do so) for the purpose of appointing one or more directors.

#### Attendance and speaking at general meetings

29.—(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.

(2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when—

(a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and

(b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.

(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.

(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.

(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.

#### Quorum for general meetings

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

#### Chairing general meetings

31.—(1) If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

(2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start—

(a) the directors present, or

(b) (if no directors are present), the meeting, must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

(3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "the chairman of the meeting".

#### Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

32.—(1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members.

(2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not—

(a) members of the company, or

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

#### Adjournment

33.—(1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.

- (2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if—
- (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or
  - (b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- (3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- (4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must—
- (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and
  - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- (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 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—
- (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
  - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- (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

Voting: general

34. 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

Errors and disputes

35.—(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.

(2) Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision is final.

Demanding a poll

36.—(1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded—

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

(2) A poll may be demanded by—

- (a) the chairman of the meeting;
- (b) the directors;
- (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or
- (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution.

(3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if—

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

#### Procedure on a poll

37.—(1) Polls at general meetings must be taken when, where and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

(2) The chairman of the meeting may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and decide how and when the result of the poll is to be declared.

(3) The result of a poll shall be the decision of the meeting in respect of the resolution on which the poll was demanded.

(4) A poll on—

(a) the election of the chairman of the meeting, or

(b) a question of adjournment,  
must be taken immediately.

(5) Other polls must be taken within 30 days of their being demanded.

(6) A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting from continuing, except as regards the question on which the poll was demanded.

(7) No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded.

(8) In any other case, at least 7 days' notice must be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

#### Content of proxy notices

38.—(1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "proxy notice") which—

(a) states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;

(b) identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;

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

(d) is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.

(2) The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.

(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.

(4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as—

(a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting, and

(b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

#### Delivery of proxy notices

39.—(1) Any notice of a general meeting must specify the address or addresses ("proxy notification address") at which the company or its agents will receive proxy notices relating to that meeting, or any adjournment of it, delivered in hard copy or electronic form.

(2) 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.

(3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), a proxy notice must be delivered to a proxy notification address not less than 48 hours before the general meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

(4) In the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, the notice must be delivered to a proxy notification address not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.

(5) In the case of a poll not taken during the meeting but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, the proxy notice must be delivered—

(a) in accordance with paragraph (3), or

(b) at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman, secretary (if any) or any director.

(6) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given to a proxy notification address.

(7) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before—

(a) the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates, or

(b) (in the case of a poll not taken on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll to which it relates.

(8) If a proxy notice is not signed 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.

#### Amendments to resolutions

40.—(1) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if—

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

(b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

(2) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if—

(a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and

(b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.

(3) If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON MEMBERS' RIGHTS

##### No voting of shares on which money owed to company

41. 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, unless all amounts payable to the company in respect of that share have been paid.

## APPLICATION OF RULES TO CLASS MEETINGS

### Class meetings

42. 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 4

## SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

### Issue of shares

43.—(1) The company is a private company. Accordingly, no offer or invitation shall be made to the public (whether for cash or otherwise) to subscribe for shares in or debentures of the company and the company shall not allot or agree to allot (whether for cash or otherwise) shares in or debentures of the company with a view to all or any of them being offered for sale to the public.

(2) Subject to paragraph (5) of this article, the directors are authorised in accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 to allot shares in the company and to grant rights to subscribe for and to convert any security into shares in the company, provided that the aggregate nominal value of such securities mentioned in paragraph (5) of this article, allotted pursuant to this authority shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the nominal value of the maximum number of shares of each class specified in paragraph (5) of this article; and provided that this authority shall expire on the fifth anniversary of the date of adoption of these articles unless varied or revoked or renewed by the company in general meeting. The directors shall be entitled under the authority conferred by this paragraph (2) to make at any time before the expiry of such authority any offer or agreement which will or may require relevant securities to be allotted after the expiry of such authority. Terms used in this paragraph shall bear the same meaning as they have for the purposes of the said section 551.

(3) 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.

(4) Subject to the Companies Act 2006 and to the provisions of this article, all shares shall be under the control of the directors and the directors may allot, grant options over, or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same to such persons and generally on such terms and in such manner as they think fit.

(5) (a) The shares of the company shall be issued as 'A' Ordinary or 'B' Ordinary shares. The company shall not have in issue at any time more than the following numbers of shares in total :

100 'A' Ordinary Shares of £1 each; and

100 'B' Ordinary Shares of £1 each,

(b) The shares of the company comprised in the classes mentioned in paragraph 5(a) of this article shall rank *pari passu* in all respects subject to the rights and restrictions set out in paragraph (c) of this Clause.

(c) The profits of the company which are resolved to be divided amongst the members in any year shall be applied in paying to the holders of the respective classes of shares dividends at such respective rates (if any) as the company in general meeting shall determine and so that a dividend or dividends may be declared on one or several classes of shares to the exclusion of any class or classes and that dividends at different rates may be declared on the

respective classes of shares. The directors may pay an interim dividend or dividends on one or several classes of shares to the exclusion of any class or classes and may pay interim dividends at different rates on the respective classes of shares.

(6) The directors shall, in accordance with section 570 of the Companies Act 2006, be empowered to exercise the powers given to them in paragraphs (2) and (4) of this article to allot equity securities (as defined in section 560 of that Act) as if section 561 of that Act did not apply to any allotment of such securities made under those powers.

Payment of commissions on subscription for shares

44.—(1) The company may pay any person a commission in consideration for that person—

- (a) subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, for shares, or
- (b) procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscriptions for shares.

(2) Any such commission may be paid—

- (a) in cash, or in fully paid or partly paid shares or other securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and
- (b) in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription.

#### INTERESTS IN SHARES

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

45. 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.

#### SHARE CERTIFICATES

Certificates to be issued except in certain cases

46.—(1) The company must issue each member with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds.

(2) This article does not apply to—

- (a) shares in respect of which a share warrant has been issued; or
- (b) shares in respect of which the Companies Acts permit the company not to issue a certificate.

(3) Except as otherwise specified in the articles, all certificates must be issued free of charge.

(4) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.

(5) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

Contents and execution of share certificates

47.—(1) Every certificate must specify—

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

(2) Certificates must—

- (a) have affixed to them the company's common seal or an official seal which is a facsimile of the company's common seal with the addition on its face of the word "Securities" (a "securities seal"), or
- (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

#### Consolidated share certificates

48.—(1) When a member's holding of shares of a particular class increases, the company may issue that member with—

- (a) a single, consolidated certificate in respect of all the shares of a particular class which that member holds, or
- (b) a separate certificate in respect of only those shares by which that member's holding has increased.

(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—

- (a) all the shares which the member no longer holds as a result of the reduction, and
- (b) none of the shares which the member retains following the reduction, were, immediately before the reduction, represented by the same certificate.

(3) A member may request the company, in writing, to replace—

- (a) the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate, or
- (b) the member's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates representing such proportion of the shares as the member may specify.

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

(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.

#### Replacement share certificates

49.—(1) If a certificate issued in respect of a member's shares is—

- (a) damaged or defaced, or
  - (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,
- that member is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.

(2) A member exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate—

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

#### PARTLY PAID SHARES

##### Company's lien over partly paid shares

50.—(1) The company has a lien ("the company's lien") over every share which is partly paid for any part of—

- (a) that share's nominal value, and
  - (b) any premium at which it was issued,
- which has not been paid to the company, and which is payable immediately or at some time in the future, whether or not a call notice has been sent in respect of it.

(2) The company's lien over a share—

- (a) takes priority over any third party's interest in that share, and
- (b) extends to any dividend or other money payable by the company in respect of that share

and (if the lien is enforced and the share is sold by the company) the proceeds of sale of that share.

(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.

#### Enforcement of the company's lien

51.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, if—

(a) a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a share, and  
(b) the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it,  
the company may sell that share in such manner as the directors decide

(2) A lien enforcement notice—

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

(b) must specify the share concerned;

(c) must require payment of the sum payable within 14 days of the notice;

(d) must be addressed either to the holder of the share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise; and

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

(3) Where shares are sold under this article—

(a) the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser, and

(b) 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.

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

(a) first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice,

(b) second, to the person entitled to the 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 a suitable indemnity 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 in respect of the shares after the date of the lien enforcement notice.

(5) A statutory declaration by a director or the company secretary (if any) that the declarant is a director or the company secretary (if any) and that a share has been sold to satisfy the company's lien on a specified date—

(a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and

(b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

#### Call notices

52.—(1) Subject to 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 shares which that member holds at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice.

(2) A call notice—

(a) may not require a member to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on that member's shares (whether as to the share's nominal value or any amount payable to the

company by way of premium);

(b) must state when and how any call to which it relates it is to be paid; and

(c) may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments.

(3) A member must comply with the requirements of a call notice, but no member is obliged to pay any call before 14 days have passed since the notice was sent.

(4) Before the company has received any call due under a call notice the directors may—

(a) revoke it wholly or in part, or

(b) 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.

#### Liability to pay calls

53.—(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.

(2) Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.

(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—

(a) to pay calls which are not the same, or

(b) to pay calls at different times.

#### When call notice need not be issued

54.—(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 (whether in respect of nominal value or premium)—

(a) on allotment;

(b) on the occurrence of a particular event; or

(c) on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue.

(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.

#### Failure to comply with call notice: automatic consequences

55.—(1) If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date—

(a) the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture to that person, and

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

(2) For the purposes of this article—

(a) 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 the “call payment date” is that later date;

(b) the “relevant rate” is—

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

(ii) 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

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

- (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.
- (4) The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part.

#### Notice of intended forfeiture

##### 56. A notice of intended forfeiture—

- (a) may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice;
- (b) must be sent to the holder of that share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise;
- (c) must require payment of the call and any accrued interest by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the notice;
- (d) must state how the payment is to be made; and
- (e) 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.

#### Directors' power to forfeit shares

57. 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

#### Effect of forfeiture

##### 58.—(1) The forfeiture of a share extinguishes—

- (a) all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the company in respect of it, and
  - (b) all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the company.
- (2) Any share which is forfeited in accordance with the articles—
- (a) is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited;
  - (b) is deemed to be the property of the company; and
  - (c) may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit.
- (3) If a person's shares have been forfeited—
- (a) the company must send that person notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the register of members;
  - (b) that person ceases to be a member in respect of those shares;
  - (c) that person must surrender the certificate for the shares forfeited to the company for cancellation;
  - (d) 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
  - (e) 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.
- (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 and interest due in respect of it and on such other terms as they think fit.

#### Procedure following forfeiture

59.—(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.

(2) 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 forfeited on a specified date—

(a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and

(b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

(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 process leading to the forfeiture or transfer of the share.

(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—

(a) was, or would have become, payable, and

(b) 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.

#### Surrender of shares

60.—(1) A member may surrender any share—

(a) in respect of which the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture;

(b) which the directors may forfeit; or

(c) which has been forfeited.

(2) The directors may accept the surrender of any such share.

(3) The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share.

(4) A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited.

### TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

#### Transfers of shares

61.—(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—

(a) the transferor, and

(b) (if any of the shares is partly paid) the transferee.

(2) No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

(3) The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.

(4) The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.

(5) No share shall be transferred unless and until the rights of pre-emption conferred by this article shall have been exhausted.

(6) The person proposing to transfer any share (hereinafter called "the proposing transferor") shall give notice in writing (hereinafter called "the transfer notice") to the company that he desires to transfer the same, and such notice shall specify the sum he fixes as the fair value, and shall constitute the company his agent for the sale of the share to any member of the company at the price so fixed or, at the option of either party, at the fair value to be fixed by the company's auditor in accordance with paragraph (8) of this Article. The transfer notice may include two or more shares, and in such case shall operate as if it were a separate notice in respect of each. The transfer notice shall not be revocable except with the sanction of the directors. If at the relevant time the company does not have an auditor because it is exempt from audit, references in this article to the auditor shall have effect as a reference to an independent firm of accountants nominated by the directors for this purpose.

(7) If the company shall within the period of 28 days after being served with the transfer notice find a member willing to purchase the share (hereinafter called "the purchaser") and shall give notice thereof to the proposing transferor, he shall be bound upon payment of the fair value to transfer the share to the purchaser, who shall be bound to complete the purchase within fourteen days from the service of the last-mentioned notice.

(8) In case any difference arises between the proposing transferor and the purchaser as to the fair value of a share the Auditor shall, on the application of either party, certify in writing the sum which in his opinion is the fair value, and such sum shall be deemed to be the fair value, and in so certifying the Auditor shall be considered to be acting as an expert and not as an arbitrator; and accordingly the Arbitration Act 1996 shall not apply.

(9) If in any case the proposing transferor after having become bound as aforesaid makes default in transferring the share the company may receive the purchase money on his behalf, and may authorise some person to execute a transfer of the share in favour of the purchaser, who shall thereupon be registered as the holder of the share. The receipt of the company for the purchase money shall be a good discharge to the purchaser, and after his name has been entered in the register of members in purported exercise of the aforesaid power the validity of the proceedings shall not be questioned by any person.

(10) If the company shall not within the period of twenty-eight days after being served with the transfer notice find a member willing to purchase the shares and give notice in manner aforesaid, the proposing transferor shall at any time within three calendar months afterwards be at liberty, subject to paragraph (13) of this article, to sell and transfer such of those shares as have not been so purchased, to any person and at any price.

(11) The shares specified in any transfer notice given to the company as aforesaid shall be offered by the company in the first place to the members (other than the proposing transferor) as nearly as may be in proportion to the existing shares held by them respectively, and the offer shall in each case limit the time within which the same, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and may notify to the members that any member who desires shares in excess of his proportion should in his reply state how many excess shares he desires to have; and if all the members do not claim their proportions the unclaimed shares shall be used for satisfying the claims in excess. If any shares shall not be capable without fractions of being offered to the members in proportion to their existing holdings, the same shall be offered to the members, or some of them, in such proportions or in such manner as may be determined by lots drawn in regard thereto, and the lots shall be drawn in such manner as the directors think fit.

(12) In the event of the death or bankruptcy of any member or in the event of any member who is in the employment of the company ceasing from any cause to be in such

employment, the directors may at any time within 12 calendar months thereafter request such member or (in the event of his death or bankruptcy) his legal personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy to serve the company with a transfer notice in respect of all the shares registered in the name of such member, and if default is made in complying with such request for a period of 14 days the person in default shall at the expiration of the said period be deemed to have served the company with a transfer notice in accordance with paragraph (6) of this article and to have specified in the notice as the fair value of the shares the fair value thereof determined in accordance with paragraph (8) of this article.

(13) The directors may in their absolute discretion decline to register any transfer of any share, whether or not it is a fully paid share. Without prejudice to the generality of this power, they may refuse to register a transfer if—

(a) the transfer is not lodged at the company's registered office or such other place as the directors have appointed;

(b) the transfer is not accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates, or such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the transferor's right to make the transfer, or evidence of the right of someone other than the transferor to make the transfer on the transferor's behalf;

(c) the transfer is in respect of more than one class of share; or

(d) the transfer is in favour of more than four transferees.

(14) If the directors refuse to register the transfer of a share, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

#### Transmission of shares

62.—(1) If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.

(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.

#### Transmittees' rights

63.—(1) A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require—

(a) may choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and

(b) pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.

(2) But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting 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

#### Exercise of transmittees' rights

64.—(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.

(2) If a transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.

(3) Any transfer made 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.

#### Transmittees bound by prior notices

65. If a notice is given to a member in respect of shares and a transmittee is entitled to those shares, the transmittee is bound by the notice if it was given to the member before the transmittee's name has been entered in the register of members

### CONSOLIDATION OF SHARES

#### Procedure for disposing of fractions of shares

66.—(1) This article applies where—

- (a) there has been a consolidation or division of shares, and
- (b) as a result, members are entitled to fractions of shares.

(2) The directors may—

- (a) sell the shares representing the fractions to any person including the company for the best price reasonably obtainable;
  - (b) authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
  - (c) distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among the holders of the shares.
- (3) Where any holder's entitlement to a portion of the proceeds of sale amounts to less than a minimum figure determined by the directors, that member's portion may be distributed to an organisation which is a charity for the purposes of the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

(4) The person to whom the shares are transferred is not obliged to ensure that any purchase money is received by the person entitled to the relevant fractions.

(5) The transferee's title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to their sale.

### DISTRIBUTIONS

#### Procedure for declaring dividends

67.—(1) The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.

(2) A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

(3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with members' respective rights.

(4) 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.

(5) 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 arrear.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

#### Calculation of dividends

68.—(1) Except as otherwise provided by the articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends must be—

- (a) declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid, and
  - (b) 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.
- (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.
- (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.

#### Payment of dividends and other distributions

69.—(1) Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means—

- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
  - (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
  - (c) 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
  - (d) 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.
- (2) In the articles, "the distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable—
- (a) the holder of the share; or
  - (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or
  - (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

#### Deductions from distributions in respect of sums owed to the company

70.—(1) If—

- (a) a share is subject to the company's lien, and
  - (b) the directors are entitled to issue a lien enforcement notice in respect of it,
- they may, instead of issuing a lien enforcement notice, deduct from any dividend or other sum payable in respect of the share any sum of money which is payable to the company in respect of that share to the extent that they are entitled to require payment under a lien enforcement notice.
- (2) Money so deducted must be used to pay any of the sums payable in respect of that share.
- (3) The company must notify the distribution recipient in writing of—
- (a) the fact and amount of any such deduction;
  - (b) any non-payment of a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share resulting from any such deduction; and
  - (c) how the money deducted has been applied.

#### No interest on distributions

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

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued, or
- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the company.

#### Unclaimed distributions

72.—(1) All dividends or other sums which are—

- (a) payable in respect of shares, and
  - (b) unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,
- may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the company until claimed.

(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.

(3) If—

- (a) twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and
  - (b) the distribution recipient has not claimed it,
- the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the company

#### Non-cash distributions

73.—(1) Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).

(2) For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution—

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

#### Waiver of distributions

74. Distribution recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by giving the company notice in writing to that effect, but if—

- (a) the share has more than one holder, or
  - (b) more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,
- the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

#### CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

75.—(1) The directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution—

- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum

standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and

(b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.

(2) Capitalised sums must be applied—

(a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and

(b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

(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.

(4) A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied—

(a) in or towards paying up any amounts unpaid on existing shares held by the persons entitled, or

(b) 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.

(5) The directors may—

(a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4) partly in one way and partly in another;

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

(c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

## PART 5

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Means of communication to be used

76.—(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 48 hours.

(4) The provisions of section 1147(5) of the Companies Act 2006 (concerning any day that is not a working day) shall not be applicable to any documents or information supplied by the company to its members.

#### Failure to notify contact details

##### 77.—(1) If—

- (a) the company sends two consecutive documents to a member over a period of at least 12 months, and
  - (b) each of those documents is returned undelivered, or the company receives notification that it has not been delivered, that member ceases to be entitled to receive notices from the company.
- (2) A member who has ceased to be entitled to receive notices from the company becomes entitled to receive such notices again by sending the company—
- (a) a new address to be recorded in the register of members, or
  - (b) if the member has agreed that the company should use a means of communication other than sending things to such an address, the information that the company needs to use that means of communication effectively.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

#### Company seals

##### 78.—(1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.

- (2) The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal or securities seal is to be used.
- (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.
- (4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is—
  - (a) any director of the company;
  - (b) the company secretary (if any); or
  - (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.
- (5) If the company has an official seal for use abroad, it may only be affixed to a document if its use on that document, or documents of a class to which it belongs, has been authorised by a decision of the directors.
- (6) If the company has a securities seal, it may only be affixed to securities by the company secretary (if any) or a person authorised to apply it to securities by the directors.
- (7) For the purposes of the articles, references to the securities seal being affixed to any document include the reproduction of the image of that seal on or in a document by any mechanical or electronic means which has been approved by the directors in relation to that document or documents of a class to which it belongs.

#### Destruction of documents

##### 79.—(1) The company is entitled to destroy—

- (a) all instruments of transfer of shares which have been registered, and all other documents on the basis of which any entries are made in the register of members, from six years after the date of registration;
  - (b) all dividend mandates, variations or cancellations of dividend mandates, and notifications of change of address, from two years after they have been recorded;
  - (c) all share certificates which have been cancelled from one year after the date of the cancellation,
  - (d) all paid dividend warrants and cheques from one year after the date of actual payment;
- and

(e) all proxy notices from one year after the end of the meeting to which the proxy notice relates.

(2) If the company destroys a document in good faith, in accordance with the articles, and without notice of any claim to which that document may be relevant, it is conclusively presumed in favour of the company that—

(a) entries in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed were duly and properly made;

(b) any instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;

(c) any share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled; and

(d) any other document so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with its recorded particulars in the books or records of the company

(3) This article does not impose on the company any liability which it would not otherwise have if it destroys any document before the time at which this article permits it to do so.

(4) In this article, references to the destruction of any document include a reference to its being disposed of in any manner.

#### No right to inspect accounts and other records

80. 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.

#### Provision for employees on cessation of business

81. 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.

#### Secretary

82. The directors may appoint a secretary (or joint secretaries) at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

### DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

#### Indemnity

83.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against—

(a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,

(b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company 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 director as an officer of the company or an associated company.

(2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

(3) In this article—

(a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and

(b) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.

#### Insurance

84.—(1) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss.

(2) In this article—

(a) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,

(b) a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company, and

(c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.

#### SINGLE-MEMBER COMPANY

##### Modification of articles if single-member company

85. If, and for so long as, the company has only one member, the sole member of the Company (or the proxy, or, if the member is a body corporate, the authorised representative, of the sole member representing that member at the relative general meeting) shall be the chairman of any general meeting of the Company and article 31 shall be modified accordingly) and all other provisions of these articles shall (in the absence of any express provision to the contrary) apply with such modification as may be necessary in relation to a company which has only one member.

### **NOTES TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**



**NOTE:** - (i) Following a written special resolution of the Company dated 2<sup>nd</sup> day of MAY 2012 the articles of association of the Company were amended by deleting all the provisions of the Company's memorandum of association which, by virtue of section 28 of the Companies Act 2006, are to be treated as part of the Company's articles of association;

(ii) the articles of association of the Company be amended by deleting all provisions referred to in paragraph 42 of Schedule 2 to the Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No.8, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2008 (No.2860);

(iii) following (i) and (ii) above having occurred, these new articles of association were adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for and to the entire exclusion of the existing articles of association.

123 LIGHTING LIMITED  
CONSENT TO VARIATION IN CLASS RIGHTS

WE, the undersigned, being the holders of all the 150 issued Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company hereby sanction each and every variation in the rights attached to such Shares involved in or proposed to be effected by the Written Ordinary and Special Resolutions and new Articles of Association as set out in the attached.

SHAREHOLDERS NAME	ADDRESS	NUMBER OF ORDINARY VOTING SHARES OF £1 EACH HELD	SIGNATURE
Shoreditch Studios Ltd	37 Batemans Row, London EC2A 3HH	100	
Mr Christopher James Fairchild	12 Blacksmiths Close, St Michaels Mead, Bishops Stortford, Herts CM23 4GB	50	

Dated 2<sup>ND</sup> MAY

2012

**123 LIGHTING LIMITED**  
(Company number:07841477)

Minutes of a meeting of the board of directors of 123 Lighting Limited (the "Company") held at 37 Batemans Row, London, EC2A 3HH on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of May 2012 at 10 a.m./p.m.

PRESENT:	NAME	POSITION
	Mr. Daniel Leonard Buttleman	Director
	Mr. Christopher James Fairchild	Director

**1. CHAIRMAN**

It was resolved that Mr. Daniel Leonard Buttleman would be elected as chairman of the Company and Mr. Daniel Leonard Buttleman took the chair of the meeting.

**2 NOTICE AND QUORUM**

The chairman reported that sufficient notice of the meeting had been duly given and that a quorum was present. The chairman declared that the meeting was open.

**3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Each director present at the meeting disclosed in full every direct or indirect interest in the proposed arrangements that were to be considered at the meeting which they were required to disclose by section 177 of the Companies Act 2006 and the Company's articles of association.

**4. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED BY THE DIRECTORS**

The following documents were considered:

Written Special Resolutions  
New Articles of Association  
Letter of consent to variation of class rights  
Companies House Form SH08  
Companies House Form SH10  
Companies House Form CC04

## 5. Written Resolutions

### Special Resolution Number 1

#### Conversion and Re-designation of Shares

THAT each the 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company registered in the name of Shoreditch Studios Ltd. be converted and re-designated as an 'A' Ordinary Share of £1 each and that each of the 50 Ordinary Shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company registered in the name of Mr. Christopher James Fairchild be converted and re-designated as a 'B' Ordinary Share of £1 each. Such shares carrying the rights and restrictions as set out in the new articles of association of the Company as referred to in special resolution number 2 below.

### Special Resolution Number 2

#### Adoption of new Articles of Association

THAT (i) the articles of association of the Company be amended by deleting all the provisions of the Company's memorandum of association which, by virtue of section 28 of the Companies Act 2006, are to be treated as part of the Company's articles of association; (ii) the articles of association of the Company be amended by deleting all provisions referred to in paragraph 42 of Schedule 2 to the Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No.8, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2008 (No.2860); and (iii) following (i) and (ii) above having occurred, the new articles of association attached to this resolution be approved and adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for and to the entire exclusion of the existing articles of association.

## 6. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned so that the proposed written resolutions could be sent to every eligible member of the Company for approval.


When the meeting reconvened the Chairman reported the written special resolutions to convert and re-designate the shares in the company and to adopt new articles of association had all been duly passed.

## 7. Filing

The Chairman instructed that a signed copy of Written Special Resolutions be filed at Companies House within 15 days along with duly completed and signed prescribed Forms SH08 (re-designation of shares) and SH10 together with its continuation page (in respect of the variation in class rights), Form CC04 (removing the Objects of the Company) and a copy of the new articles of association as adopted.

## 8. CLOSE

There was no further business and therefore the chairman declared that the meeting was closed.

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.....  
Chairman

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Chairman

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Company Number: 07186751

The Companies Act 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

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# ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

RODIN COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

Incorporated on 11 March 2010

Adopted by Special Resolution Dated 20 March 2012

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# **THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

## **PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

### **ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF**

#### **RODIN COMMERCIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED**

##### **1. PRELIMINARY**

- 1 1 The model articles of association for private companies limited by shares contained in Schedule 1 to the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No 3229) (the "Model Articles") shall apply to the Company save in so far as they are excluded or modified hereby and such Model Articles and the articles set out below shall be the Articles of Association of the Company (the "Articles")
- 1 2 In these Articles, any reference to a provision of the Companies Act 2006 shall be deemed to include a reference to any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force
- 1 3 Model Articles 9(2), 14, 18(d) and (e), 19(5), 21, 24, 26(5), 28(3) and 44(4) do not apply to the Company
- 1 4 The headings used in these Articles are included for the sake of convenience only and shall be ignored in construing the language or meaning of these Articles
- 1 5 In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires, references to nouns in the plural form shall be deemed to include the singular and vice versa

##### **2. DEFINED TERMS**

- 2 1 Model Article 1 shall be varied by the inclusion of the following definitions -

"the Act" means the Companies Act 2006,

"appointor" has the meaning given in Article 9 1,

"call" has the meaning given in Article 12 1,

"call notice" has the meaning given in Article 12 1,

"call payment date" has the meaning given in Article 12 4,

"forfeiture notice" has the meaning given in Article 12 4,

"lien enforcement notice" has the meaning given in Article 12 4,

"relevant rate" has the meaning given in Article 12 4,

"secretary" means the secretary of the Company, if any, appointed in accordance with Article 7 1 or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary, and

"working day" means a day that is not a Saturday or Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom where the Company is registered

##### **3. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS**

- 3 1 Subject to Article 3 2, notwithstanding the fact that a proposed decision of the directors concerns or relates to any matter in which a director has, or may have, directly or indirectly, any kind of interest whatsoever, that director may participate in the decision-making process for both quorum and voting purposes
-

- 3 2 If the directors propose to exercise their power under section 175(4)(b) of the Act to authorise a director's conflict of interest, the director facing the conflict is not to be counted as participating in the decision to authorise the conflict for quorum or voting purposes
- 3 3 Subject to the provisions of the Act, and provided that (if required to do so by the said Act) he has declared to the directors the nature and extent of any direct or indirect interest of his, a director, notwithstanding his office -
- (a) may be a party to or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested,
  - (b) may be a director or other officer or an employee of, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any subsidiary of the Company or body corporate in which the Company is interested, and
  - (c) is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no transaction or arrangement is liable to be avoided on the ground of any such remuneration, benefit or interest

#### **4. UNANIMOUS DECISIONS**

- 4 1 Model Article 8(2) shall be amended by the deletion of the words "copies of which have been signed by each eligible director" and the substitution of the following "where each eligible director has signed one or more copies of it" in its place Model Article 8(2) shall be read accordingly

#### **5. APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS**

- 5 1 Model Article 17 shall be amended by the addition of the following clause,

"A member or members holding a majority in nominal amount of the issued share capital which confers the right to attend and vote at general meetings may at any time appoint any person to be a Director, either as an additional Director or to fill a vacancy, and may remove from office any Director however appointed. The appointment or removal shall be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the member or members giving it or, in the case of corporate member, signed by a Director or by a person authorised by resolution of the Directors or other governing body. The appointment or removal shall take effect when the notice is delivered to the registered office or to the secretary of the Company, or is produced at a meeting of the Directors. The removal of the Director shall be without prejudice to any claim which he may have under any contract with the Company."

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

- 6 1 In addition to the events terminating a director's appointment set out in Model Articles 18(a) to (c) inclusive and (f), a person ceases to be a director as soon as -
- (a) that person is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either -
    - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under mental health legislation for the time being in force in any part of the United Kingdom, or
    - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person otherwise would have, or
  - (b) that person has for more than six consecutive months been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors make a decision to vacate that person's office

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## **7 SECRETARY**

- 7 1 The directors may appoint a secretary to the Company for such period, for such remuneration and upon such conditions as they think fit, and any secretary so appointed by the directors may be removed by them

## **8 REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS**

- 8 1 Model Article 19 shall be amended by the addition of the following clause,

"The remuneration shall be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and manner as the Directors unanimously determine or in default of a determination equally, except that any Director holding office for less than a year or other period for which remuneration is paid shall rank in the division in proportion to the fraction of the year or other period during which he held office. A Director who, at the request of the Directors, performs special services or goes to reside abroad for any purpose of the Company may receive such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another, as the Directors determine."

## **9. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

- 9 1 (a) Any director (the "appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by a decision of the directors, to -
- (i) exercise that director's powers, and
  - (ii) carry out that director's responsibilities,
- in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor
- (b) Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors. The notice must -
- (i) identify the proposed alternate, and
  - (ii) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that he is willing to act as the alternate of his appointor
- 9 2 (a) An alternate director has the same rights to participate in any directors' meeting or decision of the directors reached in accordance with Model Article 8, as the alternate's appointor
- (b) Except as these Articles specify otherwise, alternate directors -
- (i) are deemed for all purposes to be directors,
  - (ii) are liable for their own acts or omissions,
  - (iii) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors, and
  - (iv) are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors
- (c) A person who is an alternate director but not a director -
- (i) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person's appointor is not participating), and
  - (ii) may sign or otherwise signify his agreement in writing to a written resolution in accordance with Model Article 8 (but only if that person's appointor has not signed or otherwise signified his agreement to such written resolution)
- (d) No alternate may be counted as more than one director for such purposes
- (e) An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the remuneration payable to that alternate's appointor as the appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company
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- (f) Model Article 20 is modified by the deletion of each of the references to "directors" and the replacement of each such reference with "directors and/or any alternate directors"

9 3 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates -

- (a) when his appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate,
- (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor would result in the termination of the appointor's office as director,
- (c) on the death of his appointor, or
- (d) when his appointor's appointment as a director terminates

## **10. ISSUE OF SHARES AND SHARE CLASS RIGHTS**

10 1 The Company's share capital that the directors are authorised to issue in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 4 below is £100,000 divided into 'A' shares of £0 01 each, 'B' shares of £0 01 each, 'C' shares of £0 01 each and 'D' shares of £0 01 each

10 1 1 The said 'A','B','C' and 'D' shares rank *pari passu* save as set out in these articles of association and are classed as ordinary shares

10 1 2 Shares may be issued as *nil*, partly or fully paid

10 2 All shares of whatever class shall be under the control of the directors who may (subject to section 551 of the Act and to Article 10 4 below) allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of the same, to such persons, on such terms and in such manner as they think fit

10 3 In accordance with section 567 of the Act sections 561 and 562 of the Act shall not apply to the Company

10 4 The directors are generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 551 of the Act to exercise any power of the Company to allot and grant rights to subscribe for or convert securities into shares of the Company up to the amount of the share capital stated in Article 10 1 above at any time or times during the period of 5 years from the date of incorporation and the directors may, after that period, allot any shares or grant any such rights under this authority in pursuance of an offer or agreement so to do made by the Company within that period. The authority hereby given may at any time (subject to the said section 551) be renewed, revoked or varied by ordinary resolution

10 5 The 'C' shares shall not entitle the holder(s) to receive notice of, attend or vote at any general meeting of the company nor on a written resolution of the company

10 6 (a) Every ordinary resolution by which a dividend is declared shall direct that such dividend be paid in respect of one or more classes of shares to the exclusion of the other classes or in respect of all classes of shares

(b) Where a dividend is declared in respect of more than one class of shares the Company may, by ordinary resolution, differentiate between such classes as to the amount or percentage of dividend payable, but in default the shares in each such class shall be deemed to rank *pari passu* in all respects as if they constituted one class of shares

(c) When paying interim dividends the directors may make payments to one or more classes of shares to the exclusion of the other classes or to all classes of shares. When making such payments the directors may differentiate between the classes to which payments are being made as to the amount or percentage of dividend payable

(d) Model Articles 30 and 36 shall be modified accordingly

10 7 On a winding up or other repayment of capital, the assets of the Company (including capital uncalled at the commencement of the winding up) remaining after paying and discharging the debts and liabilities of the Company and the costs of winding up, shall be applied in repaying

the sums paid up or credited (including any premium) as paid up on all the issued shares without distinction as to class

## 11. LIEN

- 11 1 The Company has a first and paramount lien on all shares (whether or not such shares are fully paid) standing registered in the name of any person indebted or under any liability to the Company, whether he is the sole registered holder thereof or is one of two or more joint holders, for all moneys payable by him or his estate to the Company (whether or not such moneys are presently due and payable)
- 11 2 The Company's lien over shares -
- (a) takes priority over any third party's interest in such shares, and
  - (b) extends to any dividend or other money payable by the Company in respect of such shares and (if the Company's lien is enforced and such shares are sold by the Company) the proceeds of sale of such shares
- 11 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
- 11 4 (a) Subject to the provisions of this Article, if -
- (i) a notice of the Company's intention to enforce the lien ("lien enforcement notice") has been sent in respect of the shares, and
  - (ii) the person to whom the lien enforcement notice was sent has failed to comply with it,
- the Company may sell those shares in such manner as the directors decide
- (b) A lien enforcement notice -
- (i) may only be sent in respect of shares if a sum is payable to the Company by the sole registered holder or one of two or more joint registered holders of such shares and the due date for payment of such sum has passed,
  - (ii) must specify the shares concerned,
  - (iii) must include a demand for payment of the sum payable within 14 days,
  - (iv) must be addressed either to the holder of such shares or to a person entitled to such shares by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise, and
  - (v) must state the Company's intention to sell the shares if the notice is not complied with
- (c) If shares are sold under this Article -
- (i) the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser, and
  - (ii) 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
- (d) The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied -
- (i) 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
  - (ii) second, in payment 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 a suitable indemnity 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 in respect of the shares after the date of the lien enforcement notice

- (e) A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that the declarant is a director or the secretary and that a share has been sold to satisfy the Company's lien on a specified date -
  - (i) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and
  - (ii) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by these Articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share

## **12. CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE**

- 12 1 (a) Subject to these 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 shares which that member holds at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice
- (b) A call notice -
  - (i) may not require a member to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on that member's shares (whether as to the share's nominal value or any amount payable to the Company by way of premium),
  - (ii) must state when and how any call to which it relates is to be paid, and
  - (iii) may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments
- (c) A member must comply with the requirements of a call notice, but no member is obliged to pay any call before 14 days have passed since the call notice was sent
- (d) Before the Company has received any call due under a call notice the directors may -
  - (i) revoke it wholly or in part, or
  - (ii) specify a later time for payment than is specified in the call notice,by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose shares the call was made
- 12 2 (a) Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which the call is required to be paid
- (b) Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share
- (c) Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may, when issuing shares, make arrangements for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares
- 12 3 (a) A call notice need not be issued in respect of sums which are specified, in the terms on which a share is allotted, as being payable to the Company in respect of that share (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) -
  - (i) on allotment,
  - (ii) on the occurrence of a particular event, or
  - (iii) on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue

- (b) 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
- 12 4
  - (a) If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date -
    - (i) the directors may send a notice of forfeiture (a "forfeiture notice") to that person, and
    - (ii) until the call is paid, that person must pay the Company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate
  - (b) For the purposes of this Article -
    - (i) the "call payment date" is the date on which the call notice states that a call is payable, unless the directors give a notice specifying a later date, in which case the "call payment date" is that later date, and
    - (ii) the "relevant rate" is the rate fixed by the terms on which the share in respect of which the call is due was allotted or, if no such rate was fixed when the share was allotted, five percent per annum
  - (c) The relevant rate must not exceed by more than five 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
  - (d) The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part
- 12 5 A forfeiture notice -
  - (a) may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice,
  - (b) must be sent to the holder of that share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise,
  - (c) must require payment of a call and any accrued interest by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the forfeiture notice,
  - (d) must state how the payment is to be made, and
  - (e) must state that if the forfeiture notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call is payable will be liable to be forfeited
- 12 6 If a forfeiture notice is not complied with before the date by which payment of the call is required in the forfeiture notice, 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
- 12 7
  - (a) Subject to the following provisions of this Article 12 7, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes -
    - (i) all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of it, and
    - (ii) all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person in whose name the share is registered and the Company
  - (b) Any share which is forfeited -
    - (i) is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited,
    - (ii) is deemed to be the property of the Company, and

- 
- (iii) may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit
  - (c) If a person's shares have been forfeited -
    - (i) the Company must send that person notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the register of members,
    - (ii) that person ceases to be a member in respect of those shares,
    - (iii) that person must surrender the certificate for the shares forfeited to the Company for cancellation,
    - (iv) that person remains liable to the Company for all sums due and payable by that person at the date of forfeiture in respect of those shares, including any interest (whether accrued before or after the date of forfeiture), and
    - (v) 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
  - (d) At any time before the Company disposes of a forfeited share, the directors may decide to cancel the forfeiture on such terms as they think fit
- 12 8
- (a) 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
  - (b) A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that the declarant is a director or the secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date -
    - (i) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and
    - (ii) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by these Articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share
  - (c) 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 process leading to the forfeiture or transfer of the share
  - (d) 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 -
    - (i) was, or would have become, payable, and
    - (ii) 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
- 12 9
- (a) A member may surrender any share -
    - (i) in respect of which the directors may issue a forfeiture notice,
    - (ii) which the directors may forfeit, or
    - (iii) which has been forfeited
  - (b) The directors may accept the surrender of any such share
  - (c) The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share
  - (d) A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited
-

### 13. SHARE CERTIFICATES

- 13 1 (a) The Company must issue each member with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds
- (b) Except as is otherwise provided in these Articles, all certificates must be issued free of charge
- (c) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class
- (d) A member may request the Company, in writing, to replace -
- (i) the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate, or
  - (ii) the member's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates
- (e) When the Company complies with a request made by a member under (d) above, it may charge a reasonable fee as the directors decide for doing so
- 13 2 (a) Every certificate must specify -
- (i) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued,
  - (ii) the nominal value of those shares,
  - (iii) the amount paid up on those shares, and
  - (iv) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them
- (b) Certificates must -
- (i) have affixed to them the Company's common seal, or
  - (ii) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts

### 14. CONSOLIDATION OF SHARES

- 14 1 (a) This Article applies in circumstances where -
- (i) there has been a consolidation of shares, and
  - (ii) as a result, members are entitled to fractions of shares
- (b) The directors may -
- (i) sell the shares representing the fractions to any person including the Company for the best price reasonably obtainable, and
  - (ii) authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser
- (c) Where any holder's entitlement to a portion of the proceeds of sale amounts to less than a minimum figure determined by the directors, that member's portion may be distributed to an organisation which is a charity for the purposes of the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland
- (d) A person to whom shares are transferred is not obliged to ensure that any purchase money is received by the person entitled to the relevant fractions
- (e) The transferee's title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to their sale

### 15 DIVIDENDS

- 15 1 (a) Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to the shares, all dividends must be -

- (r) declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid, and
- (ii) 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
- (b) If any share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, that share ranks for dividend accordingly
- (c) For the purpose 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

## **16. CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS**

16 1 In Model Article 36(4) after "A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied" insert the following

" -

- (a) in or towards paying up any amounts unpaid on any existing nil or partly paid shares held by the persons entitled, or
- (b) ",

and Model Article 36(4) modified accordingly

16 2 Model Article 36(5)(a) is modified by the deletion of the words "paragraphs (3) and (4)" and their replacement with "Model Article 36(3) and Article 16 1"

## **17. WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS OF MEMBERS**

- 17 1
- (a) Subject to Article 17 1(b), a written resolution of members passed in accordance with Part 13 of the Act is as valid and effectual as a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Company
  - (b) The following may not be passed as a written resolution and may only be passed at a general meeting -
    - (i) a resolution under section 168 of the Act for the removal of a director before the expiration of his period of office, and
    - (ii) a resolution under section 510 of the Act for the removal of an auditor before the expiration of his period of office
- 17 2
- (a) Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to the shares, on a written resolution, a member has one vote in respect of each share held by him
  - (b) No member may vote on a written resolution unless all moneys currently due and payable in respect of any shares held by him have been paid

## **18. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 18 1
- (a) Every notice convening a general meeting of the Company must comply with the provisions of -
    - (i) section 311 of the Act as to the provision of information regarding the time, date and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting, and
    - (ii) section 325(1) of the Act as to the giving of information to members regarding their right to appoint proxies

- (b) Every notice of, or other communication relating to, any general meeting which any member is entitled to receive must be sent to each of the directors and to the auditors (if any) for the time being of the Company

## 19. QUORUM AT GENERAL MEETINGS

19 1 Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to the shares -

- (a) If and for so long as the Company has one member only, one member entitled to vote on the business to be transacted, who is present at a general meeting in person or by one or more proxies or, in the event that the member is a corporation, by one or more corporate representatives, is a quorum
- (b) If and for so long as the Company has three or more members, three members, comprising of one 'A' shareholder, one 'B' shareholder and one 'D' shareholder, each of whom is entitled to vote on the business to be transacted and is present at a general meeting in person or by one or more proxies or, in the event that any member present is a corporation, by one or more corporate representatives, are a quorum provided there is a share of each class in issue
- (c) Model Article 41(1) is modified by the addition of a second sentence as follows -  
  
"If, at the adjourned general meeting, a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed therefor or, alternatively, a quorum ceases to be present, the adjourned meeting shall be dissolved "

## 20. VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

20 1 Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by the rights attached to shares -

- (a) Subject to Article 20 2 below, on a vote on a resolution at a general meeting on a show of hands -
  - (i) each member who, being an individual, is present in person has one vote,
  - (ii) if a member (whether such member is an individual or a corporation) appoints one or more proxies to attend the meeting, all proxies so appointed and in attendance at the meeting have, collectively, one vote, and
  - (iii) if a corporate member appoints one or more persons to represent it at the meeting, each person so appointed and in attendance at the meeting has, subject to section 323(4) of the Act, one vote
- (b) Subject to Article 20 2 below, on a resolution at a general meeting on a poll, every member (whether present in person, by proxy or authorised representative) has one vote in respect of each share held by him

20 2 No member may vote at any general meeting or any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, either in person, by proxy or, in the event that the member is a corporation, by corporate representative in respect of shares held by that member unless all moneys currently due and payable by that member in respect of any shares held by that member have been paid

20 3 (a) Model Article 44(2) is amended by the deletion of the word "or" in Model Article 44(2)(c), the deletion of the " " after the word "resolution" in Model Article 44(2)(d) and its replacement with ", or" and the insertion of a new Model Article 44(2)(e) in the following terms -

"by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all shares conferring that right"

- (b) A demand for a poll made by a person as proxy for a member is the same as a demand made by the member

20 4 Polls must be taken at the general meeting at which they are demanded and in such manner as the chairman directs

## **21. ADDITIONAL VOTING RIGHTS**

- 21 1 In the case of an equality of votes on a resolution passed by the Company in general meeting, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chairman, if he is a member of the Company, shall have one additional vote

## **22. DELIVERY OF PROXY NOTICES**

- 22 1 Model Article 45(1) is modified, such that a "proxy notice" (as defined in Model Article 45(1)) and any authentication of it demanded by the directors must be received at an address specified by the Company in the proxy notice not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy appointed pursuant to the proxy notice proposes to vote, and any proxy notice received at such address less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting shall be invalid

## **23. COMMUNICATIONS**

- 23 1 Subject to the provisions of the Act, a document or information may be sent or supplied by the Company to a person by being made available on a website
- 23 2 (a) A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the Company an address within the United Kingdom at which notices may be sent to him or an address to which notices may be sent by electronic means is entitled to have notices sent to him at that address, but otherwise no such member is entitled to receive any notices from the Company
- (b) If any share is registered in the name of joint holders, the Company may send notices and all other documents to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding and the Company is not required to serve notices or other documents on any of the other joint holders
- 23 3 (a) If the Company sends or supplies notices or other documents by first class post and the Company proves that such notices or other documents were properly addressed, prepaid and posted, the intended recipient is deemed to have received such notices or other documents 48 hours after posting
- (b) If the Company sends or supplies notices or other documents by electronic means and the Company proves that such notices or other documents were properly addressed, the intended recipient is deemed to have received such notices or other documents 24 hours after they were sent or supplied
- (c) If the Company sends or supplies notices or other documents by means of a website, the intended recipient is deemed to have received such notices or other documents when such notices or other documents first appeared on the website or, if later, when the intended recipient first received notice of the fact that such notices or other documents were available on the website
- (d) For the purposes of this Article 23 3, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day

## **24. COMPANY SEALS**

- 24 1 Model Article 49(1) is modified, such that any common seal of the Company may be used by the authority of the directors or any committee of directors
- 24 2 Model Article 49(3) is modified by the deletion of all words which follow the "," after the word "document" and their replacement with "the document must also be signed by -
- (a) one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature, or
- (b) two authorised persons"

## **25. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

- 25 1 Model Article 27 is modified by the addition of new Model Article 27(4) in the following terms -

"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 "

25 2 All the Articles relating to the transfer of shares apply to -

- (a) any notice in writing given to the Company by a transmittee in accordance with Model Article 28(1), and
- (b) any instrument of transfer executed by a transmittee in accordance with Model Article 28(2),

as if such notice or instrument were an instrument of transfer executed by the person from whom the transmittee derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred

## **26. SHARE TRANSFERS**

26 1 Model Article 26(1) is modified by the addition of the words "and, if any of the shares is nil or partly paid, the transferee" after the word "transferor"

26 2 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 26, the directors may refuse to register a transfer or, as the case may be, transmission of a share -

- (a) where the share is not fully paid and the transfer or transmission is to a person of whom they do not approve,
- (b) on which the Company has a lien, or
- (c) if they suspect that the proposed transfer or transmission may be fraudulent

26 3 The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members in respect thereof, provided that in the case of a partly paid share the instrument of transfer must also be signed by the transferee

26 4 The Directors shall refuse to register any transfer of 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D' shares made in contravention of the provisions of Articles 26 5 to 26 6 but shall not be entitled to refuse to register any transfer to which the consent in writing of all the holders of 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' shares in the capital of the Company is given

26 5 The following provisions shall apply -

26 5 1 No 'A' or 'C' share shall be transferred to any person so long as a member of the Company holding 'A' or 'C' shares in the Company is willing to purchase the same in accordance with Article 26 6

26 5 2 'B' shares may be transferred to any person of the 'B' shareholders immediate family without restriction, and in such cases Article 26 6 shall not apply

26 5 3 'D' shares may be transferred to any person of the 'D' shareholders immediate family without restriction, and in such cases Article 26 6 shall not apply

26 6 Subject and without prejudice to Articles 26 4 and 26 5, the following provisions shall have effect in relation to the transfer and transmission of 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D' shares, namely

26 6 1 Any Member who desires to transfer a legal or beneficial interest in any 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D' shares (in this Article 26 6 called "the Vendor") shall give to the Company notice in writing of such desire (in this Article 26 6 called "a Transfer Notice") accompanied by the deposit of the relevant Share Certificate and stating the number of Shares which the Member desires to transfer. A Transfer Notice may not relate to more than one class of shares and it shall not be revocable except with the sanction of the Directors

26 6 2 A Transfer Notice shall constitute the Director the Vendor's agents for sale to any member or members of the Company holding 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D' shares in the Company other than the Vendor in manner provided by this article 26 6 of the shares comprised in the Transfer Notice ("the Transfer Shares") at a price to be agreed between the Directors and the Vendor as being a price which reflects the

class and number of the Transfer Shares or, in default of agreement within 30 days of the date of the Transfer Notice, at a price fixed by Independent Accountants of not less than five years standing ('The Independent Accountants') who shall be nominated by agreement between the Vendor and the Directors or failing such nomination within 14 days after the request of either party to the other therefore nominated at the request of the Vendor or the Directors by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. The Independent Accountants shall be considered to be acting as experts and not as arbitrators and their written determination shall be final and binding on the members. The Independent Accountants shall be considered to be acting as experts and not as arbitrators and their written determination shall be final and binding on the members. The Independent Accountants will certify the value of the Transfer Shares as at the date of the Transfer Notice on the following assumptions and bases -

- (a) valuing the Company as an arm's length sale between a willing vendor and a willing purchaser
- (b) if the Company is then carrying on business as a going concern, on the assumption that it will do so,
- (c) that the Transfer Shares are capable of being transferred without restriction,
- (d) valuing the Transfer Shares as a rateable proportion of the total value of all the issued shares of the Company in that class

If any difficulty shall arise in applying any of the foregoing assumptions or bases then such difficulty will be resolved by Independent Accountants in such manner that they shall in their absolute discretion think fit

26 6 3 If the Independent Accountants are asked to certify the fair selling value as aforesaid, the Directors shall as soon as they receive the certificate from the Independent Accountants furnish a certified copy thereof to the Vendor and the Vendor shall be entitled, by notice in writing given to the Company within seven days of the service upon him of the said certified copy, to cancel the Directors authority to sell the said shares. The cost of obtaining the certificate shall be borne by the Purchasers unless the Vendor shall cancel the Directors authority as aforesaid at which case the Vendor shall bear such cost. On receipt from the Vendor of notice of cancellation as aforesaid the relevant Share Certificate shall be returned to the Vendor

26 6 4 Within seven days after the price shall have been fixed as mentioned in paragraph 26 6 2 or after the seven day referred to in paragraph 26 6 3 have expired (as the case may be) the Directors shall give notice to all Members (other than the Vendor) holding shares of the same class as the shares comprised in the Transfer Notice of the number and price of those shares, and shall invite each of them to state in writing within twenty-one days after the date of the notice whether he is willing to purchase any and if so what maximum number of the said shares

26 6 5 If within the period of twenty-one days mentioned in paragraph 26 6 4 Members to whom the notice therein mentioned was given have expressed their willingness to purchase all the shares comprised in the Transfer Notice the Directors shall allocate those shares among those Members so far as may be necessary to ensure that the distribution is pro rata to their existing shareholdings, subject to the limitation that no Member shall be under any obligation to purchase more than the maximum number of shares which he himself has notified as being willing to purchase. If the remaining Members have expressed a willingness to take up the excess shares then in those circumstances the excess shares shall be distributed amongst those members pro rata to their existing holdings. As soon as such allocation has been made and provided that such allocation comprises all the shares to which the Transfer notice relates (but not otherwise), the Vendor shall be bound, on payment of the price, to transfer those shares to the Purchaser or respective Purchasers thereof. If he shall make default in so doing the Director shall receive and give a good discharge for the purchase money on behalf of the vendor and shall authorise some person (who shall be deemed to be the attorney for the vendor for that purchase)

to execute in favour of the Purchaser or respective Purchasers a transfer or transfers of the shares allocated to him or them and shall enter his or their names in the Register of members as the holder or holders of those shares

- 26 6 6 If there is more than one class of share issued and if within the period of twenty-one days mentioned in paragraph 26 6 4 Members to whom the notice therein mentioned was given shall have expressed their willingness to purchase part only of the shares comprised in the Transfer Notice or no such Member shall have expressed his willingness to purchase any of those shares the Directors shall within seven days after the expiration of that period give notice to all Members holding any class of share in the Company (including the Members referred to in paragraph 26 6 4 of this Article but excluding the Vendor) and the provisions of paragraph 26 6 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to every notice given pursuant to this paragraph
- 26 6 7 If in any period referred to in any notice pursuant to paragraph 26 6 4 and if appropriate paragraph 26 6 6 the Members shall have expressed their willingness to purchase part only of the shares comprised in the Transfer notice or no Member shall have expressed his willingness to purchase any of those shares, then for a further period of six months from the expiration of the said period the Vendor shall be entitled to transfer to any person whom he selects all but not part of the shares to which the Transfer Notice relates at a price not lower than the price fixed in accordance with paragraph 26 6 2 and on terms not less than favourable than those offered in the Transfer Notice
- 26 6 8 If a Member is adjudged bankrupt, his trustee in bankruptcy shall be bound immediately to give the company a Transfer Notice in respect of all 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D' shares registered in the sole name of the bankrupt Member as sole holder at the date of his bankruptcy, and in default of such Transfer Notice being given within one week the trustee in bankruptcy will be deemed to have given such notice at the expiration of the said period All the foregoing provisions of Article 26 6 in relation to a Transfer Notice and the procedure to be adopted following the service of such a notice apply after making the necessary changes to a notice given pursuant to this paragraph 26 6 8 provided however that there shall be no right pursuant to paragraph 26 6 3 to cancel the Director authority to sell any of the shares
- 26 6 9 If a holder of either 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D' shares also being an employee of the Company shall leave the employment of the Company for whatever reason (other than through sickness or accident) prior to reaching the retiring age specified in his contract of employment, or if no such date is specified then 68 years of age, then he shall be bound immediately to give to the Company a Transfer Notice in respect of all the shares registered in his name and in default of such Transfer Notice be given within one week of termination of employment the Member shall be deemed to have given such notice at the expiration of the said period of one week All the foregoing provisions of Article 26 6 in relation to a Transfer Notice and the procedure to be adopted following the service of such a notice shall apply after making the necessary changes to a notice given pursuant to this paragraph 26 6 9 provided however that there shall be no right pursuant to paragraph 26 6 3 to cancel the Directors authority to sell any of these shares
- 26 6 10 The personal representative of any deceased member shall be bound, if and when called upon by the directors to do so, to give a Transfer Notice in respect of all the 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D' shares registered in the name of the deceased member as sole holder or as sole surviving joint holder at the date of his death, or such as those shares as still remain so registered If within a period of 21 days after being called upon the personal representatives fail either to give such a Transfer Notice, they shall be deemed to have given a Transfer Notice at the expiration of that period All the foregoing provisions of Article 26 6 in relation to a Transfer Notice and the procedure to be adopted following the service of such a notice shall apply mutatis mutandis to a notice given pursuant to this paragraph 26 6 10 provided however that there shall be no right pursuant to paragraph 26 6 3 to cancel the Directors authority to sell any of the shares

## **27. TRANSFER OF CONTROLLING INTEREST**

- 27 1 All other regulations of the Company relating to the transfer of shares shall be read subject to the provisions of this Article 27
- 27 2 No sale or transfer of any shares ('the specified shares') which would result, if made and registered, in a person or persons obtaining a controlling interest in the Company shall be made or registered unless, before the transfer is lodged for registration, the proposed transferee or transferees or his or their nominee has or have offered to purchase the whole of the shares (whether 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'D') registered in the name of any other member at the specified price as (defined in paragraph 27 3 below)
- 27 3 For the purposes of this Article 27 the expression -
- 27 3 1 'a controlling interest' shall mean shares conferring in the aggregate 50% or more of the total voting rights conferred by all the shares in the capital of the Company for the time being in issue and conferring the right to vote at all general meetings,
- 27 3 2 'transfer', 'transferor' and transferee' shall include respectively the renouncer of and renounceable letter of allotment, the original allottee and the renounce under any such letter of allotment, and
- 27 3 3 'the specified price' shall mean
- (a) From the consideration offered, a sum per 'A' or 'C' share held pro rata to the number of 'A' or 'C' shares held by each member receiving the offer pursuant to Article 27 2 above,
- (b) In relation to the 'B' and 'D' shares as set out in the Shareholders Agreement
- 27 4 In event to any disagreement as to the calculation of the specified price the matter shall be referred to an adjudicator (acting as an expert and not an arbitrator) nominated by the parties concerned (or in the event of disagreement as to nomination appointed by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales) whose decision shall be final and binding
- 27 5 If members hold 75% or more of the 'A' shares in issue wish to accept an offer to sell their 'A' shares they may serve a notice in writing to the Company ('the drag along notice') requiring it to notify all other members that they are required to sell all their shares, of whatever class to the same buyer provided that the terms shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Shareholders Agreement. If a member fails to comply with the drag along notice the Directors shall authorise any person they think fit to take such actions and execute such documents, including a contract of purchase or any transfer or transfers of shares, as are necessary to effect the sale. The Directors shall receive and shall give a good discharge for the purchase money in such a case

A Ss.

Chairman

Company Number: 02945546

The Companies Act 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

# ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

LODDON DOOR SERVICES LIMITED

Incorporated on 5 July 1994

Adopted by Special Resolution Dated

13 March 2012

# **THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

## **PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

### **ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF**

#### **LODDON DOOR SERVICES LIMITED**

##### **1 PRELIMINARY**

- 1 1 The model articles of association for private companies limited by shares contained in Schedule 1 to the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008 No 3229) (the "Model Articles") shall apply to the Company save in so far as they are excluded or modified hereby and such Model Articles and the articles set out below shall be the Articles of Association of the Company (the "Articles")
- 1 2 In these Articles, any reference to a provision of the Companies Act 2006 shall be deemed to include a reference to any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force
- 1 3 Model Articles 9(2), 14, 18(d) and (e), 19(5), 21, 24, 26(5), 28(3) and 44(4) do not apply to the Company
- 1 4 The headings used in these Articles are included for the sake of convenience only and shall be ignored in construing the language or meaning of these Articles
- 1 5 In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires, references to nouns in the plural form shall be deemed to include the singular and vice versa

##### **2 DEFINED TERMS**

- 2 1 Model Article 1 shall be varied by the inclusion of the following definitions -

"the Act" means the Companies Act 2006,

"appointor" has the meaning given in Article 9 1,

"call" has the meaning given in Article 12 1,

"call notice" has the meaning given in Article 12 1,

"call payment date" has the meaning given in Article 12 4,

"forfeiture notice" has the meaning given in Article 12 4,

"lien enforcement notice" has the meaning given in Article 12 4,

"relevant rate" has the meaning given in Article 12 4,

"secretary" means the secretary of the Company, if any, appointed in accordance with Article 7 1 or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary, and

"working day" means a day that is not a Saturday or Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or any day that is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom where the Company is registered

##### **3 PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS**

- 3 1 Subject to Article 3 2, notwithstanding the fact that a proposed decision of the directors concerns or relates to any matter in which a director has, or may have, directly or indirectly, any kind of interest whatsoever, that director may participate in the decision-making process for both quorum and voting purposes

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**7 SECRETARY**

- 7 1 The directors may appoint a secretary to the Company for such period, for such remuneration and upon such conditions as they think fit, and any secretary so appointed by the directors may be removed by them

**8 REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS**

- 8 1 Model Article 19 shall be amended by the addition of the following clause,

"The remuneration shall be divided amongst the Directors in such proportions and manner as the Directors unanimously determine or in default of a determination equally, except that any Director holding office for less than a year or other period for which remuneration is paid shall rank in the division in proportion to the fraction of the year or other period during which he held office. A Director who, at the request of the Directors, performs special services or goes to reside abroad for any purpose of the Company may receive such extra remuneration by way of salary, commission or participation in profits, or partly in one way and partly in another, as the Directors determine "

**9 ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

- 9 1 (a) Any director (the "appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by a decision of the directors, to -
- (i) exercise that director's powers, and
  - (ii) carry out that director's responsibilities,
- in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor
- (b) Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors. The notice must -
- (i) identify the proposed alternate, and
  - (ii) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that he is willing to act as the alternate of his appointor
- 9 2 (a) An alternate director has the same rights to participate in any directors' meeting or decision of the directors reached in accordance with Model Article 8, as the alternate's appointor
- (b) Except as these Articles specify otherwise, alternate directors -
- (i) are deemed for all purposes to be directors,
  - (ii) are liable for their own acts or omissions,
  - (iii) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors, and
  - (iv) are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors
- (c) A person who is an alternate director but not a director -
- (i) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person's appointor is not participating), and
  - (ii) may sign or otherwise signify his agreement in writing to a written resolution in accordance with Model Article 8 (but only if that person's appointor has not signed or otherwise signified his agreement to such written resolution)
- (d) No alternate may be counted as more than one director for such purposes
- (e) An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the remuneration payable to that alternate's appointor as the appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company
-

## 11 LIEN

- 11 1 The Company has a first and paramount lien on all shares (whether or not such shares are fully paid) standing registered in the name of any person indebted or under any liability to the Company, whether he is the sole registered holder thereof or is one of two or more joint holders, for all moneys payable by him or his estate to the Company (whether or not such moneys are presently due and payable)
- 11 2 The Company's lien over shares -
- (a) takes priority over any third party's interest in such shares, and
  - (b) extends to any dividend or other money payable by the Company in respect of such shares and (if the Company's lien is enforced and such shares are sold by the Company) the proceeds of sale of such shares
- 11 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
- 11 4 (a) Subject to the provisions of this Article, if -
- (i) a notice of the Company's intention to enforce the lien ("lien enforcement notice") has been sent in respect of the shares, and
  - (ii) the person to whom the lien enforcement notice was sent has failed to comply with it,
- the Company may sell those shares in such manner as the directors decide
- (b) A lien enforcement notice -
- (i) may only be sent in respect of shares if a sum is payable to the Company by the sole registered holder or one of two or more joint registered holders of such shares and the due date for payment of such sum has passed,
  - (ii) must specify the shares concerned,
  - (iii) must include a demand for payment of the sum payable within 14 days,
  - (iv) must be addressed either to the holder of such shares or to a person entitled to such shares by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise, and
  - (v) must state the Company's intention to sell the shares if the notice is not complied with
- (c) If shares are sold under this Article -
- (i) the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser, and
  - (ii) 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
- (d) The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied -
- (i) 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
  - (ii) second, in payment 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 a suitable indemnity has been given for any lost certificates, and subject to a lien equivalent to the company's lien

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

- 12 4 (a) If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date -
- (i) the directors may send a notice of forfeiture (a "forfeiture notice") to that person, and
  - (ii) until the call is paid, that person must pay the Company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate
- (b) For the purposes of this Article -
- (i) the "call payment date" is the date on which the call notice states that a call is payable, unless the directors give a notice specifying a later date, in which case the "call payment date" is that later date, and
  - (ii) the "relevant rate" is the rate fixed by the terms on which the share in respect of which the call is due was allotted or, if no such rate was fixed when the share was allotted, five percent per annum
- (c) The relevant rate must not exceed by more than five 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
- (d) The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part

12 5 A forfeiture notice -

- (a) may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice,
- (b) must be sent to the holder of that share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise,
- (c) must require payment of a call and any accrued interest by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the forfeiture notice,
- (d) must state how the payment is to be made, and
- (e) must state that if the forfeiture notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call is payable will be liable to be forfeited

12 6 If a forfeiture notice is not complied with before the date by which payment of the call is required in the forfeiture notice, 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

- 12 7 (a) Subject to the following provisions of this Article 12 7, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes -
- (i) all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of it, and
  - (ii) all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person in whose name the share is registered and the Company
- (b) Any share which is forfeited -
- (i) is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited,
  - (ii) is deemed to be the property of the Company, and
  - (iii) may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit
- (c) If a person's shares have been forfeited -

- (b) Every notice of, or other communication relating to, any general meeting which any member is entitled to receive must be sent to each of the directors and to the auditors (if any) for the time being of the Company

## **19 QUORUM AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

19 1 Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to the shares -

- (a) If and for so long as the Company has one member only, one member entitled to vote on the business to be transacted, who is present at a general meeting in person or by one or more proxies or, in the event that the member is a corporation, by one or more corporate representatives, is a quorum
- (b) If and for so long as the Company has two or more members, two members, each of whom is entitled to vote on the business to be transacted and is present at a general meeting in person or by one or more proxies or, in the event that any member present is a corporation, by one or more corporate representatives, are a quorum
- (c) Model Article 41(1) is modified by the addition of a second sentence as follows -  
  
"If, at the adjourned general meeting, a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed therefor or, alternatively, a quorum ceases to be present, the adjourned meeting shall be dissolved "

## **20 VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

20 1 Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or by the rights attached to shares -

- (a) Subject to Article 20 2 below, on a vote on a resolution at a general meeting on a show of hands -
  - (i) each member who, being an individual, is present in person has one vote,
  - (ii) if a member (whether such member is an individual or a corporation) appoints one or more proxies to attend the meeting, all proxies so appointed and in attendance at the meeting have, collectively, one vote, and
  - (iii) if a corporate member appoints one or more persons to represent it at the meeting, each person so appointed and in attendance at the meeting has, subject to section 323(4) of the Act, one vote
- (b) Subject to Article 20 2 below, on a resolution at a general meeting on a poll, every member (whether present in person, by proxy or authorised representative) has one vote in respect of each share held by him

20 2 No member may vote at any general meeting or any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company, either in person, by proxy or, in the event that the member is a corporation, by corporate representative in respect of shares held by that member unless all moneys currently due and payable by that member in respect of any shares held by that member have been paid

20 3 (a) Model Article 44(2) is amended by the deletion of the word "or" in Model Article 44(2)(c), the deletion of the " " after the word "resolution" in Model Article 44(2)(d) and its replacement with ", or" and the insertion of a new Model Article 44(2)(e) in the following terms -

"by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all shares conferring that right"

- (b) A demand for a poll made by a person as proxy for a member is the same as a demand made by the member

20 4 Polls must be taken at the general meeting at which they are demanded and in such manner as the chairman directs

"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 "

25 2 All the Articles relating to the transfer of shares apply to -

- (a) any notice in writing given to the Company by a transmittee in accordance with Model Article 28(1), and
- (b) any instrument of transfer executed by a transmittee in accordance with Model Article 28(2),

as if such notice or instrument were an instrument of transfer executed by the person from whom the transmittee derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred

## 26 SHARE TRANSFERS

26 1 Model Article 26(1) is modified by the addition of the words "and, if any of the shares is nil or partly paid, the transferee" after the word "transferor"

26 2 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 26, the directors may refuse to register a transfer or, as the case may be, transmission of a share -

- (a) where the share is not fully paid and the transfer or transmission is to a person of whom they do not approve,
- (b) on which the Company has a lien, or
- (c) if they suspect that the proposed transfer or transmission may be fraudulent

26 3 The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Register of Members in respect thereof, provided that in the case of a partly paid share the instrument of transfer must also be signed by the transferee

26 4 The Directors shall refuse to register any transfer of 'A' or 'B' shares made in contravention of the provisions of Articles 26 5 to 26 6 but shall not be entitled to refuse to register any transfer to which the consent in writing of all the holders of 'A' and 'B' shares in the capital of the Company is given

26 5 No 'A' or 'B' share shall be transferred to any person so long as a member of the Company holding 'A' or 'B' shares in the Company is willing to purchase the same in accordance with Article 26 6

26 6 Subject and without prejudice to Articles 26 4 and 26 5, the following provisions shall have effect in relation to the transfer and transmission of 'A' or 'B' shares, namely

26 6 1 Any Member who desires to transfer and legal or beneficial interest in any 'A' or 'B' shares (in this Article 26 6 called "the Vendor") shall give to the Company notice in writing of such desire (in this Article 26 6 called "a Transfer Notice") accompanied by the deposit of the relevant Share Certificate and stating the number of Shares which the Member desires to transfer A Transfer Notice may not relate to more than one class of shares and it shall not be revocable except with the sanction of the Directors

26 6 2 A Transfer Notice shall constitute the Director the Vendor's agents for sale to any member or members of the Company holding 'A' or 'B' shares in the Company other than the Vendor in manner provided by this article 26 6 of the shares comprised in the Transfer Notice ("the Transfer Shares") at a price to be agreed between the Directors and the Vendor as being a price which reflects the class and number of the Transfer Shares or, in default of agreement within 30 days of the days of the date of the Transfer Notice, at a price fixed by Independent Accountants of not less than five years standing ('The Independent Accountants') who shall be nominated by agreement between the Vendor and the Directors of failing such nomination within 14 days after the request of either party to the other therefore nominated at the request of the Vendor or the Directors by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales The Independent

the shares comprised in the Transfer Notice or no such Member shall have expressed his willingness to purchase any of those shares the Directors shall within seven days after the expiration of that period give notice to all Members holding any class of share in the Company (including the Members referred to in paragraph 26 6 4 of this Article but excluding the Vendor) and the provisions of paragraph 26 6 5 shall apply mutatis mutandis to every notice given pursuant to this paragraph

- 26 6 7 If in any period referred to in any notice pursuant to paragraph 26 6 4 and if appropriate paragraph 26 6 6 the Members shall have expressed their willingness to purchase part only of the shares comprised in the Transfer notice or no Member shall have expressed his willingness to purchase any of those shares, then for a further period of six months from the expiration of the said period the Vendor shall be entitled to transfer to any person whom he selects all but not part of the shares to which the Transfer Notice relates at a price not lower than the price fixed in accordance with paragraph 26 6 2 and on terms not less than favourable than those offered in the Transfer Notice
- 26 6 8 If a Member is adjudged bankrupt, his trustee in bankruptcy shall be bound immediately to give the company a Transfer Notice in respect of all 'A' and 'B' shares registered in the sole name of the bankrupt Member as sole holder at the date of his bankruptcy, and in default of such Transfer Notice being given within one week the trustee in bankruptcy will be deemed to have given such notice at the expiration of the said period All the foregoing provisions of Article 26 6 in relation to a Transfer Notice and the procedure to be adopted following the service of such a notice apply after making the necessary changes to a notice given pursuant to this paragraph 26 6 8 provided however that there shall be no right pursuant to paragraph 26 6 3 to cancel the Director authority to sell any of the shares
- 26 6 9 If a holder of either 'A' or 'B' shares also being an employee of the Company shall leave the employment of the Company for whatever reason (other than through sickness or accident) prior to reaching the retiring age specified in his contract of employment, or if no such date is specified then 68 years of age, then he shall be bound immediately to give to the Company a Transfer Notice in respect of all the shares registered in his name and in default of such Transfer Notice be given within one week of termination of employment the Member shall be deemed to have given such notice at the expiration of the said period of one week All the foregoing provisions of Article 26 6 in relation to a Transfer Notice and the procedure to be adopted following the service of such a notice shall apply after making the necessary changes to a notice given pursuant to this paragraph 26 6 9 provided however that there shall be no right pursuant to paragraph 26 6 3 to cancel the Directors authority to sell any of these shares
- 26 6 10 The personal representative of any deceased member shall be bound, if and when called upon by the directors to do so, to give a Transfer Notice in respect of all the 'A' and 'B' shares registered in the name of the deceased member as sole holder or as sole surviving joint holder at the date of his death, or such as those shares as still remain so registered If within a period of 21 days after being called upon the personal representatives fail either to give such a Transfer Notice, they shall be deemed to have given a Transfer Notice at the expiration of that period All the foregoing provisions of Article 26 6 in relation to a Transfer Notice and the procedure to be adopted following the service of such a notice shall apply mutatis mutandis to a notice given pursuant to this paragraph 26 6 10 provided however that there shall be no right pursuant to paragraph 26 6 3 to cancel the Directors authority to sell any of the shares

## **27 TRANSFER OF CONTROLLING INTEREST**

- 27 1 All other regulations of the Company relating to the transfer of shares shall be read subject to the provisions of this Article 27
- 27 2 No sale or transfer of any shares ('the specified shares') which would result, if made and registered, in a person or persons obtaining a controlling interest in the Company shall be made or registered unless, before the transfer is lodged for registration, the proposed

**APPENDIX A**

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985-1989  
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES  
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION  
OF  
LODDON DOOR SERVICES LIMITED

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- 1 The name of the company is LODDON DOOR SERVICES LIMITED
- 2 The company's registered office is situated in England and Wales
- 3 The liability of members is limited

I the subscriber to this Memorandum of Association wish to be formed into a Company pursuant to this Memorandum and I agree to take the number of shares shown opposite my respective name

Names and addresses of Subscriber	Number of shares taken by the Subscriber
JEAN BROWN International House 82-86 Deansgate Manchester M3 2ER	One

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Dated 28 June 1994

WITNESS to the above signatures

MICHAEL ROBERT SWINBURNE  
International House  
82-86 Deansgate  
Manchester  
M3 2ER

