

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
3RADICAL LIMITED

APPROVED BY SPECIAL RESOLUTION
ON 16 September 2022

ashfords

Contents

PART A.....	2
<u>Interpretation, limitation of liability and other miscellaneous provisions</u>	2
1. <u>Preliminary</u>	2
2. <u>Defined terms</u>	2
3. <u>Interpretation</u>	5
4. <u>Liability of members</u>	6
5. <u>Company's name</u>	6
6. <u>Domicile</u>	6
<u>Share capital, rights and transfers</u>	6
7. <u>Share capital</u>	6
8. <u>Rights attaching to shares</u>	7
9. <u>Exclusion of statutory pre-emption provisions</u>	7
10. <u>Variation of class rights</u>	8
11. <u>Permitted transfers</u>	8
12. <u>Mandatory transfers</u>	9
13. <u>Pre-emption procedure</u>	11
14. <u>Valuation</u>	13
15. <u>Drag along</u>	13
16. <u>Tag along</u>	14
17. <u>Registration</u>	14
PART B.....	15
<u>Directors and Secretary</u>	15
18. <u>Methods of appointing directors</u>	15
19. <u>Termination of director's appointment</u>	16
20. <u>Directors' general authority</u>	16
21. <u>Shareholders' reserve power</u>	16
22. <u>Directors may delegate</u>	16
23. <u>Committees</u>	17
24. <u>Directors to take decisions collectively</u>	17
25. <u>Unanimous decisions</u>	17
26. <u>Calling a directors' meeting</u>	18
27. <u>Participation in directors' meetings</u>	18
28. <u>Quorum for directors' meetings</u>	18
29. <u>Chairing of directors' meetings</u>	19
30. <u>Chairman of board meeting</u>	19
31. <u>Authorisation of conflicts of interest</u>	19
32. <u>Directors may have interests and vote and count for quorum</u>	20
33. <u>Records of decisions to be kept</u>	21
34. <u>Directors' discretion to make further rules</u>	21
35. <u>Directors' remuneration</u>	21
36. <u>Directors' expenses</u>	21
37. <u>Appointment and removal of alternates</u>	22
38. <u>Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors</u>	22
39. <u>Termination of alternate directorship</u>	23
40. <u>Secretary</u>	23
<u>Liens, share certificates and distributions</u>	23
41. <u>Company's lien</u>	23
42. <u>Enforcement of the Company's lien</u>	23
43. <u>Call notices</u>	24
44. <u>Liability to pay calls</u>	25
45. <u>Payment in advance of calls</u>	25
46. <u>When call notice need not be issued</u>	25
47. <u>Failure to comply with call notice: automatic consequences</u>	26
48. <u>Notice of intended forfeiture</u>	26
49. <u>Directors' power to forfeit shares</u>	26
50. <u>Effect of forfeiture</u>	27
51. <u>Procedure following forfeiture</u>	27
52. <u>Surrender of shares</u>	28

53.	<u>Company not bound by less than absolute interests</u>	28
54.	<u>Share certificates</u>	28
55.	<u>Replacement share certificates</u>	29
56.	<u>Instruments of transfer</u>	29
57.	<u>Fractional entitlements</u>	29
58.	<u>Procedure for declaring dividends</u>	30
59.	<u>Calculation of dividends</u>	30
60.	<u>Payment of dividends and other distributions</u>	30
61.	<u>No interest on distributions</u>	31
62.	<u>Unclaimed distributions</u>	31
63.	<u>Non-cash distributions</u>	32
64.	<u>Waiver of distributions</u>	32
65.	<u>Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums</u>	32
	<u>Decision-making by shareholders</u>	33
66.	<u>Notice of general meetings</u>	33
67.	<u>Attendance and speaking at general meetings</u>	34
68.	<u>Quorum for general meetings</u>	34
69.	<u>Chairing general meetings</u>	35
70.	<u>Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders</u>	35
71.	<u>Adjournment</u>	35
72.	<u>Voting: general</u>	36
73.	<u>Errors and disputes</u>	36
74.	<u>Demanding a poll and procedure on a poll</u>	36
75.	<u>Content of proxy notices</u>	37
76.	<u>Delivery of proxy notices</u>	37
77.	<u>Revocation of proxy notices</u>	38
78.	<u>Votes of proxies</u>	38
79.	<u>Amendments to resolutions</u>	39
	<u>Administrative Arrangements</u>	39
80.	<u>Exercise of members' rights</u>	39
81.	<u>Company communications</u>	39
82.	<u>Company seals</u>	41
83.	<u>No right to inspect accounts and other records</u>	41
84.	<u>Provision for employees on cessation of business</u>	41
85.	<u>Indemnity and Funds</u>	42
86.	<u>Insurance</u>	42

The Companies Act 2006

Private company limited by shares

Articles of Association

of

3Radical Limited (the "Company")

(as adopted by special resolution passed on 16 September 2022)

PART A

Interpretation, limitation of liability and other miscellaneous provisions

1. Preliminary

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, no regulations for management of the Company set out in any statute concerning companies or contained in any regulations, order, instrument or other subordinate legislation made pursuant to a statute (including, but not limited to, the regulations contained in the model articles for private companies limited by shares as set out in Schedule 1 to The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/3229) (as amended from time to time)) shall apply to the Company. The following shall be the Articles of the Company.

2. Defined terms

In these Articles, unless a contrary intention is expressly stated, the following words and expressions shall have the following meanings:

"Acts" means the Companies Acts and every other statute, order, regulation, or other subordinate legislation from time to time in force concerning companies and affecting the Company.

"alternate" or "alternate director" has the meaning set out in Article 37.

"appointor" has the meaning set out in Article 37.

"Articles" means the Company's articles of association as altered or varied from time to time (and "Article" means a provision of the Articles).

"Associated Government Entities" means:

- (a) any UK Government departments, including their executive agencies, other subsidiary bodies and other parts of UK Government;
- (b) companies wholly or partly owned by UK Governments departments and their subsidiaries;
- (c) non-departmental public bodies, other public bodies, public corporations and their subsidiary bodies sponsored by UK Government departments' and/or
- (d) any successors to any of the entities set out in (a), (b) or (c) above or any new bodies which fall within the same criteria.

"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.

"Board" means the board of directors of the Company from time to time.

"CA2006" means the Companies Act 2006.

"call" has the meaning set out in Article 43.1.

"call notice" has the meaning set out in Article 43.1.

"call payment date" has the meaning set out in Article 47.

"capitalised sum" has the meaning set out in Article 65.

"Chairman" means the chairman of the Board appointed pursuant to Article 29.

"chairman of the meeting" has the meaning set out in Article 69.

"Companies Acts" has the meaning set out in Section 2, CA2006.

"Company's lien" has the meaning set out in Article 41.1.

"Conflicted Director" has the meaning set out in Article 31.1.

"Conflict Situation" has the meaning set out in Article 31.1.

"Consultant" means a shareholder who provides services to any Group Company but is not an Employee.

"Controller" means in relation to a corporate member, a person who has the power or ability to direct the management or the policies of that member, whether through the ownership of voting capital, by contract or otherwise.

"Controlling Interest" means an interest in shares (as defined in Schedule 1 of the CA2006) conferring in aggregate more than 50% of the total voting rights conferred by all the shares in the equity share capital of the Company for the time being in issue.

"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 set out in Article 60.

"document" includes, unless otherwise specified, any summons, notice, order, register, certificate or other legal process and includes any such document sent or supplied in electronic form.

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

"Employee" means a shareholder who at the date of the adoption of these Articles or subsequently, is employed by, any Group Company or holds the office of executive or non-executive director in any Group Company.

"Equity Shares" means the Ordinary Shares and the Ordinary A Shares.

"Family Trust" means a trust under which:

- (a) no immediate beneficial interest in the shares held by it or income from such shares is for the time being or may in the future be vested in any person other than:
 - i. the settler or a Privileged Relation of such settler; or
 - ii. any charity or charities as default beneficiaries (meaning that such charity or charities have no immediate beneficial interest in the shares or the income

from them when the trust is created but may become so interested if there are no other beneficiaries from time to time except another charity or charities); and

- (b) no power or control over the voting powers conferred by the shares held by it is for the time being exercisable by or subject to the consent of any person other than the trustee or trustees or the settler or a Privileged Relation of such settler.

"FF Institutional Investor" means any fund, partnership, body corporate, trust or other person or entity whose principal business is to make investments or a person whose business is to make, manage or advise upon investments for any of the foregoing, other than a FF Institutional Investor who the Board determines in its reasonable discretion is a competitor with the business of the Company.

"Founders" means David Justin Eldridge, Timothy Edward McCarthy and Michael John Talbot and "Founder" means any one of them.

"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.

"Future Fund" means UK FF Nominees Limited (company number: 12591650) whose registered office is at 5 Churchill Place, 10th Floor, London, E14 5HU and any of its permitted transferees (as defined by Article 11.3).

"Group" means the Company, any holding company of the Company and any of the Company or such holding company's subsidiaries (if any) for the time being and "Group Company" means any of them.

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

"holding company" shall be construed in accordance with section 1159, CA2006.

"instrument" means a document in hard copy form.

"ITEPA" means Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003.

"lien enforcement notice" has the meaning set out in Article 42.

"Market Price" means the market value of the shares concerned on the following assumptions and bases:

- (a) having regard to the rights and restrictions attached to the shares in respect of income, capital and transfer;
- (b) assuming that the sale is on an arms' length basis between a willing vendor and a willing purchaser; and
- (c) if the Company is then carrying on business as a going concern, to assume that it will continue to do so in the same manner as immediately prior to the date of the Transfer Notice or deemed Transfer Notice giving rise to the valuation.

"New Securities" means any shares or other securities convertible into or carrying the right to subscribe for shares in the capital of the Company after the date of adoption of these articles (other than shares or securities issued as a result of the events set out in Article 9.5).

"Offered Shares" has the meaning set out in Article 13.2.

"Ordinary A Shares" means ordinary shares of £0.01 each in the share capital of the Company, having the rights set out in these Articles.

"Ordinary Shares" means ordinary shares of £1.00 each in the share capital of the Company having the rights set out in these Articles.

"paid" means paid or credited as paid.

"participate", in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning set out in Article 27.

"partly paid" in relation to a share, means that part of that share's nominal value or any premium at which it was issued that has not been paid to the Company.

"persons entitled" has the meaning set out in Article 65.1.

"Pre-emption Purchasers" has the meaning set out in Article 13.6 and "Pre-emption Purchaser" means any one of them.

"Privileged Relation" means in relation to a member, the spouse, civil partner or widow, widower or surviving civil partner of the member and the member's children and grandchildren (including step and adopted children and their issue and step and adopted children of the member's children).

"proxy notice" has the meaning set out in Article 75.

"relevant director" means any director or former director of the Company or any associated company (within the meaning of Section 256, CA2006).

"relevant rate" has the meaning set out in Article 47.2.

"Sale Price" has the meaning set out in Article 13.3.

"shareholder" means a person who is the holder of a share.

"shares" means the Equity Shares in the Company.

"subsidiary" means a subsidiary (as defined in Section 1159, CA2006) or a subsidiary undertaking (as defined in Section 1162, CA2006) and "subsidiaries" shall be construed accordingly.

"Total Transfer Condition" has the meaning set out in Article 13.2.

"Transfer Notice" has the meaning set out in Article 13.1.

"transmittee" means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law.

"Valuer" means an independent accountant nominated by agreement between the Board and the transferor(s) or, failing agreement within 10 working days, nominated by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

"Wholly-owned Group" means a body corporate and any holding company of which it is a wholly-owned subsidiary and any other wholly-owned subsidiaries of that holding company (including any wholly-owned subsidiary of the body corporate) with all such terms construed in accordance with the CA2006.

"working day" means a day (other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday) on which clearing banks are open for all normal banking business in the City of London.

"writing" means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods and "written" shall be construed accordingly.

3. Interpretation

3.1 In these Articles:

- (a) words in the singular include the plural and vice versa and words in one gender include any other gender;
- (b) a reference to:

- (i) "transfer of shares" or any similar expression shall be deemed to include, in respect of a share in the capital of the Company:
 - (A) any sale or other disposition of the legal or equitable interest in a share (including any voting right attached to a share);

- (B) the creation of any mortgage, charge, pledge or other encumbrance over any legal or equitable interest in a share;
 - (C) any direction by a person entitled to an allotment or issue of shares that a share be allotted or issued to some other person; and
 - (D) any grant of an option to acquire, or agreement to enter into a grant of an option to acquire, any legal or equitable interest in a share;
 - (ii) "person" includes any individual, firm, corporation, body corporate, association, partnership, trust, unincorporated association, employee representative body, government or state or agency or department thereof, executors, administrators or successors in title (whether or not having a separate legal personality);
 - (c) the table of contents and headings are for convenience only and do not affect the interpretation of these Articles; and
 - (d) general words shall not be given a restrictive meaning:
 - (i) if they are introduced by the word "other" or "including" or similar words by reason of the fact that they are preceded by words indicating a particular class of act, matter or thing; or
 - (ii) by reason of the fact that they are followed by particular examples intended to be embraced by those general words.
- 3.2 Unless the context otherwise requires (or unless otherwise defined or stated in these Articles), words or expressions contained in these Articles shall have the same meaning as in the CA2006 as in force from time to time.
4. Liability of members
- The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.
5. Company's name
- The Company may change its name by means of a decision of the directors made in accordance with the provisions of Article 24 or Article 25. The provisions of Section 79, CA2006 shall be complied with on any change of Company name made pursuant to this Article.
6. Domicile
- The Company's registered office is to be situated in England and Wales.
- Share capital, rights and transfers
7. Share capital
- 7.1 Subject to these Articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the Company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by special resolution.
- 7.2 The Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.
- 7.3 Shares may be issued by the Company which are nil, partly or fully paid.

- 7.4 The Company may pay any person a commission in consideration for that person subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, for shares or procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscriptions for shares. Any such commission may be paid in cash, or fully paid or partly paid shares or other securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other and in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription.
- 7.5 The directors of the Company are unconditionally authorised pursuant to section 551 of the CA2006 to exercise all powers of the Company to allot, or to grant any right to subscribe for or to convert any security into, shares in the Company up to an aggregate nominal amount of £50,000. This authority shall expire on the date that is 5 years after the date of adoption of these Articles unless previously revoked, varied or extended save that the directors may, notwithstanding such expiry, allot any security into, shares in pursuance of an offer or agreement to do so made by the Company before this authority expires.
- 7.6 Options to subscribe for Equity Shares, and issue shares pursuant to the exercise of options, under Employee share option schemes or any other Employee incentivisation plans approved by the Board, together with shares issued to Consultants on or after 2nd April 2013 in return for services, are, unless otherwise agreed by an ordinary resolution, subject to a maximum aggregate pool of 15% (based on the number of shares) of the issued share capital of the Company at the relevant time. For the avoidance of doubt, shares issued to any Consultant in respect of a subscription of shares at the Market Price at the relevant time and that is unconnected with the provision of services to the Company by such Consultant shall not be subject to the cap specified in this Article 7.6.
8. Rights attaching to shares
- 8.1 Income
- Subject to the provisions of the Acts and these Articles, the Board may (in its discretion) distribute any profits of the Company in any financial year or period amongst the holders of Equity Shares for the time being in issue on a pro rata basis.
- 8.2 Capital
- On a return of assets on liquidation or capital reduction or otherwise (except upon the redemption of shares of any class or the purchase by the Company of its own shares), the assets of the Company remaining after the payment of its liabilities and distribution of any dividend declared but otherwise unpaid by the Company, shall be distributed amongst the holders of the Equity Shares in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively.
- 8.3 Voting
- The holders of the Equity Shares shall have the right to receive notice of and attend and vote and speak at any general meeting of the Company and shall be entitled to vote on any written resolution of the Company. Save, in each case, as provided otherwise in the CA2006, each such holder present in person or by proxy or by representative shall be entitled on a show of hands to one vote and on a poll or written resolution to one vote for each Equity Share held by him.
9. Exclusion of statutory pre-emption provisions
- 9.1 In accordance with sections 567(1) and/or 570 of CA 2006, sections 561(1) and 562(1) to (5) (inclusive) of the CA2006 do not apply to an allotment of equity securities made by the Company.
- 9.2 Unless otherwise agreed by ordinary resolution passed in general meeting or as a written resolution passed in accordance with part 13 of CA 2006 if the Company proposes to allot any New Securities at a price per share that is lower than the price paid for the most recent subscription of shares in the capital of the Company after the date of adoption of these Articles (other than subscriptions pursuant to Article 9.5), those New Securities shall not be allotted to any person unless the Company has offered them first to all of the shareholders on the same

terms and at the same price as those New Securities are being offered to the other person(s) on a pari passu and pro rata basis to the number of Equity Shares held by those shareholders (as nearly as may be without involving fractions). The offer:

- (a) shall be in writing, give details of the number and subscription price of the New Securities and the period (being not less than 14 days) within which the offer must be accepted; and
- (b) may stipulate (subject to Company's consent) that any shareholder who wishes to subscribe for a number of New Securities in excess of the proportion to which each is entitled shall in their acceptance state the number of excess New Securities ("Excess Securities") for which they wish to subscribe.

9.3 If approved by the Company (at its sole discretion), any New Securities not accepted by the shareholders pursuant to the offer made to them in accordance with Article 9.2 shall be used for satisfying any requests for Excess Securities (if any) made pursuant to Article 9.2 and in the event that there are insufficient Excess Securities to satisfy such requests, the Excess Securities shall be allotted to the applicants on a pro rata basis to the number of Equity Shares held by the applicants immediately prior to the offer made to shareholders in accordance with Article 9.2 (as nearly as may be without involving fractions or increasing the number allotted to any shareholder beyond that applied for by him) and after that allotment, any Excess Securities remaining shall be offered, subject to Article 9.4 to any other person as the directors may determine at the same price and on the same terms as the offer to the shareholders.

9.4 Subject to Articles 9.2 and 9.3 and to the provisions of section 551 of CA 2006, any New Securities shall be at the disposal of the Board who may allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to any persons at those times and generally on the terms and conditions they think proper.

9.5 The provisions of Articles 9.2 to 9.4 shall not apply to:

- (a) shares or options to subscribe for Equity Shares and the issue of shares pursuant to the exercise of options granted under any director or Employee share option scheme or any other Employee incentivisation plan approved by the Board ;
- (b) shares issued to any Consultant in return for services; and
- (c) New Securities issued or granted in order for the Company to comply with its obligations under these Articles.

9.6 No shares shall be allotted to any Employee, director, prospective Employee or director who, in the opinion of the Board, is or may become subject to taxation in the United Kingdom, unless such person has entered into a joint section 431 ITEPA election with the Company for the full dis-application of Chapter 2 of Part 7 of ITEPA.

10. Variation of class rights

10.1 Whenever the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied, modified, abrogated or cancelled only with the consent in writing of the holders of 75% of the issued shares of that class.

11. Permitted transfers

11.1 Transfers to Privileged Relations, Family Trusts and nominees

- (a) Any member may at any time transfer the shares in the capital of the Company held by him to a Privileged Relation (who may transfer such shares without restriction to the original member or to another Privileged Relation of the original member but any

other transfer by the Privileged Relation shall be subject to the same restrictions as though they were transfers by the original member himself) or the trustees of his Family Trust.

- (b) The trustees of a Family Trust may transfer shares held by them in their capacity as trustees:
 - (i) on a change of trustees, to the new trustees of that Family Trust;
 - (ii) to a person (other than a charity) who has an immediate beneficial interest under the Family Trust;
 - (iii) to another Family Trust which has the same member as settler; or
 - (iv) back to the settler of the Family Trust.
- (c) Shares may be transferred by a member to a person to hold such shares as his bare nominee and the nominee may transfer such shares without restriction to the original member or to another bare nominee of such original member but any other transfers by the nominee shall be subject to the same restrictions as though they were transfers by the original member himself.

11.2 Transfers by corporate shareholders

A corporate member may at any time transfer shares to another member of its Wholly-owned Group.

11.3 Transfers by the Future Fund

The Future Fund may at any time transfer shares without restriction as to price or otherwise and free of pre-emption rights howsoever expressed to:

- (a) an Associated Government Entity; and/or
- (b) an FF Institutional Investor that is acquiring the whole or part (being not fewer than 10 companies, including the Company) of the Future Fund's interest in a portfolio of investments which comprise or result from the conversion of unsecured convertible loans substantially on the same terms as a convertible loan agreement dated 15 September 2020 entered in to by (1) the Company, (2) the Future Fund and (3) the Other Lenders (as defined therein), provided always that such transaction(s) is bona fide in all respects.

12. Mandatory transfers

12.1 Transfer if trust ceases to be a Family Trust

If any trust whose trustees hold shares in the capital of the Company ceases to be a Family Trust or there cease to be any beneficiaries of the Family Trust other than a charity or charities, then the trustees shall, without delay, notify the Company that such event has occurred and the trustees shall, within 10 working days of such notification, transfer the shares back to the settlor of that Family Trust on the same terms on which such shares were transferred to the trustees provided that if the settler does not accept such transfer, the trustees shall be deemed to have served the Company with a Transfer Notice in respect of all such shares on the date on which the trust ceased to be a Family Trust or the date there ceased to be any beneficiaries other than a charity or charities (as appropriate) and such shares may not otherwise be transferred.

12.2 Transfer if shares cease to be held by a Privileged Relation

If a Privileged Relation holding shares transferred to him under Article 11.1 ceases to be a Privileged Relation of the original member who held them, the Privileged Relation then holding the shares shall without delay notify the Company that this event has occurred and the Privileged Relation shall within 10 working days of such notification transfer the shares back to the original member on the same terms on which such shares were transferred to the

Privileged Relation provided that if the original member does not accept such transfer, the Privileged Relation shall be deemed to have served the Company with a Transfer Notice in respect of all such shares as at the date on which he ceased to be a Privileged Relation and such shares may not otherwise be transferred.

12.3 Transfer on change of control of corporate member

- (a) If a corporate member holding shares transferred to it under Article 11.2 ceases to be a member of the same Wholly-owned Group as the original corporate member who held them, the corporate member then holding those shares shall without delay notify the Company that this event has occurred and shall be deemed to have served the Company with a Transfer Notice in respect of all such shares as at the date on which it ceased to be a member of the relevant Wholly-owned Group and such shares may not otherwise be transferred.
- (b) If there is a change in the Controller (or, if more than one, any of them) of a corporate member, or any holding company of a corporate member, then that member shall notify the Company that such event has occurred and the Company may require such member to serve the Company with a Transfer Notice in respect of all shares then held by it as at the date on which the change in Controller occurred and such shares may not otherwise be transferred.

12.4 Transfer on death or bankruptcy of member

A person entitled to a share or shares in consequence of the death of a member (or the bankruptcy of a member):

- (a) shall be bound at any time, if and when required in writing by the directors so to do, to give a Transfer Notice in respect of such share(s), and if such person fails to give a Transfer Notice, he shall be deemed to have served the Company with a Transfer Notice in respect of all such share(s) on the date of death or bankruptcy (as appropriate); and
- (b) shall be bound by any notice given to the member in respect of the shares.

12.5 Transfer on insolvency of corporate member

If a corporate member either suffers or resolves for the appointment of a liquidator, administrator or administrative or other receiver over it or any material part of its assets or enters into an arrangement with its creditors, the relevant member shall be deemed to have given a Transfer Notice in respect of all the shares held by it as at the date of such liquidation, administration, administrative or other receivership or arrangement.

12.6 Deemed Transfer Notice

Save where these Articles expressly provide otherwise, if in any case under the provisions of these Articles:

- (a) the directors require a Transfer Notice to be given in respect of any Shares; or
- (b) a person has become bound to give a Transfer Notice in respect of any Shares,

and such a Transfer Notice is not duly given within a period of one week of demand being made or within the period allowed thereafter respectively, a Transfer Notice shall be deemed to have been given at the expiration of the said period.

12.7 Effect on share rights

- (a) Unless an ordinary resolution or a board resolution to the contrary is given, the provisions of this Article 12.7 apply:
 - (i) from the date of the Transfer Notice or deemed Transfer Notice to any shares

which become subject to a Transfer Notice or deemed Transfer Notice served under the provisions of this Article 12; and

- (ii) from the date of issue to any shares issued to the proposed transferor under a Transfer Notice or deemed Transfer Notice served under the provisions of this Article 12 where such shares are issued after the date of such Transfer Notice or deemed Transfer Notice (whether by virtue of the exercise of any right or option granted or arising by virtue of the holding of the shares or otherwise);

- (b) Any shares to which this Article 12.7 applies shall cease to confer the right to be entitled to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any general meeting or on any written resolution of the Company or at any meeting or on any written resolution of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the Company and such shares shall not be counted in determining the total number of votes which may be cast at any such meeting or required for the purposes of a written resolution of any members or class of members or any consent under these Articles or otherwise. Such rights shall be restored immediately upon the Company registering a transfer of the relevant shares pursuant to these Articles.

13. Pre-emption procedure

- 13.1 Except as permitted in these Articles and unless otherwise agreed by ordinary resolution, any shareholder who desires to transfer (or enter into an agreement to transfer) any interest in his shares must first offer them to the Company, and the Company may then offer such shares to the other members (whether or not of the same class) in accordance with this Article 13. The offer may be in respect of all or part only of the shares held by the proposing transferor and shall be made by the proposing transferor by notice in writing to the Company (a "Transfer Notice").
- 13.2 The Transfer Notice shall specify the number and class of shares offered (the "Offered Shares") and the name and address of the proposed transferee. Save where it is required or deemed to be given under Article 12, the Transfer Notice may contain a provision that, unless all the Offered Shares are sold under this Article, none shall be sold ("Total Transfer Condition") and that provision shall have effect. Where the Offered Shares are offered to the other shareholders of the Company, the Transfer Notice shall constitute the directors as the agent of the proposing transferor for the sale of the Offered Shares at the Sale Price. Save as set out in Article 14.4, a Transfer Notice may not be varied or revoked other than with the consent of the Board.
- 13.3 The Sale Price means:
 - (a) in the case of a deemed Transfer Notice pursuant to Article 12.1 or Article 12.2, the price paid by the original member on such shares (whether by purchase or subscription (including any premium paid on any such subscription));
 - (b) in all other cases, the price specified in the Transfer Notice by the proposing transferor or, if none is specified, the Market Price as at the date of the Transfer Notice as agreed between the transferor and the Board save that if agreement is not reached within 10 working days of the day on which the Transfer Notice is given, either the transferor or the Board may refer determination of the Market Price to a Valuer.
- 13.4 As soon as practicable after determination of the Sale Price, any Offered Shares not purchased by the Company will be offered to all of the shareholders (other than the proposing transferor) pro rata to their percentage of shares in the Company.
- 13.5 Provided the Transfer Notice has not been withdrawn in accordance with Article 14.4, as soon as practicable after the shares are available to be offered to the members following the application of Article 13.4, the directors shall give notice to all the members (other than the proposing transferor) of the number and description of the Offered Shares, the Sale Price and whether or not the Offered Shares are subject to a Total Transfer Condition. The notice shall invite each of the members to state in writing to the Company within 10 working days of such notice being given whether he is willing to purchase any of the remaining Offered Shares, and if so the maximum number. The directors shall at the same time give a copy of the notice to the proposing transferor.
- 13.6 On the expiration of the 10 working day period the directors shall allocate the remaining Offered Shares to or amongst the members who have accepted the invitation (being, together

the "Pre-emption Purchasers") and such allocation shall be made so far as practicable as follows:

- (a) to the holders of the Equity Shares on a pari passu basis (as if they were one class of shares) pro rata to their existing holdings but so that the number allocated shall not exceed the maximum which such holders have expressed a willingness to purchase; and
- (b) if the Transfer Notice contains a valid Total Transfer Condition, no allocation will be made unless all the Offered Shares are allocated.

13.7 On the allocation being made, the directors shall give details of the allocation in writing to the proposing transferor and each Pre-emption Purchaser and, on the 5th working day after such details are given, the Pre-emption Purchasers shall be bound to pay the Sale Price for, and to accept a transfer of, the Offered Shares allocated to them respectively and the proposing transferor shall be bound, on payment of the Sale Price, to transfer the Offered Shares to the respective Pre-emption Purchasers to whom the allocation has been made.

13.8 If the proposing transferor after becoming bound to transfer any or all of the Offered Shares fails to do so, the Company may receive the Sale Price and the directors may appoint a person (acting as agent or attorney for the transferor(s) as the Board may determine) to execute instruments of transfer of the Offered Shares in favour of the Pre-emption Purchasers to whom the allocation has been made and shall (subject only to stamping of the transfers, if required) cause the names of those Pre-emption Purchasers (save for the Company in respect of a purchase of Offered Shares by the Company) to be entered in the register of members of the Company as the holders of the Offered Shares and shall hold the Sale Price on trust for the proposing transferor. The receipt of the Company shall be a good discharge to those Pre-emption Purchasers and, save for in respect of a purchase of Offered Shares by the Company, after their names have been entered in the register of members of the Company under this provision, the validity of the transactions shall not be questioned by any person.

13.9 If, following the expiry of the 10 working day period referred to in Article 13.4, any of the Offered Shares have not been allocated under that Article, the proposing transferor may at any time within a period of 3 months after the expiry of the 10 working day period transfer the Offered Shares not allocated to any person (including the Company) and at any price (being not less than the Sale Price) provided that:

- (a) the transferee is a person (or nominee for a person) approved by the Board;
- (b) if the Transfer Notice contained a Total Transfer Condition, he shall not be entitled to transfer any of the Offered Shares unless in aggregate all the Offered Shares are so transferred;
- (c) the directors may require to be satisfied that those shares are being transferred under a bona fide sale for the consideration stated in the transfer without any deduction, rebate or allowance to the proposed purchaser and, if not so satisfied, may refuse to register the instrument of transfer (without prejudice, however, to the directors' absolute discretion to refuse to approve or register any transfer of shares in the circumstances described in Article 17); and
- (d) the transferor has not failed or refused to provide promptly information available to him and reasonably requested by the directors for the purpose of enabling them to form the opinions mentioned above.

14. Valuation

14.1 Any Valuer appointed under these Articles shall be considered to be acting as an expert and not as an arbitrator and its decision shall be final and binding on the parties (in the absence of fraud or manifest error).

- 14.2 The transferor and the Board shall not unreasonably withhold, delay or condition their consent to the appointment and agreement to the terms of engagement of a Valuer nominated by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.
- 14.3 The Board will give the Valuer access to all accounting records or other relevant documents of the Company subject to them agreeing such confidentiality provisions as the Board may reasonably impose.
- 14.4 The Valuer shall be requested to reach its determination within 20 working days of its appointment and to notify the Board of its determination. The Board shall deliver a copy of the determination to the relevant transferor(s) (or their agent) as soon as reasonably practicable after receipt. Save where the valuation relates to a Transfer Notice which is required or deemed to be given under Article 12 the transferor may revoke the Transfer Notice by written notice to the Company within 5 working days of the service on him (or his agent) of the Valuer's determination.
- 14.5 The fees, expenses and any other charges of the Valuer in respect of a valuation shall be borne as determined by the Valuer or, failing which, as to 50% by the relevant transferor and 50% by the Company.
15. Drag along
- 15.1 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these Articles, no sale or transfer (excluding for the avoidance of doubt, the purchase or cancellation of any shares by the Company) of any shares to any person whomsoever which would result if made and registered in a person (together with any connected person of his) whether or not then a shareholder, obtaining a Controlling Interest in the Company shall be made or registered without the approval of the Board.
- 15.2 Any shareholder or shareholders together holding 60 per cent. or more of the voting rights attached to the Equity Shares from time to time outstanding (the **"Offeree Shareholder"**) shall have the right at any time to negotiate and conclude the terms and conditions of a proposed sale of all of the shares held by all shareholders to a third party in accordance with this Article 15 (a **"Drag Along Sale"**).
- 15.3 The Offeree Shareholder shall, within 10 working days of receipt of a bona fide written arm's length offer by an unconnected and independent third party for all of the shares, notify all the other shareholders of the offer (the **"Offeree Shareholder's Notice"**) and supply to the other shareholders (the **"Other Shareholders"**) such information as the Offeree Shareholder considers reasonable in connection with the Drag Along Sale including without limitation, the proposed terms and conditions of the Drag Along Sale save to the extent that any such disclosure of information would result in any breach of any confidentiality undertaking given by the Offeree Shareholder to the Offeror (as defined below).
- 15.4 Any Drag Along Sale shall be to the following specifications:
- (a) a Drag Along Sale may be by way of an offer for the shares made by a third party purchaser or group of third party purchasers (the **"Offeror"**);
 - (b) each Other Shareholder shall be entitled to receive in full their respective consideration for the shares to be sold by them at the same time and at the same terms as the Offeree Shareholder.
- 15.5 The Other Shareholders shall thereupon become bound to accept the Drag Along Sale and to transfer their shares to the Offeror (or his nominee) with full title guarantee on the date specified by the Offeree Shareholder.
- 15.6 If any Other Shareholder shall not, within 5 working days of being required to do so, execute and deliver transfers in respect of the shares held by him and deliver the certificate(s) in respect of the same (or a suitable indemnity in lieu thereof), then any Offeree Shareholder shall be entitled to execute, and shall be entitled to authorise and instruct such person as he

thinks fit to execute, the necessary transfer(s) and indemnities on the Other Shareholder's behalf and, against receipt by the Company (on trust for such shareholder) of the consideration payable for the relevant shares, deliver such transfer(s) and certificate(s) or indemnities to the Offeror (or his nominee) and register such Offeror (or his nominee) as the holder thereof and, after such registration, the validity of such proceedings shall not be questioned by any person.

16. Tag along

- 16.1 If a shareholder or shareholders together (the "**Transferor**") receives a bona fide written arm's length offer from an unconnected and independent third party for any or all of the shares that he or they own and such offer represents an offer for a Controlling Interest, the Transferor may only sell all (but not some only) of its shares, any such sale to be subject to and in accordance with this Article 16.1.
- 16.2 Not less than 5 working days prior to any such proposed sale, the Transferor shall notify each other shareholder (each an "**Other Shareholder**") in writing of such intended sale, which notice (the "**Transferor's Notice**") shall set out the name and address of the prospective transferee (the "**Prospective Transferee**"), the sale price payable to the Transferor, the conditions of payment and other terms and conditions (including details of any warranties, representations, indemnities, covenants and other assurances to be given to the Prospective Transferee and any guarantees to be given), the date on or about which such sale is anticipated to be made and the number of shares to be purchased by the Prospective Transferee from the Transferor. If the entire equity share capital is acquired pursuant to this Article 16, then the consideration for the shares to be sold by the shareholders pursuant to this Article 16 shall be apportioned between the shareholders pro rata and pari passu.
- 16.3 Within 10 working days of receipt of the Transferor's Notice, each Other Shareholder shall notify the Transferor whether they wish to sell all of their shares to the Prospective Transferee for the same sale price, conditions of payment and other terms and conditions as set out in the Transferor's Notice, which shall, for the avoidance of doubt, include such Other Shareholder giving the same warranties, representations, indemnities, covenants and other assurances as the Transferor. A person giving such notice to the Transferor shall then be entitled to sell his shares to the Prospective Transferee for the same sale price and on the same terms and conditions as are set out in the Transferor's Notice.
- 16.4 If a shareholder is not afforded the right to act upon or participate in the transaction contemplated by the Transferor's Notice in accordance with the provisions of this Article 16, the Transferor may not complete such transaction and the Board shall be bound to refuse to register any transfer of shares intended to carry such transaction into effect.
- 16.5 The provisions of this Article 16 shall not apply to any proposed sale which is a Permitted Transfer under Article 11 or which is to take place pursuant to a Drag Along sale under Article 15.

17. Registration

- 17.1 The directors shall refuse to register:
- (a) a purported transfer of any share not made under or permitted by Articles 11 to 16.1; and/or
 - (b) a transfer to an Employee or prospective Employee until such Employee has made an election pursuant to Section 431(1), Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, in the form prescribed by HMRC, to elect that the market value of the shares or securities covered by the election is to be calculated as if the shares or securities were not restricted and that Sections 425 to 430, Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 do not apply to such shares or securities.

- 17.2 The directors may in their absolute discretion refuse to register a transfer of any share, whether or not it is a fully paid share and whether or not the Company has a lien on such share.
- 17.3 For the purposes of ensuring that a transfer of shares is duly authorised or that no circumstances have arisen whereby a Transfer Notice is required to be given, the directors may request any current member or past member or the personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy, administrative receiver or liquidator or administrator of any member or any person named as transferee in any instrument of transfer lodged for registration to furnish to the Company such information and evidence as the directors may reasonably think fit regarding any matter which they may deem relevant to such purpose.
- 17.4 Failing such information or evidence being furnished to the reasonable satisfaction of the directors within 10 working days after such request or if such information or evidence discloses that the transfer was made in breach of these Articles (including that a Transfer Notice ought to have been given in respect of any shares):
- (a) the directors shall be entitled to refuse to register the transfer in question;
 - (b) the relevant shares shall cease to confer upon the holder of them (or any proxy) any rights:
 - (i) to vote on a show of hands or poll at a general meeting of the Company or at any meeting of the class of shares in question or on any written resolution of the Company or the class of shares in question; or
 - (ii) to receive dividends or other distributions otherwise attaching to the shares or to receive any further shares issued in respect of those shares; and
 - (c) the directors may by notice in writing require that a Transfer Notice be given forthwith in respect of all the shares concerned.
- 17.5 Any transfer of a share by way of sale which is required to be made under these Articles will be deemed to include a warranty that the transferor sells with full title guarantee.
- 17.6 No share shall be issued or transferred to any undischarged bankrupt or a person who lacks mental capacity.

PART B

Directors and Secretary

Number and appointment of directors

18. Methods of appointing directors

- 18.1 Subject to these Articles, 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;
 - (b) by a majority decision of the directors.
- 18.2 In any case where, as a result of death or bankruptcy, the Company has no shareholders and no directors, the transmittee of the last shareholder to have died or to have had a bankruptcy order made against him, as the case may be, shall have the right, by notice in writing to the Company, to appoint any one person to be a director, provided such person is a natural person in accordance with Section 155, CA2006 and provided such person is willing to be so appointed and is otherwise permitted by law to be a director of the Company.

- 18.3 For the purposes of Article 18.2, where two or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

19. Termination of director's appointment

- 19.1 Subject to the provisions of the CA2006 and applicable law, a director's appointment may be terminated upon a majority decision of the directors.
- 19.2 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 CA2006 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 having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
 - (f) he is dismissed (with or without notice) as an employee of the Company or a Group Company; or
 - (g) notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

Directors' powers and responsibilities

20. Directors' general authority

- 20.1 Subject to these Articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.

21. Shareholders' reserve power

- 21.1 The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
- 21.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

22. Directors may delegate

- 22.1 Subject to these Articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these 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 (including whether any such delegation shall be made either collaterally with or to the exclusion of the powers otherwise conferred on the directors under these Articles).

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

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

23. Committees

23.1 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 these Articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.

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

23.3 Committees to whom the directors delegate any of their powers may consist of one or more co-opted persons other than directors on whom voting rights may be conferred as members of the committee but so that:

(a) the number of co-opted members of the committee shall be less than one-half of the total number of members of the committee; and

(b) no resolution of the committee shall be effective unless a majority of the members of the committee voting on the resolution are directors.

Decision-making by directors

24. Directors to take decisions collectively

24.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that, save as otherwise provided for in these Articles, any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 25.

24.2 At any meeting of the directors each director (or his alternate director) present at the meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

25. Unanimous decisions

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

25.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, where each eligible director has signed one or more copies of it or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

25.3 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this Article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at a directors' meeting held to discuss the matter in question.

26. Calling a directors' meeting

26.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the Company secretary (if any) to give such notice.

26.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:

- (a) its proposed date and time;
- (b) where it is to take place; and
- (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

26.3 Save as otherwise provided in these Articles, notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.

26.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting by giving notice to that effect to the Company not more than 14 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.

27. Participation in directors' meetings

27.1 Subject to these Articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:

- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with these Articles; and
- (b) they can each communicate orally including by means of telephone, video conference or other audio or audio-visual link to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.

27.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other, provided that all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other.

27.3 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.

28. Quorum for directors' meetings

28.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.

28.2 The quorum necessary for the transaction of business of the directors is 2 eligible directors, save that:

- (a) where there is a sole director, the quorum is one; and
- (b) where the business to be transacted at the meeting is authorisation of a Conflict Situation pursuant to Section 175(4), CA 2006 and Article 31, the quorum is one eligible director.

28.3 If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:

- (a) to appoint further directors; or
- (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

29. Chairing of directors' meetings

- 29.1 A majority of the other directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings. The person so appointed for the time being is the Chairman and a majority of the directors may terminate his appointment as Chairman at any time.
- 29.2 If the Chairman is unwilling to chair a directors' meeting or is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start or, if at any time during the meeting, the Chairman ceases to be a participating director, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it (or chair such part of it in relation to which the Chairman ceases to be a participating director, as the case may be).

30. Chairman of board meeting

- 30.1 If, at a meeting of the directors, the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the Chairman or other director appointed to chair the meeting pursuant to these Articles shall not have a casting vote and the matter shall be passed to the shareholders of the Company for resolution by way of ordinary resolution.

31. Authorisation of conflicts of interest

31.1 Subject to and in accordance with the CA2006:

- (a) the directors may authorise any matter or situation arising on or after 1 October 2008 in which a director (the "Conflicted Director") has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company (including, without limitation, in relation to the exploitation of any property, information or opportunity, whether or not the Company could take advantage of it) and for this purpose a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties (the "Conflict Situation");
- (b) any authorisation given in accordance with this Article 31 may be made on such terms and subject to such conditions and/or limitations as the directors may, in their absolute discretion, determine (including, without limitation, the exclusion of the Conflicted Director and any other interested director from certain directors' meetings, withholding from him or them certain Board or other papers and/or denying him or them access to certain confidential Company information) and such terms, conditions and/or limitations may be imposed at the time of or after the authorisation and may be subsequently varied or terminated; and
- (c) in considering any request for authorisation in respect of a Conflict Situation, the directors shall be entitled to exclude the Conflicted Director from any meeting or other discussion (whether oral or written) concerning the authorisation of such Conflict Situation and they shall also be entitled to withhold from such Conflicted Director any Board or other papers concerning the authorisation of such Conflict Situation.

31.2 If any Conflict Situation is authorised or otherwise permitted under these Articles, the Conflicted Director (for as long as he reasonably believes such Conflict Situation subsists):

- (a) shall not be required to disclose to the Company (including the directors or any committee) any confidential information relating to such Conflict Situation which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than in his capacity as a director of the Company, if to make such disclosure would give rise to a breach of duty or breach of obligation of confidence owed by him to another person;
- (b) shall be entitled to attend or absent himself from all or any meetings of the directors (or any committee) at which anything relating to such Conflict Situation will or may be discussed; and

- (c) shall be entitled to make such arrangements as he thinks fit to receive or not to receive documents or information (including, without limitation, directors' papers (or those of any committee of the directors)) relating to any such Conflict Situation and/or for such documents or information to be received and read by a professional adviser on his behalf,

and in so doing, such Conflicted Director shall not be in breach of any general duty he owes to the Company pursuant to Sections 171 to 177 (inclusive), CA2006 and the provisions of this Article 31 shall be without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse the Conflicted Director from disclosing information or attending meetings or receiving documents or information, in circumstances where such disclosure, attendance or receipt would otherwise be required under these Articles.

31.3 Provided permitted by the Acts, and provided he has disclosed to the other directors the nature and extent of his interest pursuant to Section 177 or Section 182, CA2006 or otherwise in accordance with these Articles (as the case may be), a director, notwithstanding his office:

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise directly or indirectly interested in any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested and may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (except that of auditor or of auditor of a subsidiary) in addition to the office of director and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and in any such case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the directors may arrange either in addition to or in lieu of any remuneration provided for by any other Article;
- (b) may be a member, director or other officer of, or employed by, or hold any other office or position with, or be directly or indirectly interested in, any contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal with or a party to or otherwise directly or indirectly interested in, any Group Company;
- (c) shall not, by reason of his office, be liable to account to the Company for any dividend, profit, remuneration, superannuation payment or other benefit which he derives from:
 - (i) any matter, office, employment or position which relates to a Conflict Situation authorised in accordance with Article 31.1; or
 - (ii) any office, employment, contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal or other interest permitted pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article 31.3,

and no contract, arrangement, transaction or proposal shall be avoided on the grounds of any director having any such interest or receiving any such dividend, profit, remuneration, superannuation, payment or other benefit authorised in accordance with Article 31.1 or permitted pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b) of this Article 31.3 and the receipt of any such dividend, profit, remuneration, superannuation, payment or other benefit so authorised or permitted shall not constitute a breach of the duty not to accept benefits from third parties as set out in Section 176, CA2006.

31.4 For the avoidance of doubt, a director may be or become subject to one or more Conflict Situations as a result of any matter referred to in paragraph (b) of Article 31.3 without requiring authorisation under the provisions of Article 31.1 provided he has declared, as soon as reasonably practicable, the nature and extent of his interest in the Conflict Situation. The provisions of Section 177(2), Section 177(3), Section 177(5), Section 177(6), Section 184 and Section 185, CA2006 shall be applied (with any necessary modifications) in respect of any declaration required pursuant to this Article.

32. Directors may have interests and vote and count for quorum

32.1 Subject to Section 175(6), CA2006 and save as otherwise provided in these Articles, a director may vote at any meeting of the directors or any meeting of any committee of which he

is a member on any resolution and a director may participate in the transaction of the business of the directors and count in the quorum at any such meeting of the directors or meeting of any committee of which he is a member notwithstanding that it concerns or relates in any way to a matter in which has directly or indirectly any kind of interest or duty. This Article does not affect any obligation of a director to disclose any such interest, whether pursuant to Section 177, CA2006, Section 182, CA2006 or otherwise.

33. Records of decisions to be kept

The directors must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 24, where the Company only has one director, the provisions of this Article 33 shall apply to any decision taken by such director, howsoever taken by him.

34. Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

Remuneration of Directors

35. Directors' remuneration

35.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide.

35.2 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.

35.3 Subject to these Articles, a director's remuneration may:

- (a) take any form; and
- (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.

35.4 Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

35.5 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 Subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the Company is interested.

36. Directors' expenses

The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors and the Company secretary (if any) properly incur in connection with their attendance at (or returning from):

- (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 business of the Company, the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their duties and responsibilities in relation to the Company.

Alternate directors and Secretary

37. Appointment and removal of alternates

37.1 Any director (other than an alternate director) (the "appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors, who is willing to act to:

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

in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor. A person (whether or not otherwise a director) may be appointed as an alternate by more than one appointor.

37.2 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.

37.3 The notice must identify the proposed alternate and, 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.

37.4 The appointment of an alternate director who is not otherwise a director shall be valid notwithstanding that he is approved by a resolution of the directors after his appointment as alternate director. Where an alternate director who is not otherwise a director attends a meeting of the directors and no objection is raised at the meeting to his presence then he shall be deemed to have been approved by a resolution of the directors.

38. Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

38.1 Except as these Articles specify otherwise, an alternate director has the same rights in relation to any directors' meeting, directors' written resolution or any other directors' decision-making as the alternate's appointor, including, but not limited to, the right to receive notice of all meetings of directors and all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member.

38.2 Except as these Articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:

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

38.3 A person who is an alternate director but not otherwise 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 participate in a unanimous decision of the directors (but only if that person's appointor is an eligible director in respect of such decisions and only that person's appointor does not participate),

provided that (notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles) such person shall not be counted as more than one director for the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

- 38.4 A director who is also an alternate for one or more directors is entitled, in the absence of the relevant appointor, to a separate vote on behalf of each appointor in addition to his own vote on any decision of the directors (provided the relevant appointor is an eligible director in relation to that decision) but shall not count as more than one director for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.
- 38.5 An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the alternate's appointor's remuneration as the appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, an alternate director shall not be entitled to vote on any resolution relating to the remuneration of an alternate director (whether himself or others).

39. Termination of alternate directorship

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 ceases to be a director for any reason.

40. Secretary

The directors may appoint any person who is willing to act as the secretary of the Company on such terms (including but not limited to, term of office and remuneration) and subject to such conditions as they may think fit and from time to time remove such person and, if the directors determine, appoint a replacement secretary of the Company, in each case by a decision of the directors.

Liens, share certificates and distributions

Liens, calls and forfeiture

41. Company's lien

- 41.1 The Company has a lien (the "**Company's lien**") over every share (whether fully paid or not) registered in the name of any person (whether he is the sole registered holder or one of two or more joint holders) for all moneys payable by him or his estate (and whether payable by him alone or jointly with any other person) to the Company (whether presently payable or not).
- 41.2 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 assets attributable to it) 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.
- 41.3 The directors may, at any time, decide that a share which is or would otherwise be subject to a lien pursuant to these Articles shall not be subject to it, either wholly or in part.

42. Enforcement of the Company's lien

42.1 Subject to the provisions of this Article 42, if a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a share and 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.

42.2 A lien enforcement notice:

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

42.3 Where any share is sold pursuant to 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 of the share(s) shall be registered as the holder of the share(s) to which the transfer relates notwithstanding that he may not be able to produce the share certificate(s) and such transferee is not bound to see to the application of the consideration and the transferee's title to the share is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading or relating to the sale.

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

- (a) first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice;
- (b) second, to the person entitled to the share(s) immediately before the sale took place, but only after the certificate for the share(s) sold has been surrendered to the Company for cancellation or an indemnity in a form acceptable to the directors has been given to the Company for any lost certificate(s) and subject to a lien (equivalent to the Company's lien over the share(s) immediately before the sale took place) for all moneys payable by such person or his estate (whether immediately payable or not) in respect of all share(s) registered in the name of such person (whether he is the sole registered holder or one of two or more joint holders) and in respect of any other moneys payable (whether immediately payable or not) by him or his estate to the Company, after the date of the lien enforcement notice.

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

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

43. Call notices

43.1 Subject to these Articles and the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may send a notice (a "call notice") to a shareholder (or his estate) requiring such shareholder (or his estate) to pay the Company a specified sum of money (a "call") which is payable to the Company in respect of shares which that shareholder (or his estate) holds at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice.

43.2 A call notice:

- (a) may not require a shareholder (or his estate) to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on the shares in question (whether as to 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 is to be paid; and
- (c) may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments.

43.3 A shareholder (or his estate) must comply with the requirements of a call notice but shall not be obliged to pay any call before 14 clear days (that is, excluding the date on which the notice is given and the date on which that 14 day period expires) have passed since the notice was sent.

43.4 Before the Company has received any call due under a call notice, the directors may revoke it wholly or in part or specify a later date and/or time for payment than is specified in the notice, by a further notice in writing to the shareholder (or his estate) in respect of whose shares the call is made.

44. Liability to pay calls

44.1 Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which it is required to be paid. Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.

44.2 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 to pay calls which are not the same or to pay calls at different times.

45. Payment in advance of calls

45.1 The directors may, if they think fit, receive from any shareholder willing to advance it all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid on the shares held by him. Such payment in advance of calls shall extinguish only to that extent the liability on the shares on which it is made.

45.2 The directors may at any time repay the amount so advanced on giving to such shareholder not less than 14 days' notice (that is, excluding the date on which the notice is given and the date on which that 14 day period expires) of its intention in that regard, unless before the expiration of such notice the amount so advanced shall have been called up on the shares in respect of which it was advanced.

45.3 No sum paid in advance of calls shall entitle the holder of a share in respect of them to any portion of a dividend subsequently declared in respect of any period prior to the date upon which such sum would, but for such payment, become payable.

46. When call notice need not be issued

46.1 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.
- 46.2 If, however, the due date for payment of such a sum has passed and it has not been paid, the holder of the share(s) concerned (or his estate) 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.
47. Failure to comply with call notice: automatic consequences
- 47.1 If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date (as such is defined below) the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture to that person and unless and until the call is paid, that person must pay the Company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate (as such is defined below).
- 47.2 Subject to 47.3, 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; or, if none,
 - (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,

provided that if no rate is fixed in either of the manners specified in paragraph (a)(i) or (b)(ii) above it shall be, 5 per cent per annum.
- 47.3 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(a).
- 47.4 The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part.
48. Notice of intended forfeiture
- 48.1 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 all the joint holders of that share) or to a transmittee of that holder;
 - (c) must require payment of the call and any accrued interest together with all costs and expenses that may have been incurred by the Company by reason of such non-payment by a date which is not less than 14 clear days after the date of the notice (that is, excluding the date on which the notice is given and the date on which that 14 day period expires);
 - (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.

49. **Directors' power to forfeit shares**

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.

50. **Effect of forfeiture**

50.1 Subject to these Articles, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of it and all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the Company.

50.2 Any share which is forfeited in accordance with these 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.

50.3 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 shareholder 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 these Articles at the date of forfeiture in respect of those shares, including any interest, costs and expenses (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.

50.4 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, costs and expenses due in respect of it and on such other terms as they think fit.

51. **Procedure following forfeiture**

51.1 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.

51.2 A statutory declaration by a director or the Company secretary that the declarant is a director or the Company secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by these Articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

51.3 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.

51.4 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.

52. Surrender of shares

52.1 A shareholder 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.

52.2 The directors may accept the surrender of any such share. The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share. A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited.

53. Company not bound by less than absolute interests

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or these 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.

54. Share certificates

54.1 The Company must issue each shareholder with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds and, save as provided otherwise in these Articles, such certificates must be issued free of charge.

54.2 Every certificate must specify:

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

54.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.

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

54.5 Certificates must:

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

55. Replacement share certificates

55.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is:

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

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

55.2 A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

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

56. Instruments of transfer

56.1 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor and unless the share is fully paid, by and on behalf of the transferee.

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

56.3 The Company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.

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

56.5 Any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register must (unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent) be returned to the transferee.

57. Fractional entitlements

57.1 Whenever, as a result of a consolidation or division of shares, any shareholders are entitled to fractions of shares, the directors may:

- (a) sell the shares representing the fractions to any person (including (provided permitted by law) 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 those shareholders.

- 57.2 Whenever, as a result of a subscription or transfer of shares, any shareholder is entitled to a fraction of a share as a result of the calculation of the subscription price or sale price, the directors may in their absolute discretion round up or down the entitlement to the fraction of share to the nearest whole share.
- 57.3 Whenever any shareholder's entitlement to a portion of sale amounts to less than a minimum figure determined by the directors, that shareholder's portion may, in the directors' absolute discretion be distributed to an organisation which is a charity for the purposes of the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.
- 57.4 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 and nor shall such transferee's title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to their sale.

Dividends and Other Distributions

58. Procedure for declaring dividends

- 58.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the Board may, at its discretion, decide to pay interim dividends.
- 58.2 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.
- 58.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.
- 58.4 If the Company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrears.
- 58.5 The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.
- 58.6 If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

59. Calculation of dividends

- 59.1 Except as otherwise provided by these Articles and by 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 pro rata according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.
- 59.2 If any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date or be entitled to dividends declared after a particular date it shall rank for or be entitled to dividends accordingly.
- 59.3 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 a call or otherwise paid up in advance of its due payment date.

60. Payment of dividends and other distributions

60.1 Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:

- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient in writing;
- (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient in writing;
- (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified in writing; or
- (d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient in writing.

60.2 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 requirement payment under a lien enforcement notice. Money so deducted must be used to pay any of the sums payable in respect of that share.

60.3 The Company must notify the distribution recipient in writing of:

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

60.4 In these 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.

61. No interest on distributions

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

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued; or

- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the Company.

62. Unclaimed distributions

62.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

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

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

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

62.3 If:

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

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

63. Non-cash distributions

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

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

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

64. Waiver of distributions

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

- (a) the share has more than one holder; or
- (b) more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,

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

Capitalisation of Profits

65. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

- 65.1 Subject to these Articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:
- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the Company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
 - (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.
- 65.2 Capitalised sums must be applied:
- (a) on behalf of the persons entitled; and
 - (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.
- 65.3 Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct. 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 person(s) 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.
- 65.4 Subject to these Articles, the directors may:
- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with Article 65.3 and Article 65.3 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.

Decision-making by shareholders

66. Notice of general meetings

- 66.1 A general meeting of the Company (other than an adjourned meeting) shall be called by notice of at least 14 clear days (that is, excluding the date on which the notice is given and the date on which that 14 day period expires) but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the shareholders having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety percent of the voting rights of the shares giving that right.
- 66.2 Every notice convening a general meeting shall specify:
- (a) the place, the date and the time of the meeting;

- (b) the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting;
 - (c) if the meeting is convened to consider a special resolution, the text of the resolution and intention to propose the resolution as a special resolution; and
 - (d) with reasonable prominence, that a member is entitled to appoint another person (who does not have to be a member) as his proxy to exercise all or any rights of his to attend, speak and vote at the meeting and that a member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to the meeting (provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him) and shall also specify any more extensive rights (if any) conferred by these Articles to appoint more than one proxy.
- 66.3 The notice shall be given to the members (other than any who under the provisions of these Articles or of any restrictions imposed on any shares are not entitled to receive notice from the Company) and to the directors.
- 66.4 Subject to the provisions of these Articles, notice of a general meeting of the Company may be given:
- (a) in hard copy form;
 - (b) in electronic form; or
 - (c) by means of a website,
- or partly by one such means and partly by another and the provisions of Article 81 shall apply accordingly.
- 66.5 The accidental failure to give notice of general meeting or, in cases where it is intended that it be sent out with the notice, an instrument of proxy, or to give notice of a resolution intended to be moved at a general meeting to, or the non-receipt of any of them by, any person or persons entitled to receive the same shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting and shall be disregarded for the purpose of determining whether the notice of the meeting, instrument of proxy or resolution were duly given.
67. Attendance and speaking at general meetings
- 67.1 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- 67.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
- (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and
 - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- 67.3 The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- 67.4 In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more shareholders attending it are in the same place as each other.
- 67.5 Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

68. Quorum for general meetings

- 68.1 No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting unless the persons attending it constitute a quorum when the meeting proceeds to business (and nothing in these Articles shall prevent any other business being transacted at such general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum from time to time thereafter throughout the meeting).
- 68.2 Whenever the Company has only one member, the member present (being an individual) in person or by proxy, or (being a corporation) by a duly authorised representative or by proxy, shall be a quorum. Subject to the provisions of Section 318(2), CA2006 whenever the Company has two or more members, two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted each being a member (being an individual) present in person or by proxy, or (being a corporation) present by a duly authorised representative or by proxy, shall be a quorum.

69. Chairing general meetings

- 69.1 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 69.2 If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within 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 shareholder (which may include any proxy appointed by a shareholder) to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
- 69.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this Article is referred to as "the chairman of the meeting".

70. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders

- 70.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.
- 70.2 The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not:
- (a) shareholders of the Company; or
 - (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,
- to attend and speak at a general meeting.

71. Adjournment

- 71.1 If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.
- 71.2 The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:
- (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment; or
 - (b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

- 71.3 The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 71.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must:
- (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors; and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 71.5 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least 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.
- 71.6 No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place. If a quorum is not present at any such adjourned meeting within half an hour from the time appointed for that meeting (or if, during the meeting, a quorum ceases to be present), the meeting shall be dissolved.
72. Voting: general
- 72.1 A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with these Articles.
- 72.2 No shareholder shall, unless the directors otherwise decide, be entitled to vote (either in person or by proxy) at a general meeting, at any adjournment of it or on any poll called at or in relation to it in respect of any share held by him or to exercise any right as a shareholder unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of that share in the Company have been paid to the Company.
73. Errors and disputes
- 73.1 No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.
- 73.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final and conclusive.
74. Demanding a poll and procedure on a poll
- 74.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
- (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or
 - (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- 74.2 A poll may be demanded by:
- (a) the chairman of the meeting;
 - (b) the directors;

- (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution;
- (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution; or
- (e) by a person or persons holding shares in the Company conferring a right to vote on the resolution, being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up to not less than one tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

74.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

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

and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

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

75. Content of proxy notices

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

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

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

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

75.4 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:

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

76. Delivery of proxy notices

76.1 The appointment of a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed (or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors) shall be sent or supplied in hard copy form, or (subject to any conditions and limitations which the directors may specify) in electronic form:

- (a) to the registered office of the Company; or

- (b) to such other address (including electronic address) as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy or any invitation to appoint a proxy sent or supplied by the Company in relation to the meeting; or
- (c) as the directors shall otherwise direct,

to be received before the time for the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates or, in the case of a poll taken after the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, before the time appointed for the poll.

76.2 Any instrument of proxy not so sent or supplied or received shall be invalid unless the directors at any time prior to the meeting or the chairman of the meeting at the meeting, in their or his absolute discretion, accept as valid an instrument of proxy where there has not been compliance with the provisions of this Article and such proxy shall thereupon be valid notwithstanding such default.

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

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

77. Revocation of proxy notices

77.1 The validity of:

- (a) a vote given or poll demanded in accordance with the terms of an appointment of a proxy; or
- (b) anything done by a proxy acting as duly appointed chairman of a meeting; or
- (c) any decision determining whether a proxy counts in a quorum at a meeting,

shall not be affected notwithstanding the death or mental disorder of the appointor or the revocation of the appointment of the proxy (or of the authority under which the appointment of the proxy was executed) or the transfer of the share in respect of which the appointment of the proxy is given, unless notice in writing of such death, mental disorder, revocation or transfer shall have been:

- (a) sent or supplied to the Company or any other person as the Company may require in the notice of the meeting, any instrument of proxy sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting or in any invitation to appoint a proxy issued by the Company in relation to the meeting, in any manner permitted for the sending or supplying of appointments of proxy pursuant to these Articles; and
- (b) received at the registered office of the Company (or such other address (including electronic address) as has been designated for the sending or supplying of appointments of proxy), before the time for the holding of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates or, in the case of a poll taken after the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, before the time appointed for the poll.

78. Votes of proxies

78.1 The Company shall be under no obligation to ensure or otherwise verify that any vote(s) cast by a proxy are done so in accordance with any such instructions given by the member by whom such proxy is appointed. In the event that a vote cast by such proxy is not done so in accordance with the instructions of the member by whom such proxy is appointed, such vote shall not be deemed to be invalid.

78.2 On a vote on a resolution on a show of hands, where a proxy is appointed by more than one member (provided that, where some only of those members by whom the proxy is appointed instruct the proxy to vote in a particular way, those members all instruct such proxy to vote in the same way on a resolution (either "for" or "against")) such proxy shall be entitled to cast a second vote the other way in relation to any discretionary vote(s) given to him by other members by whom such proxy is appointed.

79. Amendments to resolutions

79.1 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.

79.2 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.

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

Administrative Arrangements

80. Exercise of members' rights

No shareholder in the Company shall be entitled to nominate another person or persons to enjoy or exercise all or any specified rights of the shareholder in relation to the Company pursuant to Section 145, CA2006. Accordingly, the Company shall not be obliged to give effect to any purported nomination notice received by it.

81. Company communications

81.1 The Company shall provide to its members, quarterly reports setting out the business affairs of the Company detailing financial and non-financial progress of the Company. Such reports shall be provided within one month of the end of each quarter of each calendar year.

81.2 Subject to the provisions of the Acts (and save as otherwise provided in these Articles), any document or information required or authorised to be sent or supplied by the Company to any member or any other person (including a director) pursuant to these Articles, the Companies Acts or any other rules or regulations to which the Company may be subject, may be sent or supplied in hard copy form, in electronic form, by means of a website or in any other way in which documents or information may be sent or supplied by the Company pursuant to the Companies Acts.

81.3 Subject to these 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.

- 81.4 The provisions of the CA2006 which apply to sending or supplying a document or information required or authorised to be sent or supplied by the Companies Acts by making it available on a website shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to the sending or supplying of any document or information required or authorised to be sent by these Articles or any other rules or regulations to which the Company may be subject, by making it available on a website.
- 81.5 The Company may send or supply any document or information to a member or any other person (including a director) pursuant to these Articles, the Companies Acts or any other rules or regulations to which the Company may be subject, either personally, or by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member (or such other person) at his registered address or at his address for service, or by leaving it at that address or any other address for the time being notified to the Company by the member (or such other person) for the purpose, or by sending or supplying it using electronic means to an electronic address for the time being notified to the Company by the member (or such other person) for the purpose, or by any other means authorised in writing by the member (or such other person) concerned.
- 81.6 A shareholder whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives the Company an address within the United Kingdom to which documents or information may be sent or supplied to him or gives an electronic address to which documents or information may be sent or supplied using electronic means, shall be entitled to have documents or information sent or supplied to him at that address.
- 81.7 In the case of joint holders of a share, if the Company sends or supplies any document or information to one of the joint holders, it shall be deemed to have properly sent or supplied such document or information to all the joint holders.
- 81.8 If, on at least 2 consecutive occasions, the Company has attempted to send any document or information by electronic means to an address specified (or deemed specified) for the purpose and a delivery failure (or other similar) notification has been received by the Company, the Company thereafter shall, send documents or information in hard copy form or electronic form (but not by electronic means) to such member at his registered address or address for service within the United Kingdom (whether by hand, by post or by leaving it or them at such address), in which case the provisions of Article 81.8 shall apply.
- 81.9 If on 3 consecutive occasions documents or information have been sent or supplied to any shareholder at his registered address or address for the service of such documents or information in the United Kingdom but have been returned undelivered, such shareholder shall not thereafter be entitled to receive any documents or information from the Company until he shall have communicated with the Company and supplied in writing a new registered address or address within the United Kingdom for the service of documents or information or an electronic address to which documents or information may be sent or supplied using electronic means.
- 81.10 Any shareholder present, in person or by proxy at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares of the Company, shall be deemed to have received due notice of such meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which such meeting was called.
- 81.11 Save as provided otherwise in these Articles, any document or information, addressed to a shareholder (or other person to whom such document or information is required or authorised to be sent pursuant to these Articles, the Companies Acts or otherwise) at his registered address or address for service (in the case of a shareholder, in the United Kingdom) or electronic address, as the case may be shall:
- (a) if hand delivered or left at a registered address or other address for service (in the case of a shareholder in the United Kingdom), be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day on which it was so delivered or left;
 - (b) if sent or supplied by post (whether in hard copy form or in electronic form), be deemed to have been received at the expiration of 24 hours after the envelope was posted;

- (c) if sent or supplied by electronic means (other than by means of website), be deemed to have been received (if sent or supplied between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on a working day) at the time it was sent, or (if sent or supplied at any other time) at 9 a.m. on the next following working day; and
- (d) if sent or supplied by means of a website, be deemed to have been received when the material was first made available on the website or, if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.

81.12 A director may agree with the Company that 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 those set out in Article 81.11.

81.13 Subject to Article 81.10, in proving such service or delivery it shall be sufficient to prove that the envelope containing the document or information was properly addressed and put into the post in a prepaid envelope or, in the case of a document or information sent or supplied by electronic means, that it was sent or supplied in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators entitled "Electronic Communications with Shareholders 2007" (as such guidance is amended or updated from time to time).

81.14 The Company shall not be held responsible for any failure in transmission beyond its reasonable control and the provisions of Article 81.10 to Article 81.13 (inclusive) shall apply regardless of any document or information being returned undelivered and regardless of any delivery failure notification or "out of office" or other similar response and any such "out of office" or other similar response shall not be considered to be a delivery failure.

82. Company seals

82.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors or a committee of the directors.

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

82.3 Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.

82.4 For the purposes of this Article, an authorised person is:

- (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.

83. No right to inspect accounts and other records

Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the Company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a shareholder.

84. Provision for employees on cessation of business

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

85. Indemnity and Funds

85.1 Subject to Article 85.2 (but otherwise to the fullest extent permitted by law) and without prejudice to any indemnity to which he may otherwise be entitled:

- (a) a relevant director, secretary or other officer (other than any person engaged as auditor) of the Company or an associated Company shall be indemnified out of the Company's assets against all or any part of any costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by that director, secretary or other officer:
 - (i) in the actual or purported exercise of his powers in relation to the affairs of the Company or associated Company; and
 - (ii) in connection with the activities of the Company or an associated Company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme; and
- (b) a relevant director, secretary or other officer (other than any person engaged as auditor) of the Company or any holding Company may, at the discretion of the directors, be provided with funds to meet any expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him as provided in Section 205 and/or Section 206, CA2006 (or enable him to avoid incurring any such expenditure).

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

86. Insurance

Subject to the provisions of the CA2006, the directors may in their absolute discretion decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant director, secretary or other officer (other than any person engaged as auditor) of the Company or associated Company in respect of all or any part of any costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities which have been or may be incurred by a relevant director, secretary or other officer in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or in the actual or purported exercise of his powers in relation to the affairs of the Company, any associated company (within the meaning of Section 256, CA2006), any pension fund (including any occupational pension scheme) or any employees' share scheme of the Company or associated company.