

Company number: 08104799

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

RIVERSIDE BIO LIMITED

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Company number: 08104799

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

RIVERSIDE BIO LIMITED (Company)

(adopted by special resolution on 22 January 2024)

PRELIMINARY

1. Articles of association of the Company

The provisions set out in this document, as amended from time to time, comprise the articles of association of the Company. None of the relevant model articles (within the meaning of s 20(2) CA 2006) nor any other model articles of association or regulations set out in any statute or subordinate legislation concerning companies apply to the Company.

2. Defined terms

In these articles, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words, expressions and abbreviations have the following meanings:

alternate or **alternate director** has the meaning given in article 28;

appointor has the meaning given in article 28;

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;

CA 2006 means the Companies Act 2006;

chair has the meaning given in article 13.1;

chair of the meeting has the meaning given in article 49;

Companies Acts means the Companies Acts (as defined in s 2 CA 2006), in so far as they apply to the Company;

controlling member means a member for the time being holding not less than 75% in nominal value of the equity share capital of the Company (excluding any shares held in treasury) from time to time;

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

distribution recipient has the meaning given in article 42;

document includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

electronic form has the meaning given in s 1168 CA 2006;

eligible director means, in relation to a matter, a director who is or would be entitled (a) to vote on that matter at a directors' meeting; and (b) to have that vote counted;

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

group company means any holding company or subsidiary from time to time of the Company and any company which is from time to time a subsidiary of any such holding company;

hard copy form has the meaning given in s 1168 CA 2006;

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 has the meaning given in s 1159 CA 2006;

instrument means a document in hard copy form;

member has the meaning given in s 112 CA 2006;

ordinary resolution has the meaning given in s 282 CA 2006;

paid means paid or credited as paid;

participate, in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 12;

proxy notice has the meaning given in article 55;

shares means shares in the Company;

special resolution has the meaning given in s 283 CA 2006;

subsidiary has the meaning given in s 1159 CA 2006;

working day has the meaning given in s 1173(1) CA 2006; and

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

3. Interpretation

3.1 Headings used in these articles are for convenience only and do not affect their construction.

3.2 In these articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

3.2.1 words or expressions in these articles and not defined in article 2 bear the same meanings as in the CA 2006;

3.2.2 a reference to any statute or statutory provision includes a reference to any subordinate legislation made under it from time to time and to any consolidation, re-enactment, modification or replacement of any statute, statutory provision or subordinate legislation for the time being in force; and

3.2.3 words in the singular include the plural and the plural include the singular and reference to one gender includes all genders.

4. Liability of members

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

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5. Directors' general authority

Subject to these articles and in particular with reference to the members' reserve power provided for in article 6, the directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.

6. Members' reserve power

6.1 The directors may be directed to take, or refrain from taking, specified action by:

6.1.1 the members, by special resolution; or

6.1.2 a controlling member by notice in writing to the Company signed by or on behalf of the controlling member.

6.2 No such direction invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution or giving of the notice in writing.

6.3 All or any of the powers of the directors (or any of the directors) of the Company shall be restricted in such respects and to such extent as the controlling member may at any time and from time to time by notice to the Company prescribe.

7. Power to delegate

7.1 Subject to these articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these articles:

7.1.1 to such person or committee;

7.1.2 by such means (including by power of attorney);

7.1.3 to such an extent;

7.1.4 in relation to such matters or territories; and

7.1.5 on such terms and conditions;

as they think fit.

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

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

8. Committees

8.1 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.

8.2 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.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

9. Directors to take decisions collectively

9.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 9.2.

9.2 If and for so long as the Company only has one director, the general rule in article 9.1 does not apply, and the sole director may (if he or she is an eligible director in relation to the matter in question) take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of these articles (other than articles 13.1.1, 13.2 and 17.1.2) relating to directors' decision-making.

10. Unanimous decisions

10.1 A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article 9.2 when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.

10.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, signed by each eligible director (whether on the same or different copies of it) or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

10.3 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article 9.2 if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

11. Calling a directors' meeting

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

11.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:

11.2.1 its proposed date and time;

11.2.2 where it is proposed to take place; and

11.2.3 if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

11.3 Save as otherwise provided in article 11.4, notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.

11.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the Company at any time before, or not more than seven days after, the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting or of any business conducted at it.

12. Participation in directors' meetings

12.1 Subject to these articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:

12.1.1 the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with these articles; and

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

12.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.

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

13. Quorum for directors' meetings

13.1 The quorum for directors' meetings is:

- 13.1.1 one (1) director (or their alternate), if the Company has only one director, in which case the provisions of article 13.2 will apply; and
- 13.1.2 two (2) directors (or their alternates), if the Company has more than one (1) director, provided that for so long as the controlling member has the right to appoint a director pursuant to article 24, then at least two (2) directors appointed by the controlling member will be required to be present when the relevant business is transacted in order to meet the quorum requirements set out in this article 13.1.2.

13.2 If:

- 13.2.1 the total number of directors for the time being is less than the minimum number of directors required by article 21; or
- 13.2.2 there is no quorum at a directors' meeting within thirty (30) minutes after the time fixed for the start of the meeting or a quorum ceases to be present during the course of directors' meeting, no business may be conducted, and the directors must not take any decision(s), at such directors' meeting, other than:
 - (a) a decision to adjourn such directors' meeting to such time, date and place, not being earlier than five (5) working days after the date of the original meeting, as the director or directors present at the meeting will determine, or if none are present, as is determined by the secretary, or if none, as is later determined, by the appointed chair of directors' meetings. Notice of the adjourned meeting will be given to all directors entitled to receive such notice in accordance with article 11. If no such determination is made within five (5) working days after the date of the original meeting, the meeting is automatically terminated; or
 - (b) a decision to requisition a general meeting of the Company pursuant to s 303 CA 2006 to consider an ordinary resolution to appoint the relevant number of additional director(s) required to meet the quorum requirements set out in article 13.1.2.

14. Chairing of directors' meetings

- 14.1 Subject to article 14.2, the directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- 14.2 For so long as the controlling member holds not less than 75% in nominal value of the equity share capital of the Company (excluding any shares held in treasury), only a director appointed by the controlling member in accordance with article 24 may be appointed to chair the directors' meetings.
- 14.3 The person so appointed for the time being is the **chair**.
- 14.4 The directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, terminate the chair's appointment at any time.
- 14.5 If the directors have not appointed a chair, or the chair is unwilling to chair the meeting, or is not participating in a directors' meeting within 10 minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

15. Casting vote

15.1 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chair or other director chairing the meeting:

15.1.1 if the chair is a director appointed by the controlling member in accordance with article 24, that person has a casting vote; or

15.1.2 if the chair is any other person, that person will not have a casting vote.

15.2 Article 15.1 does not apply if, in accordance with these articles, the chair or other director is not an eligible director in relation to that proposal.

16. Directors' discretion to make further rules

Subject to these articles, the directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, make any rule which they think fit as to how they take decisions and how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors.

17. Records of decisions to be kept

17.1 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:

17.1.1 every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors; or

17.1.2 in the case of a sole director, every decision, in whatever form, of that sole director that would have been taken by unanimous or majority decision if the Company had more than one director.

18. Conflicts of interest: situational conflicts

18.1 The directors may, subject to the CA 2006 and this article 18, authorise any matter which would or might otherwise result in a director breaching his or her duty under s 175 CA 2006 to avoid a conflict of interest.

18.2 Any authorisation under this article 18 is effective only if:

18.2.1 any requirement as to the quorum in relation to the decision to authorise that matter is met without counting the director in question or any other interested director; and

18.2.2 the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.

18.3 Any authorisation given pursuant to article 18.1:

18.3.1 may be given subject to any terms or conditions which the directors think fit, whether at the time of authorisation or subsequently; and

18.3.2 may be varied or revoked at any time, although this will not affect anything done by a director in accordance with the terms of that authorisation prior to that variation or revocation.

19. Conflicts of interest: group companies

- 19.1 Provided a director has declared the nature and extent of any direct or indirect interest in accordance with the requirements of s 177 and/or s 182 CA 2006 (as applicable), that director may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company, the controlling member or any other group company.
- 19.2 A director may, notwithstanding his or her office, be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or otherwise interested in, the controlling member or any other group company and no further authorisation, whether under article 18 or otherwise, will be required in respect of any such interest.

20. Conflicts of interest: voting and permitted benefits

- 20.1 Subject to these articles, a director may be counted in the decision-making process for quorum and voting purposes in respect of any matter in which he or she has, or may have, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company, provided that he or she has:
- 20.1.1 where required, obtained authorisation in respect of that matter either from the directors pursuant to article 18 or from the controlling member (and, in either case, the terms of that authorisation do not provide to the contrary); and/or
- 20.1.2 made any declaration of interest required by s 177 and/or s 182 CA 2006 in respect of that matter.
- 20.2 Subject to article 20.3, if a question arises at a meeting of the directors (or committee of directors) as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chair whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chair is to be final and conclusive.
- 20.3 If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chair, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chair is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.
- 20.4 Unless he or she agrees otherwise, a director will not by reason of that office be accountable to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit derived by that director from any conflict matter authorised by the directors pursuant to article 18 or by the members or permitted by article 19 and no transaction or arrangement permitted by article 19 will be liable to be avoided on the grounds of a director being a party to or otherwise interested in it.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

21. Minimum number of directors

There will be a minimum number of two (2) directors (excluding, for these purposes, any alternate directors).

22. Methods of appointing directors

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

22.1.1 by ordinary resolution; or

22.1.2 by a decision of the directors.

23. Termination of director's appointment

23.1 A person ceases to be a director as soon as:

23.1.1 that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the CA 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;

23.1.2 a bankruptcy order is made against that person;

23.1.3 a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;

23.1.4 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; or

23.1.5 notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

24. Controlling member's power to appoint and remove directors

24.1 In addition to the means of appointment and termination of appointment of directors in articles 21 and 23 respectively, a controlling member may at any time and from time to time:

24.1.1 appoint any one or more persons who are so willing to act as a director or directors of the Company, whether as additional or replacement director(s); and

24.1.2 remove any director (whether appointed pursuant to article 21, article 24.1.1 or otherwise) from office,

in each case, by notice in writing to the Company signed by or on behalf of the controlling member.

24.2 An appointment or removal under article 24.1 takes effect from the time that the notice is left at, or otherwise delivered to the Company's registered office, or at such later time (if any) specified in that notice.

25. Directors' remuneration

25.1 Directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide.

25.2 Any appointment, agreement or arrangement with a director for:

25.2.1 that director's services to the Company as a director; and

25.2.2 any other service which that director undertakes for the Company,

will be for such remuneration and on such other terms as the directors, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, determine.

25.3 Subject to these articles, a director's remuneration may:

25.3.1 take any form; and

25.3.2 include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.

25.4 Unless, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

26. Directors' expenses

26.1 The Company may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly and reasonably incur in connection with their attendance at:

26.1.1 meetings of directors or committees of directors;

26.1.2 general meetings; or

26.1.3 separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company,

or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company.

27. Company secretary

If they so decide, the directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, from time to time appoint a person to act as the secretary of the Company for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit, and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them or by ordinary resolution (with or without replacement).

28. Alternate directors

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

28.1.1 exercise that director's powers; and

28.1.2 carry out that director's responsibilities,

in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor.

- 28.2 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 controlling member as an ordinary resolution.
- 28.3 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.
- 28.4 The appointment of an alternate director who is not otherwise a director shall be valid notwithstanding that he is approved by ordinary resolution or 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.

29. Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

- 29.1 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 the right to receive notice of all meetings of directors and all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member.
- 29.2 Except as these articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:
- 29.2.1 are deemed for all purposes to be directors;
 - 29.2.2 are liable for their own acts and omissions;
 - 29.2.3 are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors; and
 - 29.2.4 are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors.
- 29.3 A person who is an alternate director but not otherwise a director:
- 29.3.1 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
 - 29.3.2 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 29.3.1 and 29.3.2 above.

- 29.4 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.

- 29.5 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.
- 29.6 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).

30. Termination of alternate directorship

- 30.1 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates:
- 30.1.1 when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
 - 30.1.2 on the occurrence, in relation to the alternate, of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director;
 - 30.1.3 on the death of the alternate's appointor; or
 - 30.1.4 when the alternate's appointor ceases to be a director for any reason.

SHARES

31. All shares to be fully paid up

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

32. Power to issue different classes of share

- 32.1 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 ordinary resolution.
- 32.2 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, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

33. Power of directors to allot shares

- 33.1 Where the Company has only one class of shares, the directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, exercise any power of the Company under s 550 CA 2006:

33.1.1 to allot shares of that class; or

33.1.2 to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into such shares.

34. Alteration of share capital

In exercising the power of the Company under s 618 CA 2006, a resolution of the members to authorise a sub-division of shares may provide, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, for any of them to have a preference or advantage or any other differing right, as compared with the others.

35. 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.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

36. Certificates to be issued

36.1 The Company must issue each member, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds.

36.2 Every certificate must specify:

36.2.1 in respect of how many shares, of what class, it has issued;

36.2.2 the nominal value of those shares;

36.2.3 that the shares are fully paid; and

36.2.4 any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.

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

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

36.5 Certificates must:

36.5.1 have affixed to them the Company's common seal; or

36.5.2 be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

37. Replacement share certificates

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

37.1.1 damaged or defaced; or

37.1.2 said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,

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

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

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

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

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

TRANSFER OF SHARES

38. Share transfers

38.1 No transfer of any share of the Company shall be registered or approved for registration without the prior consent of the controlling member, provided that the directors shall not be entitled to refuse to register the transfer of any share(s) by the controlling member to any person which is presented for registration duly stamped.

38.2 The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share if:

38.2.1 the transfer is not lodged at the Company's registered office or such other place as the directors have appointed; or

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

38.3 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form, or any other form approved by the directors or by ordinary resolution, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.

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

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

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

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

39. Purchase of own shares

Without prejudice to any power of the Company to acquire its own shares under Part 18 CA 2006, the Company may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, purchase its own shares out of capital otherwise than in accordance with Chapter 5 Part 18 CA 2006, as contemplated by and subject to s 692(1ZA) CA 2006.

CONSOLIDATION OF SHARES

40. Procedure for disposing of fractions of shares

40.1 This article 40 applies where:

40.1.1 there has been a consolidation or division of shares; and

40.1.2 as a result, members are entitled to fractions of shares.

40.2 The directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member:

40.2.1 sell the shares representing the fractions to any person including the Company for the best price reasonably obtainable;

40.2.2 authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and

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

40.3 Where any holder's entitlement to a portion of the proceeds of sale amounts to less than a minimum figure determined by the directors, that member's portion may be distributed to an organisation which is a charity for the purposes of the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

40.4 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.

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

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

41. Procedure for declaring dividends

41.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, decide to pay interim dividends.

41.2 A dividend must not be declared unless the directors, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

- 41.3 Unless the controlling members' resolution to declare or the directors' decision to pay a dividend or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each member's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 41.4 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 arrear.
- 41.5 The directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.
- 41.6 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.

42. Payment of dividends and other distributions

- 42.1 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:
- 42.1.1 transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - 42.1.2 sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address;
 - 42.1.3 sending a cheque by post made payable to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or
 - 42.1.4 any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.
- 42.2 In these articles, the **distribution recipient** is the holder of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable.

43. No interest on distributions

- 43.1 The Company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by:
- 43.1.1 the terms on which the share was issued; or
 - 43.1.2 the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the Company.

44. Non-cash distributions

- 44.1 Subject to its terms of issue, 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).

44.2 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:

44.2.1 fixing the value of any assets;

44.2.2 paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and

44.2.3 vesting any assets in trustees.

45. 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.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

46. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

46.1 Subject to these articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:

46.1.1 decide to capitalise any profits of the Company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account, capital redemption reserve, redenomination reserve or any other reserve; and

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

46.2 Capitalised sums must be applied:

46.2.1 on behalf of the persons entitled; and

46.2.2 in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

46.3 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.

46.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the Company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

46.5 Subject to these articles the directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member:

- 46.5.1 apply capitalised sums in accordance with articles 46.3 and 46.4 partly in one way and partly in another;
- 46.5.2 make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article 46 (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- 46.5.3 authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article 46.

DECISION-MAKING BY MEMBERS

47. Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- 47.1 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.
- 47.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
 - 47.2.1 that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and
 - 47.2.2 that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- 47.3 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.
- 47.4 In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- 47.5 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.

48. Quorum for general meetings

- 48.1 No business other than the appointment of the chair of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.
- 48.2 If the Company has only one member for the time being, one qualifying person (as defined in s 318 CA 2006) present at a meeting is a quorum.
- 48.3 If the Company has more than one member for the time being:
 - 48.3.1 two qualifying persons present at a meeting are a quorum; but

48.3.2 if and for so long as the Company has a controlling member, one of those qualifying persons must be the controlling member.

49. Chairing general meetings

49.1 If the directors have appointed a chair, the chair will chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

49.2 If the directors have not appointed a chair, or if the chair is unwilling to chair a general meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a general meeting was due to start:

49.2.1 the directors present; or

49.2.2 (if no directors are present), the meeting,

must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chair of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

49.3 The person chairing a general meeting in accordance with this article 49 is referred to as the **chair of the meeting**.

50. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

50.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members of the Company.

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

50.2.1 members of the Company; or

50.2.2 otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings

to attend and speak at a general meeting.

51. Adjournment

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

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

51.2.1 the meeting consents to an adjournment; or

51.2.2 it appears to the chair of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

51.3 The chair of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.

- 51.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chair of the meeting must:
- 51.4.1 either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors; and
 - 51.4.2 have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 51.5 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 (excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given) to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given, containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- 51.6 No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

52. Voting: general

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

53. Errors and disputes

- 53.1 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.
- 53.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chair of the meeting, whose decision is final.

54. Poll votes

- 54.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
- 54.1.1 in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or
 - 54.1.2 at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- 54.2 A poll may be demanded by:
- 54.2.1 the chair of the meeting;
 - 54.2.2 the directors;
 - 54.2.3 two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or

54.2.4 a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution.

54.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

54.3.1 the poll has not yet been taken; and

54.3.2 the chair of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.

54.4 Where a demand for a poll is withdrawn:

54.4.1 this will not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made; and

54.4.2 if the demand was made before the declaration of the result of a show of hands, the meeting will continue as if the demand had not been made.

54.5 A poll must be taken at the meeting at, or in respect of which, it is demanded and in such manner as the chair of the meeting directs.

55. Content of proxy notices

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

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

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

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

55.1.4 is delivered to the Company in accordance with these articles and any instructions in the notice of the meeting to which they relate.

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

55.3 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.

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

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

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

56. Delivery of proxy notices

- 56.1 A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the Company by or on behalf of that person.
- 56.2 An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the Company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.
- 56.3 A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.
- 56.4 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.

57. Amendments to resolutions

- 57.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:
 - 57.1.1 notice of the proposed amendment is given to the Company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chair of the meeting may determine); and
 - 57.1.2 the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chair of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- 57.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:
 - 57.2.1 the chair of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
 - 57.2.2 the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- 57.3 If the chair of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chair's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

58. Means of communication to be used

- 58.1 Subject to these articles:
 - 58.1.1 any document or information sent or supplied by or to the Company under these articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the CA 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company; and
 - 58.1.2 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.

- 58.2 A director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

59. Deemed receipt

- 59.1 Any document or information sent or supplied by the Company will be deemed to have been received by the intended recipient:

59.1.1 where delivered by hand to an address in the United Kingdom, at the time of delivery to that address (or, if the day on which it is delivered is not a working day, at 09:00 on the next working day);

59.1.2 where sent by first-class post to an address in the United Kingdom, and the Company is able to show that it was properly addressed, prepaid and posted, 24 hours after it was posted;

59.1.3 where sent by international mail to an address outside the United Kingdom, and the Company is able to show that it was properly addressed, prepaid and posted, 72 hours after it was posted;

59.1.4 where sent or supplied by electronic means, and the Company is able to show that it was properly addressed, 12 hours after it was sent;

59.1.5 where sent or supplied by means of a website:

(a) when the material was first made available on the website; or

(b) if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.

- 59.2 In calculating a period of hours for the purposes of article 59.1, no account will be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

- 59.3 The Company is not required to investigate or ascertain actual receipt by an intended recipient of any document or information, by whatever means sent or supplied.

60. Company seals

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

- 60.2 The directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.

- 60.3 Unless otherwise decided by the directors or by ordinary resolution, 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.

- 60.4 For the purposes of this article 60, an authorised person is:

60.4.1 any director of the Company;

60.4.2 the company secretary (if any); or

60.4.3 any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

61. No right to inspect accounts and other records

Except as provided by law, or otherwise authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the Company, no person (other than the controlling member) is entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a member. For the avoidance of doubt, the controlling member and its authorised representatives will be entitled at all reasonable times, upon reasonable prior notice to the directors, secretary (if any) and the Company, to examine the books, papers, documents, records, correspondence and other information relating to the affairs of the Company and the controlling member will, at its own cost, be permitted to request and retain copies of such books, papers, documents, records, correspondence and other information.

62. Provision for employees on cessation of business

The directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, 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.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

63. Indemnity and insurance

63.1 Without prejudice to any other indemnity to which a relevant officer may be entitled the directors may, subject to article 63.3 and conditional on first obtaining the prior written consent of the controlling member, exercise the power of the Company to indemnify a relevant officer out of the Company's assets against:

63.1.1 any liability incurred by that relevant officer in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company or an associated company;

63.1.2 any liability incurred by that relevant officer in connection with the activities of the Company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in s 235(6) CA 2006); and

63.1.3 any other liability incurred by that relevant officer as an officer of the Company or an associated company.

63.2 The directors may, with the prior written consent of the controlling member, decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant officer in respect of any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that officer's duties or powers in relation to the Company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Company or associated company.

- 63.3 This article 63 does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.
- 63.4 In this article 63:
- 63.4.1 companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate; and
 - 63.4.2 a **relevant officer** means any director or other officer or former director or other officer of the Company or an associated company, but excluding in each case an auditor of the Company or an associated company.