

Company No. 8223415

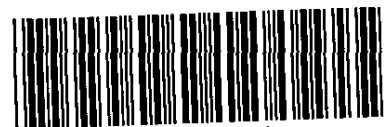
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF
CATALINA FOXTROT HOLDINGS LIMITED

Incorporated on 20 September 2012

Adopted by Special Resolution dated 29 March 2019

TUESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

PART 1

INTERPETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1. Exclusion of model articles
2. Definitions and interpretation
3. Liability of members

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4. Directors' general authority
5. Members' reserve power
6. Directors may delegate
7. Committees

DECISION MAKING BY DIRECTORS

8. Directors to take decision collectively
9. Calling a directors' meeting
10. Participation in directors' meetings
11. Quorum for directors' meetings
12. Meetings where total number of directors less than quorum
13. Chairing of directors' meetings
14. Voting at directors' meetings : general rule
15. Casting vote
16. Alternates voting at directors' meetings
17. Authorising conflicts of interest
18. Accountability of remuneration and benefits
19. Meetings and conflicts of interest
20. Proposing directors' written resolutions
21. Adoption of directors' written resolutions
22. Directors' discretion to make further rules

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

23. Methods of appointing directors
24. Termination of director's appointment
25. Directors' remuneration
26. Directors' expenses
27. Appointment and removal of alternates
28. Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors
29. Termination of alternate directorship

CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES

30. Certain matters relating to subsidiaries
-

PART 3

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

ISSUE OF SHARES

- 31. All shares to be fully paid up
- 32. Powers to issue shares

INTERESTS IN SHARES

- 33. Company not bound by less than absolute interests
- 34. Share certificates
- 35. Replacement share certificates

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- 36. Share transfers
- 37. Transmission of shares
- 38. Exercise of transmitters' rights
- 39. Transmitters bound by prior notices

CONSOLIDATION OR DIVISION OF SHARES

- 40. *Shares resulting from a sub-division*
- 41. Procedure for disposing of fractions of shares

DISTRIBUTIONS

- 42. Distributions

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

- 43. Authority to capitalize and appropriation of capitalized sums

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING BY MEMBERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- 44. Attendance and speaking at general meetings
- 45. Quorum for general meetings
- 46. Chairing general meetings
- 47. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members
- 48. Adjournment

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 49. Voting : general
- 50. Errors and disputes
- 51. Poll votes
- 52. Procedure on a poll
- 53. Content of proxy notices
- 54. Delivery of proxy notices
- 55. Amendments to resolutions

APPLICATION OF RULES TO CLASS MEETINGS

- 56. Class meetings

PART 5

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

- 57. Means of communication to be used
- 58. Company seals
- 59. No right to inspect accounts and other records
- 60. Provision for employees on cessation of business
- 61. Authentication of documents

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

- 62. Indemnity
- 63. Insurance

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES INCORPORATED
UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
CATALINA FOXTROT HOLDINGS LIMITED

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1. EXCLUSION OF MODEL ARTICLES

No articles set out in any statutes or other instrument having statutory force apply to the company and the following are the company's articles of association.

2. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

2.1 Definitions

In the articles:

"address", in relation to a communication made by electronic means, includes any number or address used for the purposes of that communication;

"alternate" or **"alternate director"** has the meaning given in article 27;

"appointor" has the meaning given in article 27;

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

"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;

"chairman" has the meaning given in article 13;

"chairman of the meeting" has the meaning given in article 45;

"Companies Act 2006" means the Companies Act 2006 including any statutory re-enactment or modifications from time to time in force;

"Companies Acts" means the Companies Acts (as defined in s2 Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;

"conflict of interest" has the meaning given in article 17;

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

"distributable profits" means the company's accumulated, realised profits, so far as not previously utilised by distribution or capitalisation, less its accumulated, realised losses, so far as not previously written off in a reduction or reorganisation of capital duly made;

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

"electronic form" has the meaning given in s1168 Companies Act 2006;

"electronic means" has the meaning given in s1168 Companies Act 2006;

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

"hard copy form" has the meaning given in s1168 Companies Act 2006;

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

"instrument" means a document in hard copy form;

"member" has the meaning given in s1168 Companies Act 2006;

"ordinary resolution" has the meaning given in s282 Companies Act 2006;

"paid" means paid or credited as paid;

"participate", in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 10;

"permitted cause" has the meaning given in article 19;

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

"proxy notification address" has the meaning given in article 53;

"qualifying person" has the meaning given in s318 Companies Act 2006;

"shares" means shares in the company;

"signed", in relation to anything in electronic form, includes authentication in such manner as the directors may decide;

"special resolution" has the meaning given in s283 Companies Act 2006;

"subsidiary" has the meaning given in s1159 Companies Act 2006;

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

"written" or **"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.

2.2 Companies Act 2006 definitions

Unless stated otherwise, other words or expressions contained in the articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006.

3. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

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

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

4. DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY

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

5. MEMBERS' RESERVE POWER

5.1 Members' directions

The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

5.2 Validity of directors' prior actions

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

6. DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE

6.1 Scope of delegation

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

- (a) to such person or to such committee (consisting of one or more directors);
- (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 decide.

6.2 Further delegation

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

6.3 Revocation and alternation of delegated power

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

7. COMMITTEES

7.1 Committee procedures

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

7.2 Directors' power to make procedural rules

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

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

8. DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY

Decisions of the directors may be taken:

- (a) at a directors' meeting; or
- (b) in the form of a directors' written resolution,

but, if the company only has one director and no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director, the director may take decisions without regard to any provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision making.

9. CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING

9.1 Power to call directors' meetings

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 that notice.

9.2 Contents of notice

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.

9.3 Notice to each director

Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.

9.4 Waiver of entitlement to notice

Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company before, on or after the date on which the meeting is held. Where the 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.

10. PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

10.1 Participation conditions

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

- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles; and

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

10.2 Irrelevant matters

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

10.3 Deciding on place of meeting

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.

11. QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

11.1 Quorum before voting

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

11.2 Fixing of quorum

The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors and unless otherwise fixed it is two.

12. MEETINGS WHERE TOTAL NUMBER OF DIRECTORS LESS THAN QUORUM

12.1 Application

The article applies where the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum for directors' meetings.

12.2 Action if one director

If there is only one director, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so.

12.3 Action if more than one director

If there is more than one director:

- (a) a directors' meeting may take place, if it is called in accordance with the articles and at least two directors participate in it, with a view to appointing sufficient directors to make up a quorum or calling a general meeting to do so; and
- (b) if a directors' meeting is called but only one director attends at the appointed date and time to participate in it, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so.

13. CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

13.1 Appointment of chairman

The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.

13.2 Appointed person called chairman

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

13.3 Termination of chairman's appointment

The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.

13.4 Alternative Chairman

If the chairman 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.

14. VOTING AT DIRECTORS' MEETINGS : GENERAL RULES

14.1 Decisions at directors' meetings

Subject to the articles, a decision is taken at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating directors.

14.2 Number of votes

Subject to the articles, each director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote.

15. CASTING VOTE

15.1 Chairman's casting vote

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

15.2 Exception

But article 15.1 does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

16. ALTERNATES VOTING AT DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

A director who is also an alternate director has an additional vote on behalf of each appointor who is:

- (a) not participating in a directors' meeting; and
- (b) would have been entitled to vote if they were participating in it.

17. AUTHORISING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

17.1 Directors' power to authorise conflicts of interest

The directors may, in accordance with this article, authorise a matter proposed to them which would, if not authorised, involve a breach by a director of his or her duty under s175

Companies Act 2006 to avoid a situation in which he or she has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the company's interests.

17.2 Interpretation

A reference in the articles to a "conflict of interest" includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties.

17.3 Authorisation in accordance with Companies Act 2006

An authorisation referred to in article 17.1 is effective only if it is given in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

17.4 Authorisation by a written resolution

In the case of an authorisation given by resolution in writing:

- (a) the resolution must be signed by all the directors; and
- (b) the number of directors that sign the resolution (disregarding the director in question and any other director who has a direct or indirect interest in the matter being authorised) must be not less than the number required to form a quorum.

17.5 Directors may prescribe terms of authorisation

The directors may:

- (a) authorise a matter pursuant to article 17.1 on such terms and for such duration, or impose such limited or conditions on it, as they may decide; and
- (b) vary the terms or duration of such an authorisation (including any limits or conditions imposed on it) or revoke it.

17.6 Examples of terms of authorisation

Any terms, limits or conditions imposed by the directors in respect of their authorisation of a director's conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest (whether given pursuant to article 17.1 or otherwise) may provide that:

- (a) if the relevant director has (other than through his or her position as director) information in relation to the relevant matter in respect of which he or she owes a duty of confidentiality to another person, he or she is not obliged to disclose that information to the company or to use or apply it in performing his or her duties as a director;
- (b) the director is to be excluded from discussions in relation to the relevant matter whether at a meeting of the directors or any committee of directors or otherwise;
- (c) the director is not to be given any documents or other information in relation to the relevant matter; and
- (d) the director may or may not vote (or may or may not be counted in the quorum) at a meeting of the directors or any committee of directors in relation to any resolution relating to the relevant matter.

17.7 No infringement of duty

A director does not infringe any duty which he or she owes to the company by virtue of ss171 to 177 Companies Act 2006 if that director acts in accordance with such terms, limits and

conditions (if any) as the directors impose in respect of their authorisation of that director's conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest (whether given pursuant to article 17.1 or otherwise).

18. ACCOUNTABILITY OF REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

18.1 Directors permitted to retain benefits from situational conflicts

A director is not required, by reason of being a director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a director), to account to the company for any remuneration or other benefit which he or she derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest which has been authorised by the directors (whether pursuant to article 17.1 or otherwise) or by the company in general meeting (subject in each case to any terms, limits or conditions attaching to that authorisation).

18.2 Directors permitted to retain benefits from transactional conflicts

If a director has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of his or her interest (to the extent required by the Companies Act 2006) he or she is not required, by reason of being a director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a director), to account to the company for any remuneration or other benefit which he or she derives from or in connection with:

- (a) being party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is interested or a body corporate in which the company is interested;
- (b) acting (otherwise than as auditor) alone or through his or her organisation in a professional capacity for the company (and that director or his or her organisation is entitled to remuneration for professional services as if they were not a director); or
- (c) being a director or other officer of, or employed by, or otherwise interested in, the company's subsidiaries or any other body corporate in which the company is interested.

18.3 No breach of statutory duty not to accept benefits from third parties

A director's receipt of any remuneration or other benefit referred to in articles 18.1 or 18.2 does not constitute an infringement of his or her duty under s176 Companies Act 2006.

18.4 Transaction not liable to be avoided

A transaction or arrangement referred to in articles 18.1 or 18.2 is not liable to be avoided on the ground of any remuneration, benefit or interest referred to those articles.

19. MEETINGS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

19.1 Participation of interested directors

If a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which a director is interested then:

- (a) provided the director has declared the nature and extent of his or her interest to the other directors to the extent required by the Companies Act 2006; and

- (b) subject to the terms imposed by any authorisation given by the directors (whether pursuant to article 17.1 or otherwise) or by the company in general meeting that director is to be counted as participating in that meeting, or part of a meeting, for quorum purposes and he or she may vote at that meeting or part of a meeting.

19.2 Interpretation

For the purpose of this article:

- (a) an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the Companies Act 2006, “connected with” (within the meaning of s252 Companies Act 2006) a director is to be treated as an interest of the director; and
- (b) in relation to an alternate director, an interest of his or her appointor is to be treated as an interest of the alternate director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate director has otherwise and without prejudice to his or her ability to vote in relation to that transaction or arrangement on behalf of another appointor who does not have such an interest.

19.3 Chairman’s rulings

Subject to article 19.4, if a question arises at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.

19.4 Questions regarding the chairman

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

19.5 Directors voting on appointments

If it is proposed to appoint two or more directors to offices or employments with the company or with any body corporate in which the company is interested or to fix or vary the terms of those appointments, the proposals must be divided and considered in relation to each director separately. In that case, each of those directors (if not precluded from voting for another reason) may vote (and be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except the resolution which relates to that director.

20. PROPOSING DIRECTORS’ WRITTEN RESOLUTION

20.1 Proposal by a director

Any director may propose a directors’ written resolution.

20.2 Proposal by the company secretary

The company secretary (if any) must propose a directors’ written resolution if a director so requests.

20.3 Method of proposing

A directors' written resolution is proposed by giving notice of the proposed resolution to the directors.

20.4 Content of notice

- (a) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must the proposed resolution; and
- (b) the time by which it is proposed that the directors should adopt it.

indicate:

20.5 Written notice to each director

Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must be given in writing to each director.

20.6 Adoption process

Any decision which a is person giving notice of a proposed directors' written resolution takes regarding the process of adopting that resolution must be taken reasonably in good faith.

21. ADOPTION OF DIRECTORS' WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS

21.1 When written resolution adopted

A proposed directors' written resolution is adopted when all the directors who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution at a directors' meeting have signed one or more copies of it, but only if those directors would have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

21.2 Immateriality of signing time

It is immaterial whether any director signs the resolution before or after the time by which the notice proposed that it should be adopted.

21.3 How resolution to be treated

Once a directors' written resolution has been adopted, it must be treated as if it had been a decision taken at a directors' meeting in accordance with the articles.

21.4 Record of directors' written resolutions

The directors or the company secretary (if any) must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, of all directors' written resolutions for at least 10 years from the date of their adoption.

22. DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES

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

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

23. METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS

23.1 How director appointed

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

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

23.2 How director appointed if no members or directors

In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no members and no directors, the personal representatives of the last member to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.

23.3 Interpretation

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

24. TERMINATION OF DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT

24.1 When director's appointment terminates automatically

A person ceases to be a director as soon as:

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
- (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and the resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms; or
- (g) that person and their alternate (if any) is absent from meetings of the directors for six successive months without the permission of the directors.

24.2 Company's power to appoint and remove directors

The company in general meeting may appoint any person to be a director or remove any director from office.

24.3 Majority holder's power to appoint and remove directors

The holder of at least 75% of the total voting rights of all members who have the right to vote at a general meeting may by notice in writing to the company signed by that holder appoint any person to be a director or remove any director from office.

24.4 Effect on service contract

Any removal of a director pursuant to articles 24.2 or 24.3 is without prejudice to any claim the director may have for damages for breach of any service contract between that director and the company.

25. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

25.1 Directors' services

Directors may perform any services for the company that the directors decide.

25.2 Remuneration for services

Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors decide:

- (a) for their services to the company as directors; and
- (b) for any other service which they perform for the company.

25.3 Form of remuneration and other arrangements

Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may take any form.

25.4 Accrual of remuneration

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

25.5 Pensions, gratuities and insurance

The directors may make any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, or for or towards insurance to or in respect of any director or former director who is or was at any time in the employment or service of the company or any of the company's subsidiaries or any other body corporate in which the company is interested or any of their respective predecessors in business and that person's family and dependants.

26. DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at:

- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors;
 - (b) general meetings; or
 - (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company,
- or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

27. APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF ALTERNATES

27.1 Appointment of alternates

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

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

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

27.2 Method of appointing or removing an alternate

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.

27.3 Notice requirements

The notice must:

- (a) identify the person to be appointed or removed as an alternate; and
- (b) In the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice.

28. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

28.1 Right of alternate directors

An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to a directors' meeting or directors' written resolution, as the alternate's appointor.

28.2 Status and responsibilities of alternate directors

Except as the articles specify otherwise, alternate directors are:

- (a) deemed for all purposes to be directors;
- (b) liable for their own acts and omissions;
- (c) subject to the same restrictions as their appointors;
- (d) not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors; and
- (e) entitled to be indemnified by the company to the same extent as if they were directors.

28.3 Directors' meeting and written resolutions

A person who is an alternate director but not a director:

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

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

28.4 Remuneration

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

29. TERMINATION OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORSHIP

An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates:

- (a) when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
- (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director;

- (c) on the death of the alternate's appointor; or
- (d) when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates.

30. CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO SUBSIDIARIES

- 30.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles to the contrary, if the Company, in its capacity as a shareholder of any Subsidiary of the Company, has the right to vote at a general meeting or special meeting of such Subsidiary (whether in person or by its attorney-in-fact or proxy) (or by written resolution in lieu of a general meeting or special meeting), and the subject matter of the vote is (i) the appointment, removal or remuneration of directors of a non-U.S. Subsidiary of the Company or (ii) any other subject matter with respect to a non-U.S. Subsidiary that legally requires the approval of the shareholders of such non-U.S. Subsidiary, the Board shall refer the subject matter of the vote to the Shareholders and seek authority from the Shareholders entitled to vote for the Board for the Company's corporate representative or proxy to vote with respect to the resolution proposed by such Subsidiary. The Board shall cause the Company's corporate representative or proxy to vote the Company's shares in such Subsidiary pro rata to the votes received at the general meeting of the Company, with votes for or against the directing resolution being taken, respectively, as an instruction for the Company's corporate representative or proxy to vote the appropriate proportion of its share for and the appropriate proportion of its shares against the resolution proposed by such subsidiary. The Board shall have authority to resolve any ambiguity.
- 30.2 The Board shall require that the bye-laws or articles of association or similar organizational documents of each non-U.S. Subsidiary of the Company shall contain provisions substantially similar to Article 30.1 and this Article 30.1. The Company shall enter into agreements, as and when determined by the Board, with each such non-U.S. Subsidiary, only if and to the extent reasonably necessary and permitted under applicable law, to effectuate or implement this Article 30.1.
- 30.3 For the purposes of this Bye-law the term "Subsidiary" with respect to any person means any corporation, limited liability company, (limited) partnership, association, cooperative, foundation, business entity or other legal entity of which (i) if a corporation, a majority of the total voting power of shares of stock entitled (without regard to the occurrence of any contingency) to vote in the election of directors, managing directors, supervisory directors, managers or trustees thereof is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by that person or one or more of the other Subsidiaries of that person or a combination thereof, or (ii) if a limited liability company, partnership, association or other business entity, a majority of the limited liability company, partnership or other similar ownership interests thereof is at the time owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any Person or one or more Subsidiaries of that person or a combination thereof. For purposes hereof, a person or persons shall be deemed to have a majority ownership interest in a limited liability company, partnership, association or other business entity if such person or persons is entitled to a majority of limited liability company, partnership, association or other business entity gains or losses or if such person or persons is, or is capable of

controlling, the managing director or general partner of such limited liability company, partnership, association or other business entity.

PART 3

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

ISSUES OF SHARES

31. ALL SHARES TO BE FULLY PAID UP

31.1 Issue of only fully paid shares

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 Exception

Article 30.1 does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the company by the subscribers to the company's memorandum.

32. POWERS TO ISSUE SHARES

32.1 Power, rights and restrictions

Subject to the articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be decided by ordinary resolution (or, failing such a decision, as the directors, may decide).

32.2 Directors' power to allot shares

All new shares are under the control of the directors who may allot and dispose of or grant options over them to any persons, and on any terms and in any manner as the directors decide.

32.3 Directors' power to allot shares when only one class of shares

s550 Companies Act 2006 applies to the company while it only has one class of shares.

32.4 Exclusion of pre-emption rights

ss561 and 562 Companies Act 2006 do not apply to any allotment by the company of equity securities.

32.5 Redeemable shares

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. The directors may decide the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any of those shares and must do so before the shares are allotted.

32.6 Variation of rights

The following events do not constitute a variation of the rights attached to any class or classes of shares unless the terms of issue of that class or those classes expressly provide otherwise or unless the provisions of the articles are not followed:

- (a) the issue of shares of any class in addition to shares of that class previously issued; or

- (b) the creation or issue of shares of a different class to that class (in the case where there is only one class of shares in issue) or to those classes (in any case where there are more than one class of shares in issue) which rank equally with or behind that class or those classes.

INTERESTS IN SHARES

33. COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS

Except as required by law and even when the company has notice, no person is to be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the articles, the company is not in any way bound by or may not recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

34. SHARE CERTIFICATES

34.1 Obligation to issue share certificates

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

34.2 Content of certificates

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) that the shares are fully paid up; and
- (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.

34.3 Certificate may only cover one class of shares

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

34.4 Only one certificate for joint holders

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

34.5 Execution of certificates

Certificates must:

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

35. REPLACEMENT CERTIFICATES

35.1 Right to a replacement certificate

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

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

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

35.2 Consequential rights and obligations

A member exercising the right to be issued with 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.

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

36. SHARE TRANSFERS

36.1 Form of share transfers

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.

36.2 No fee

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

36.3 Retention of share transfers

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

36.4 When transferor ceases to hold a share

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

36.5 Directors' power to refuse transfers

The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share for any reason including if:

- (a) the transfer is not lodged at the company's registered office or such other place as the directors have appointed;
- (b) the transfer is not accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates, and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the transferor's right to make the transfer or the right of someone other than the transferor to make the transfer on the transferor's behalf;
- (c) the transfer is in respect of more than one class of share; or
- (d) the transfer is in favour of more than four transferees.

36.6 Return of transfer instrument

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

37. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

37.1 Transmittor's title to shares

If title to a share passes to a transmittor, the company may only recognise the transmittor as having any title to that share.

37.2 No release from liabilities

Nothing in the articles releases the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of a share solely or jointly held by that member.

37.3 Transmittor's rights

A transmittor who produces such evidence or entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require:

- (a) may, subject to the articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person; and
- (b) subject to the articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.

37.4 When certain rights may be exercised

But transmitters do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares.

37.5 Directors may give notice to transmittor

The directors may:

- (a) at any time give notice requiring a transmittor to choose either to become the holder of a share or to have it transferred to another person; and
- (b) (if the transmittor has not complied with the notice within 90 days starting on the day after it is given or such longer period as the directors may decide) withhold payment of any money payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice has been complied with.

38. EXERCISE OF TRANSMITTER'S RIGHTS

38.1 How transmittor becomes a shareholder

Transmitters who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the company in writing of that wish.

38.2 How transmittor transfers a share

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

38.3 Effect of transfer executed by a transmittor

Any transfer made or executed under this article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmittor has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

39. TRANSMITTEES BOUND BY PRIOR NOTICES

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

CONSOLIDATION OR DIVISION OF SHARES

40. SHARES RESULTING FROM A SUB-DIVISION

Any resolution authorising the company to sub-divide its shares or any of them may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage or be subject to any restriction as compared with the others.

41. PROCEDURE FOR DISPOSING OF FRACTIONS OF SHARES

41.1 Application

This article applies where:

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

41.2 Directors' powers

The directors may:

- (a) sell the shares representing the fractions to any person including the company for the best price reasonably obtainable;
- (b) authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
- (c) distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among the holders of the shares.

41.3 Distribution to a charity

Where any holder's entitlement to a portion of the proceeds of sale amounts to less than a minimum figure decided 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.

41.4 Transferee's obligations

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.

41.5 Irregularities

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

DISTRIBUTIONS

42. DISTRIBUTIONS

42.1 No dividend to be paid to members

None of the income or property of the company may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the company. This does not prevent a member who is not also a director receiving reasonable and proper remuneration for any goods or services supplied to the charity.

42.2 Use of distributable profits

Where the company has distributable profits (as defined in these articles) the directors may determine that these be paid by way of gift aid to those societies who were shareholders during the period covered by the latest accounts.

Prior to making such determination, the directors shall have satisfied themselves that the sum determined to be paid pursuant to this article 42.2 does not exceed the distributable profits of the company. Distributable profits shall be calculated by reference to the latest accounts of the company available at the time of such determination, such accounts being sufficient to enable the directors to make a reasonable judgment as to the level of such distributable profits.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

43. AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS

43.1 Directors' capitalisation and appropriation powers

Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution, decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution), or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve.

43.2 New shares

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.

43.3 New debentures

A capitalised sum which has been 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.

43.4 Directors' supplementary powers

Subject to the articles, the directors may:

- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with article 43.3 and 43.4 partly in one way and partly in another;

- (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING BY MEMBERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

44. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

44.1 Ability to exercise a speaking right

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.

44.2 Ability to exercise a voting right

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 those resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.

44.3 Directors' power to make arrangements

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.

44.4 Immateriality of attending at different places

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.

44.5 Attendance when at different places

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.

45. QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

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

46. CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS

46.1 The chairman to chair general meetings

If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman is entitled to chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

46.2 Alternative chairman

If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within 10 minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start:

- (a) The directors present; or
- (b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,

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

46.3 Interpretation : chairman of the meeting

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

47. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING BY DIRECTORS AND NON-MEMBERS

47.1 Directors’ rights to attend and speak

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

47.2 Non-members’ rights to attend and speak

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

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

48. ADJOURNMENT

48.1 Lack of quorum

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:

- (a) the meeting is dissolved if the members or any of them required the meeting to be called or the members or any of them called the meeting; or
- (b) otherwise:
 - i. the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it; and
 - ii. if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present or ceases to be present, one qualifying person present is a quorum.

48.2 Chairman's power to adjourn

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:
 - i. protect the safety of any person attending the meeting;
 - ii. ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner; or
 - iii. enable all the members present to take part in the debate and to vote.

48.3 Power of meeting to require adjournment

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

48.4 Time, date and place of adjourned meeting

When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must:

- (a) either specify the time, date and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time, date and place to be fixed by the directors; and
- (b) have regard to any directions as to the time, date and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.

48.5 Notice of an adjourned meeting

If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least seven clear days' notice of it (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 that notice is required to contain.

48.6 Business at an adjourned meeting

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

49. VOTING : GENERAL

49.1 Voting methods

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

49.2 Votes of members on a show of hands

On a show of hands, each member present in person has one vote.

49.3 Votes on proxies on a show of hands

Each proxy present in person who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on a resolution has one vote.

49.4 Votes of proxies on a show of hands where multiple appointors

But each proxy present in person has one vote for and one vote against a resolution if the proxy has been duly appointed by more than one member entitled to vote on the resolution and:

- (a) the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and by one or more other of those members to vote against it;
- (b) the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote for the resolution and has been given any discretion by one or more other of those members to vote and the proxy exercises that discretion to vote against it; or
- (c) the proxy has been instructed by one or more of those members to vote against the resolution and has been given any discretion by one or more other of those members to vote and the proxy exercises that discretion to vote for it.

49.5 Votes of corporate representatives on a show of hands

Each duly authorised representative present in person of a member that is a corporation has one vote.

49.6 Votes on a poll

On a poll, each member present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) by a duly authorised representative has one vote for each share held by the member.

49.7 Interpretation

But articles 49.2 to 49.6 are subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares.

49.8 A proxy's obligations to vote

The company is entitled to assume without enquiry that a proxy has complied with any obligation to vote in accordance with instructions given by the member by whom the proxy is appointed. The validity of anything done at a meeting is not affected by any failure by a proxy to comply with such an obligation.

50. ERRORS AND DISPUTES

50.1 Voting objections

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.

50.2 Chairman to decide on voting objections

Any objection permitted by article 50.1 must be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision is final.

51. POLL VOTES

51.1 When a poll can be demanded

A poll on a resolution may be demanded either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.

51.2 Who may demand a poll

A poll may be demanded by:

- (a) the chairman of the meeting;
- (b) at least one member having the right to vote on the resolution.

51.3 Withdrawal of a demand for a poll

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.

52. PROCEDURE ON A POLL

52.1 Chairman's power

Subject to the articles, polls at general meetings must be taken when, where and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

52.2 Scrutineers

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

52.3 Poll result

The result of the poll is to be treated as the decision of the meeting in respect of the resolution on which the poll is demanded.

52.4 Polls to be taken immediately

A poll on:

- (a) the election of the chairman of the meeting; or
- (b) a question of adjournment,

must be taken immediately.

52.5 Timing of other polls

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

52.6 Continuance of general meeting

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

52.7 When notice of poll not required

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

52.8 Notice of a poll

In any other case, at least seven clear days' notice (that is, excluding the day on which the poll is to be taken and the day on which the notice is given) must be given specifying the time, date and place at which the poll is to be taken.

53. CONTENT OF PROXY NOTICES

53.1 Content requirement

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

- (a) states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;
- (b) identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy at the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
- (c) is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy; and
- (d) is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.

53.2 Form of proxy notices

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

53.3 Proxy voting

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.

53.4 Ancillary rights of proxies

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.

54. DELIVERY OF PROXY NOTICES

54.1 Proxy notification address

A notice of a general meeting must specify the address or addresses (each a “**proxy notification address**”) at which the company will receive proxy notices relating to that meeting, or any adjournment of it, delivered in hardcopy or (unless the directors decide otherwise in relation to a specific general meeting) electronic form.

54.2 Rights of appointor

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.

54.3 Delivery before a meeting or adjourned meeting

Subject to 54.4 and 54.5, a proxy notice must be delivered to a proxy notification address not less than 48 hours before the general meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

54.4 Delivery before a poll taken more than 48 hours after a demand

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

54.5 Delivery before a poll taken in other cases

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

- (a) in accordance with article 54.3; or
- (b) at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman, secretary (if any) or any director.

54.6 Calculating periods of time

In calculating the periods mentioned in article 54.3 and 54.4, no account is to be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day, unless the directors decide otherwise in relation to a specific general meeting.

54.7 Revocation of proxy appointment

As appointment under 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 to a proxy notification address.

54.8 When revocation takes effect

A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before:

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

54.9 Supporting evidence

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.

55. AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

55.1 Ordinary resolutions

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

55.2 Special resolutions

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.

55.3 Chairman's decisions

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

APPLICATION OF RULES TO CLASS MEETINGS

56. CLASS MEETINGS

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

PART 5
ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

57. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED

57.1 Communication by or to the company

Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company.

57.2 Website communication by the company

Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by the company (whether or not under the articles) may be sent or supplied by making it available on a website in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

57.3 Members with no registered address in the United Kingdom

A member who (having no registered address in the United Kingdom) has not supplied to the company an address within the United Kingdom for the service of documents and information is not entitled to receive any document or information from the company.

57.4 Deemed delivery of documents and information

Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by the company (whether or not under the articles) is deemed to have been received by the intended recipient at the time when the Companies Act 2006 provides for it to have been deemed received by that person except that:

- (a) in calculating a period of hours for this purpose, it is immaterial whether a day is a working day or not; and
- (b) if anything is sent by post (whether in hard copy or electronic form) to an address in the United Kingdom and the company is able to show that it was properly addressed, prepaid and posted, it is deemed to have been received by the intended recipient on the day after the day on which it was posted (unless it was sent by second class post in which case it is deemed to have been received on the day next but one after it was posted).

57.5 Joint holders

In relation to documents or information to be sent or supplied to joint holders of shares, anything to be agreed or specified by all the joint holders may be agreed or specified by the joint holder whose name appears first in the register of members.

57.6 Communications to directors

Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.

57.7 Deemed receipt of communications to directors

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.

58. COMPANY SEALS

58.1 Directors must authorise use of seals

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

58.2 Directors to decide on use of seal

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

58.3 Affixing of seal

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.

58.4 Who is an authorised person

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.

59. 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 member.

60. 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 of transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

61. AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

Any director or the company secretary (if any) or any person appointed by the directors for the purpose may authenticate any documents which are required to be authenticated by the company.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

62. INDEMNITY

62.1 Ability to be indemnified

Subject to article 62.2, a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against:

- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company;
- (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in s235(6) Companies Act 2006); or
- (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.

62.2 Exception

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

62.3 Interpretation

In this article:

- (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate; and
- (b) a "**relevant director**" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.

63. INSURANCE

63.1 Directors' power to purchase insurance

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

63.2 Interpretation

In this article:

- (a) "**relevant director**" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company;
- (b) "**relevant loss**" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company; and
- (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.