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COMPANY HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

LDV HARBURNHEAD LIMITED

(Company Number: SC420122)

(the "Company")

1. EXCLUSION OF MODEL ARTICLES

None of the regulations contained in the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 apply to the Company and these articles alone are the articles of association of the Company.

2. INTERPRETATION

2.1 In these articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

"Act" means the Companies Act 2006;

"Acceptance" has the meaning in Article 27;

"Additional Acceptance" has the meaning in Article 27;

"Alternate" or "Alternate Director" has the meaning given in Article 11;

"Appointor" has the meaning in Article 11;

"Articles" means these articles of association;

"Bankruptcy" includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

"Call" has the meaning in Article 33;

"Call Notice" has the meaning in Article 33;

"Call Payment Date" has the meaning in Article 36;

"Capitalised Sum" has the meaning in Article 54;

"Chairman" has the meaning given in Article 14;

"Companies Acts" means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the Company;

"Company's lien" has the meaning in Article 31;

"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 49;

"Eligible Director" means a Director who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a Directors' meeting (but excluding any Director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of a particular matter);

"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;

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

"Offered Shares" has the meaning in Article 27;

"Persons Entitled" has the meaning in Article 54;

"Pre-emption offer" has the meaning in Article 27;

"Proxy Notice" has the meaning given in Article 66;

"Proxy Notification Address" has the meaning in Article 67;

"Relevant Director" has the meaning in Article 73;

"Relevant Rate" has the meaning in Article 36;

"Relevant Loss" has the meaning in Article 73;

"Shareholder" means a person who is the Holder of a Share;

"Shares" means shares in the Company;

"Surplus Shares" has the meaning in Article 27; and

"Transmittee" means a person entitled to a Share as a result of the death or Bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law.

- 2.2 References in these Articles to a document includes, unless otherwise specified any document sent or supplied in electronic form.
- 2.3 References in these Articles to "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.
- 2.4 References in these Articles to Shares being "paid" means those Shares being paid or credited as paid.
- 2.5 Unless the context otherwise requires:
  - 2.5.1 words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa;
  - 2.5.2 words importing any gender include all other genders; and
  - 2.5.3 words importing natural persons include corporations.

- 2.6 Words or expressions contained in these Articles which are defined in the Act have the same meaning as in the Act in force on the date of adoption of these Articles including the following words which are defined in the following sections of the Act:

Word(s)/expression	Section Number in Act
electronic form	section 1168
equity share capital	section 548
hard copy form	section 1168
ordinary resolution	section 282
special resolution	section 283
subsidiary	section 1159
subsidiary undertaking	section 1162
working day	section 1173

- 2.7 A reference to an article by number is to the relevant article of these Articles.

- 2.8 Headings used in these Articles shall not affect their construction or interpretation.

- 2.9 References to any statute or section of a statute shall include reference to any statutory amendment, extension, modification or re-enactment of such statute or section of a statute for the time being in force.

### 3. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS

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

### 4. DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY

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. SHAREHOLDERS' RESERVE POWER

- 5.1 The Shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the Directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

- 5.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything which the Directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

### 6. DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE

- 6.1 The Directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these articles:

6.1.1 to such person or committee;

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

6.1.3 to such an extent;

- 6.1.4 in relation to such matters or territories; and
  - 6.1.5 on such terms and conditions,
- as they think fit.
- 6.2 If the Directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the Directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- 6.3 The Directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.
- 7. COMMITTEES
- 7.1 Committees to which the Directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of these articles which govern the taking of decisions by Directors.
- 7.2 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.
- 8. DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY
- 8.1 The general rule about decision-making by Directors is that any decision of the Directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 9.
- 8.2 If:
  - 8.2.1 the Company only has one Director for the time being; and
  - 8.2.2 no provision of these Articles requires it to have more than one Director,
- the general rule does not apply, and the Director may (for so long as he remains the sole Director) take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of these Articles relating to Directors' decision-making.
- 8.3 All acts done by a meeting of Directors, or a committee of Directors or by any Director shall, even if it is discovered afterwards that:
  - 8.3.1 there was a defect in the appointment of any Director; or
  - 8.3.2 any Director had been disqualified from holding office; or
  - 8.3.3 any Director had vacated office or was not entitled to vote
- be valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a Director and had been entitled to vote.
- 9. UNANIMOUS DECISIONS
- 9.1 A decision of the Directors is taken in accordance with this article when all Eligible Directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.
- 9.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing where each Director has signed one or more copies of it or to which each Eligible Director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

- 9.3 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the Eligible Directors would not have formed a quorum at a Director's meeting.
10. CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING
- 10.1 Any Director may call a Directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the Directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
- 10.2 Notice of any Directors' meeting must indicate:
- 10.2.1 its proposed date and time;
  - 10.2.2 where it is to take place;
  - 10.2.3 the proposed business of the meeting; and
  - 10.2.4 if it is anticipated that Directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
- 10.3 At least seven days' notice of a Directors' meeting must be given to each Director, but the notice need not be in writing.
- 10.4 Notice of a Directors' meeting need not be given to Directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the Company not more than seven days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.
11. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS
- 11.1 Any Director (the "Appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other Director, or another person approved by resolution of the Directors to:
- 11.1.1 exercise that Director's powers; and
  - 11.1.2 carry out that Director's responsibilities
- in relation to the taking of decisions by the Directors in the absence of the alternate's Appointor (the "Alternate" or "Alternate Director").
- 11.2 Any appointment or removal of an Alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the Appointor, or in any other manner approved by the Directors.
- 11.3 The notice must:
- 11.3.1 identify the proposed Alternate; and
  - 11.3.2 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.
- 11.4 An Alternate Director may act as an Alternate Director to more than one Director and has the same rights, in relation to any decision of the Directors as the Alternate's Appointor.
- 11.5 Alternate Directors:
- 11.5.1 are deemed for all purposes to be Directors;

- 11.5.2 are liable for their own acts and omissions;
- 11.5.3 are subject to the same restrictions as their Appointors;
- 11.5.4 are not deemed to be agents of or for their Appointors;

and in particular (but without limitation) each Alternate Director is entitled to receive notice of all meetings of Directors and all meetings of committees of Directors of which his Appointor is a member.

11.6 A person who is an Alternate Director but not a Director:

- 11.6.1 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
- 11.6.2 may participate in a unanimous decision of the Directors (but only if his Appointor is an Eligible Director in relation to that decision and does not participate).

No Alternate may be counted as more than one Director for such purposes.

11.7 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 remuneration as the Appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company.

11.8 An Alternate Director's appointment as an Alternate terminates:

- 11.8.1 when the Alternate's Appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
- 11.8.2 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;
- 11.8.3 on the death of the Alternate's Appointor; or
- 11.8.4 when the Alternate's Appointor's appointment as a Director terminates, except that an. Alternate's appointment as an Alternate does not terminate when the Appointor retires by rotation at a general meeting and is then re-appointed as a Director at the same general meeting.

11.9 A Director who is also an Alternate Director has an additional vote on behalf of each Appointor who is:

- 11.9.1 not participating in a Directors' meeting; and
- 11.9.2 would have been entitled to vote if they were participating in it

but shall not count as more than one Director for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

12. PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

12.1 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 At a Directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 13.2 The quorum for Directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by an ordinary resolution but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed it is two.
- 13.3 A person holding office as an Alternate Director shall only be counted in the quorum if his Appointor is not present.
- 13.4 If the total number of Directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the Directors must not take any decision other than a decision:
- 13.4.1 to appoint further Directors; or
- 13.4.2 to call a general meeting so as to enable the Shareholders to appoint further Directors.
14. CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS
- 14.1 The Directors may appoint a Director to chair their meetings.
- 14.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the Chairman.
- 14.3 The Directors may terminate the Chairman's appointment at any time.
- 14.4 If the Chairman is not participating in a Directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating Directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.
15. 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 unless the Chairman or other Director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes in accordance with these Articles.
16. TRANSACTIONS OR OTHER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY
- Provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the Act, a director is entitled to vote on any resolution of the Directors or of a committee of Directors concerning any contract, transaction, arrangement or proposal to which the Company is or is to be a party and in which he or a person connected with him within the meaning of section 252 of the Act has an interest and shall be counted in the quorum for the meeting of Directors in relation to such contract, transactions, arrangement or proposal.

17. RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT

The Directors must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the Directors. Where decisions of the Directors are taken by electronic means, such decisions must be recorded by the Directors in permanent form so that they may be read by the naked eye.

18. DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES

Subject to these Articles and the Act, 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.

19. DIRECTORS MAY CHANGE THE NAME OF THE COMPANY

The Directors may change the name of the Company.

20. METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS

20.1 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:

20.1.1 by ordinary resolution; or

20.1.2 by a decision of the Directors.

20.2 In any case where, as a result of death, the Company has no Shareholders and no Directors, the personal representatives of the last Shareholder to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a Director.

20.3 For the purposes of Article 20.2, 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.

20.4 If as a result of death or Bankruptcy, the Company has no shareholders and no Directors, the Transmittee of the last Shareholder to have died or had a bankruptcy order made against him has the right by notice in writing to appoint any natural person who is willing to act and is permitted to do so, to be a Director.

21. TERMINATION OF DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT

A person ceases to be a Director as soon as:

21.1.1 that person ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a Director by law; or

21.1.2 a bankruptcy order is made against that person; or

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

21.1.4 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

21.1.5 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; or



21.1.6 notification is received by the Company from the Director that the Director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms; or

21.1.7 he has, for more than six consecutive months been absent without the permission of the other Directors from meetings of Directors held during that period and the other Directors resolve that he has ceased to be a Director.

## 22. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

22.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the Directors decide.

22.2 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the Directors determine:

22.2.1 for their services to the Company as Directors; and

22.2.2 for any other service which they undertake for the Company.

22.3 A Director's remuneration may:

22.3.1 take any form, and

22.3.2 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.

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

22.5 Unless the Directors decide otherwise, Directors are not accountable to the Company for any remuneration which they receive as Directors or other officers or employees of the Company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the Company is interested.

## 23. DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

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

23.1.1 meetings of Directors or committees of Directors;

23.1.2 general meetings;

23.1.3 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.

## 24. SECRETARY

The Directors may appoint any person who is willing to act as the secretary for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit and from time to time remove such person and, if the Directors so decide, appoint a replacement in each case by a decision of the Directors.

## 25. POWERS TO ISSUE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SHARE

25.1 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.

- 25.2 The Company may issue Shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the Holder, and the Directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such Shares.

26. DIRECTORS' POWER TO ALLOT SHARES

The Directors may offer or allot Shares, grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into or otherwise deal in, or dispose of Shares on such terms and at such time as they may decide provided that:

- 26.1.1 the maximum nominal amount of Shares in respect of which the Directors are so authorised is £1,000; and
- 26.1.2 this authority may only be exercised for a period of five years commencing on the date of incorporation of the Company provided that the Directors may, before such expiry make one or more offers or agreements which would or might require Shares to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot Shares after such authority has expired in pursuance of every such offer or agreement as if the power conferred by these Articles had not expired; and
- 26.1.3 this authority shall only apply insofar as the Company has not renewed, waived or revoked it by ordinary resolution or by a written resolution in accordance with section 282(2) of the Act.

27. OFFERS OF NEW SHARES TO EXISTING SHAREHOLDERS

- 27.1 The Directors must offer any Shares which they propose to offer or allot or grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into or otherwise deal in or dispose of to Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of this Article 27 before allotting them to any other person.

- 27.2 The Directors must make an offer to allot to each person who is a Shareholder at the date of such offer, a proportion of the Shares being offered that is as nearly as practicable equal to the proportion in nominal value held by him of the equity share capital of the Company (the "Pre-emption offer"). Each Pre-emption offer must be made in writing to all Shareholders on the same day and must state:

- 27.2.1 the aggregate number of Shares to be allotted;
- 27.2.2 the terms of such allotment; and
- 27.2.3 the number of Shares offered for sale to the Shareholder to whom the Pre-emption offer is addressed.

- 27.3 The following conditions must be incorporated in the Pre-emption offer:

- 27.3.1 if the Shareholder wishes to purchase all or any of the Shares which are subject to the Pre-emption offer (the "Offered Shares"), he must accept such offer in writing in accordance with the provisions of Article 69 within 14 days of the date of service of the Pre-emption offer (the "Acceptance"); and
- 27.3.2 if the Shareholder wishes to purchase more than the number of Offered Shares he must indicate in the Acceptance, the maximum number of additional Shares he is willing to purchase (the "Additional Acceptance"); and
- 27.3.3 if within 14 days of the date of service of the Pre-emption offer there are Shares which have not been accepted for purchase by the Shareholders, (the Surplus Shares"), the Surplus Shares will be allocated to and deemed to be accepted by each Shareholder who has made an Additional Acceptance; and

- 27.3.4 if there are insufficient Surplus Shares to satisfy all Additional Acceptances, the number of Surplus Shares to be allocated to each Shareholder who has made an Additional Acceptance shall be calculated according to the proportion which the number of Shares held by the relevant Shareholder as at the date of the Pre-emption offer bears to the aggregate number of Shares held by all Shareholders who have made an Additional Acceptance. Each Shareholder who made an Additional Acceptance will be deemed to agree to purchase the number of Surplus Shares allocated to him pursuant to such calculation; and
- 27.3.5 each Shareholder must no later than five working days after the allocation of Shares to him pay to the Company the total subscription price payable for such Shares and upon payment of such sum, the Company must deliver a share certificate to the relevant shareholder for the number of Shares purchased by him.
- 27.4 If any Pre-emption offer is not accepted in full, the Directors may within three months after the date of such offer dispose of any Shares referred to in the Pre-emption offer and not allotted to any Shareholder to such person or persons as they think fit but only at the same price and on the same terms which were specified in the Pre-emption offer.
- 27.5 Sections 561 and 562(1) to (6) of the Act do not apply to the Company.
- 27.6 Article 27 or any other provision in these Articles concerning the existence of any pre-emption rights whether arising under statute, the Articles (save for this Article 27.6) or otherwise shall not apply in respect of any issue or transfer of shares in the capital of the Company in favour of a bank, lender or other financial institution or any of their respective, duly authorised nominees where the transfer is contemplated by, or pursuant to, any pledge, mortgage, charge or other form of security or encumbrance created over shares or any transfer pursuant to a power of sale or enforcement thereof.
28. COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS
- The Company may recognise in such manner and to such extent as it may in its absolute discretion think fit any trusts in respect of Shares. If the Company does recognise any such trust, it is not bound to see to the execution, administration or observance of any trust (whether express, implied or constructive) in respect of any Shares and shall be entitled to recognise and give effect to the acts and deeds of the Holders of such Shares as if they were the absolute owners of such Shares. In this article, "trust" includes any right in respect of any shares other than an absolute right or any other rights in transmission.
29. SHARE CERTIFICATES
- 29.1 The Company must issue each Shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the Shares which that Shareholder holds.
- 29.2 Every certificate must specify:
- 29.2.1 in respect of how many Shares and of what class it is issued;
- 29.2.2 the nominal value of those Shares;
- 29.2.3 the amount paid up on them;
- 29.2.4 any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- 29.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of Shares of more than one class.
- 29.4 If more than one person holds a Share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of the Share.

- 29.5 Certificates must:
- 29.5.1 have affixed to them the Company's common seal; or
  - 29.5.2 be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.
30. REPLACEMENT SHARE CERTIFICATES
- 30.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a Shareholder's Shares is:
- 30.1.1 damaged or defaced; or
  - 30.1.2 said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,
- that Shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same Shares.
- 30.2 A Shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:
- 30.2.1 may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
  - 30.2.2 must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and
  - 30.2.3 must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the Directors decide.
31. COMPANY'S LIEN OVER PARTLY PAID SHARES
- 31.1 The Company has a lien (the "Company's lien") over every Share which is partly paid for any part of:
- 31.1.1 that Share's nominal value, and
  - 31.1.2 any premium at which it was issued,
  - 31.1.3 which has not been paid to the Company, and which is payable immediately or at some time in the future, whether or not a Call Notice has been sent in respect of it.
- 31.2 The Company's lien over a Share:
- 31.2.1 takes priority over any third party's interest in that Share, and
  - 31.2.2 extends to any dividend or other money payable by the Company in respect of that Share and (if the lien is enforced and the Share is sold by the Company) the proceeds of sale of that Share.
- 31.3 The Directors may at any time decide that a Share which is or would otherwise be subject to the Company's lien shall not be subject to it, either wholly or in part.
- 31.4 Any lien on shares which the Company has pursuant to any provision of these Articles shall not apply to any shares transferred in favour of a bank, lender or other financial institution or any of their respective, duly authorised nominees where the transfer is contemplated by, or pursuant to, any pledge, mortgage, charge or other form of security or encumbrance created over shares or any transfer pursuant to a power of sale or enforcement thereof.

32. ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S LIEN
- 32.1 Subject to the provisions of this article, if:
- 32.1.1 a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a Share, and
  - 32.1.2 the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it, the Company may sell that Share in such manner as the Directors decide.
- 32.2 A lien enforcement notice:
- 32.2.1 may only be given in respect of a Share which is subject to the Company's lien, in respect of which a sum is payable and the due date for payment of that sum has passed;
  - 32.2.2 must specify the Share concerned;
  - 32.2.3 must require payment of the sum payable within 14 days of the notice;
  - 32.2.4 must be addressed either to the Holder of the Share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the Holder's death, Bankruptcy or otherwise; and
  - 32.2.5 must state the Company's intention to sell the Share if the notice is not complied with.
- 32.3 Where Shares are sold under this article:
- 32.3.1 the Directors may authorise any person to execute an instalment of transfer of the Shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser, and
  - 32.3.2 the transferee is not bound to see to the application of the consideration, and the transferee's title is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the sale.
- 32.4 The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied:
- 32.4.1 first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice,
  - 32.4.2 second, to the person entitled to the Shares at the date of the sale, but only after the certificate for the Shares sold has been surrendered to the Company for cancellation or a suitable indemnity has been given for any lost certificates, and subject to a lien equivalent to the Company's lien over the Shares before the sale for any money payable in respect of the Shares after the date of the lien enforcement notice.
- 32.5 A statutory declaration by a Director or the Company that the declarant is a Director or the Company and that a Share has been sold to satisfy the Company's lien on a specified date:
- 32.5.1 is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the Share, and
  - 32.5.2 subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by these Articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the Share.

33. CALL NOTICES

33.1 Subject to these Articles and the terms on which Shares are allotted, the Directors may send a notice (a "Call Notice") to a member requiring the member to pay the Company a specified sum of money (a "Call") which is payable in respect of Shares which that member holds at the date when the Directors decide to send the Call Notice.

33.2 A Call Notice:

33.2.1 may not require a member to pay a Call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on that member's Shares (whether as to the Share's nominal value or any amount payable to the Company by way of premium);

33.2.2 must state when and how any Call to which it relates it is to be paid; and

33.2.3 may permit or require the Call to be paid by instalments.

33.3 A member must comply with the requirements of a Call Notice, but no member is obliged to pay any Call before 14 days have passed since the notice was sent.

33.4 Before the Company has received any Call due under a Call Notice the Directors may:

33.4.1 revoke it wholly or in part, or

33.4.2 specify a later time for payment than is specified in the notice,

33.4.3 by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose Shares the Call is made.

34. LIABILITY TO PAY CALLS

34.1 Liability to pay a Call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the Shares in respect of which it is required to be paid.

34.2 Joint Holders of a Share are jointly and severally liable to pay all Calls in respect of that Share.

34.3 Subject to the terms on which Shares are allotted, the Directors may, when issuing Shares, provide that Call Notices sent to the Holders of those Shares may require them:

34.3.1 to pay Calls which are not the same, or

34.3.2 to pay Calls at different times.

35. WHEN CALL NOTICE NEED NOT BE ISSUED

35.1 A Call Notice need not be issued in respect of sums which are specified, in the terms on which a Share is issued, as being payable to the Company in respect of that Share (whether in respect of nominal value or premium):

35.1.1 on allotment;

35.1.2 on the occurrence of a particular event; or

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

35.2 If the due date for payment of such a sum has passed and it has not been paid, the Holder of the Share concerned is treated in all respects as having failed to comply with a

Call Notice in respect of that sum, and is liable to the same consequences as regards the payment of interest and forfeiture.

36. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CALL NOTICE: AUTOMATIC CONSEQUENCES

36.1 In this article:

36.1.1 the "Call Payment Date" is the time when the call notice states that a call is payable, unless the Directors give a notice specifying a later date, in which case the "Call Payment Date" is that later date;

36.1.2 the "Relevant Rate" is:

- (a) the rate fixed by the terms on which the Share in respect of which the Call is due was allotted;
- (b) such other rate as was fixed in the call notice which required payment of the Call, or has otherwise been determined by the Directors; or
- (c) if no rate is fixed in either of these ways, 5 per cent per annum.

36.2 If a person is liable to pay a Call and fails to do so by the Call Payment Date:

36.2.1 the Directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture to that person, and

36.2.2 until the Call is paid, that person must pay the Company interest on the Call from the Call Payment Date at the Relevant Rate.

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

36.4 The Directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a Call wholly or in part.

37. NOTICE OF INTENDED FORFEITURE

A notice of intended forfeiture:

37.1.1 may be sent in respect of any Share in respect of which a Call has not been paid as required by a Call Notice;

37.1.2 must be sent to the Holder of that Share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the Holder's death, Bankruptcy or otherwise;

37.1.3 must require payment of the Call and any accrued interest by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the notice;

37.1.4 must state how the payment is to be made; and

37.1.5 must state that if the notice is not complied with, the Shares in respect of which the Call is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

38. DIRECTORS' POWER TO FORFEIT SHARES

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

39. EFFECT OF FORFEITURE

39.1 Subject to these Articles the forfeiture of a Share extinguishes:

- 39.1.1 all interests in that Share, and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of it, and
- 39.1.2 all other rights and liabilities incidental to the Share as between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the Company.

39.2 Any Share which is forfeited in accordance with these Articles:

- 39.2.1 is deemed to have been forfeited when the Directors decide that it is forfeited;
- 39.2.2 is deemed to be the property of the Company; and
- 39.2.3 may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the Directors think fit.

39.3 If a person's Shares have been forfeited:

- 39.3.1 the Company must send that person notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the register of members;
- 39.3.2 that person ceases to be a member in respect of those Shares;
- 39.3.3 that person must surrender the certificate for the Shares forfeited to the Company for cancellation;
- 39.3.4 that person remains liable to the Company for all sums payable by that person under these Articles at the date of forfeiture in respect of those Shares, including any interest (whether accrued before or after the date of forfeiture); and
- 39.3.5 the Directors may waive payment of such sums wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the Shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

39.4 At any time before the Company disposes of a forfeited Share, the Directors may decide to cancel the forfeiture on payment of all Calls and interest due in respect of it and on such other terms as they think fit.

40. PROCEDURE FOLLOWING FORFEITURE

40.1 If a forfeited Share is to be disposed of by being transferred, the Company may receive the consideration for the transfer and the Directors may authorise any person to execute the instrument of transfer.

40.2 A statutory declaration by a Director or the Company that the declarant is a Director of the Company and that a Share has been forfeited on a specified date:

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

40.3 A person to whom a forfeited Share is transferred is not bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor is that person's title to the Share affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the forfeiture or transfer of the Share.



- 40.4 If the Company sells a forfeited Share, the person who held it prior to its forfeiture is entitled to receive from the Company the proceeds of such sale, net of any commission, and excluding any amount which:
- 40.4.1 was, or would have become, payable; and
  - 40.4.2 had not, when that Share was forfeited, been paid by that person in respect of that Share;
- but no interest is payable to such a person in respect of such proceeds and the Company is not required to account for any money earned on them.
41. SURRENDER OF SHARES
- 41.1 A member may surrender any Share:
- 41.1.1 in respect of which the Directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture;
  - 41.1.2 which the Directors may forfeit; or
  - 41.1.3 which has been forfeited.
- 41.2 The Directors may accept the surrender of any such Share.
- 41.3 The effect of surrender on a Share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that Share.
- 41.4 A Share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a Share which has been forfeited.
42. SHARE TRANSFERS
- 42.1 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the Directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.
- 42.2 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any Share.
- 42.3 The Company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- 42.4 The transferor remains the Holder of a Share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as Holder of it.
- 42.5 The Directors may refuse to register the transfer of a Share, and if they do so, the
- 42.6 instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal (which must contain the reasons for the refusal) unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.
- 42.7 Save as expressly permitted by these Articles, a Shareholder must not enter into any arrangement where the terms upon which that Shareholder holds any Shares are to be varied if as a result any interest in those Shares is varied, disposed of or created or extinguished.
- 42.8 Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the Directors must not register a transfer of any Share or any interest in any Share to any minor, undischarged bankrupt, trustee in bankruptcy or person of unsound mind.
- 42.9 Notwithstanding any provision of these Articles, the Directors shall not decline to register, nor suspend registration of any transfers of shares, whether or not fully paid, where such

transfer is in favour of any bank, institution or person (or any nominee or nominees of such bank, institution or person) to whom such shares are being transferred pursuant to a power of sale under such security, a pledge, mortgage, charge or other form of security or encumbrance granted over or in respect of such shares or any transfer pursuant to a power of sale or enforcement thereof.

#### 43. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

43.1 If title to a Share passes to a Transmittree, the Company may only recognise the Transmittree as having any title to that Share.

43.2 A Transmittree who produces such evidence of entitlement to Shares as the Directors may properly require:

43.2.1 may, within 28 clear days of written notice to that effect, choose either to become the Holder of those Shares or to have them transferred to another person (and if no choice is made by the Transmittree, he shall be deemed to have elected to become the Holder of those Shares); and

43.2.2 pending any transfer of the Shares to another person, has the same rights as the Holder had save that the Transmittree does 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 he is entitled, by reason of the Holder's death or Bankruptcy or otherwise, unless he becomes the Holder of those Shares.

43.3 Article 42 shall apply to the notice referred to in Article 43.2.1 as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the event resulting in title to the Share passing to the Transmittree had not occurred.

#### 44. EXERCISE OF TRANSMITTEES' RIGHTS

44.1 Transmittrees who wish to become the Holders of Shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish.

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

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

#### 45. TRANSMITTEES BOUND BY PRIOR NOTICES

If a notice is given to a Shareholder in respect of Shares and a Transmittree is entitled to those Shares, the Transmittree is bound by the notice if it was given to the Shareholder before the Transmittree's name or the name of the person nominated under Article 43.2 has been entered in the register of members.

#### 46. FRACTIONAL ENTITLEMENTS

46.1 If on any consolidation and division or sub-division of Shares members are entitled to fractions of Shares, the Directors may:

46.1.1 sell the Shares representing the fractions to any person (including the Company) for the best price reasonably obtainable; and

46.1.2 distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among the Holder of the Shares.

- 46.2 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.
- 46.3 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.
- 46.4 The transferee's title to the Shares is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to their sale.
47. PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS
- 47.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the Directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
- 47.2 A dividend must not be declared unless the Directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.
- 47.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with Shareholders' respective rights.
- 47.4 Unless the Shareholders' resolution to declare or Directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which Shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each Shareholder's holding of Shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 47.5 If the Company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on Shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrears.
- 47.6 The Directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.
- 47.7 If the Directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the Holders of Shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on Shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.
48. CALCULATION OF DIVIDENDS
- 48.1 Except as otherwise provided by these Articles or the rights attached to the Shares, all dividends must be:
- 48.1.1 declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the Shares on which the dividend is paid; and
- 48.1.2 apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the Shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.
- 48.2 If any Share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, that Share ranks for dividend accordingly.
- 48.3 For the purposes of calculating dividends, no account is to be taken of any amount which has been paid up on a Share in advance of the due date for payment of that amount.

49. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

49.1 In these Articles, the "Distribution Recipient" means, in respect of a Share on which a dividend or other sum is payable:

49.1.1 the Holder of the Share; or

49.1.2 if the Share has two or more joint Holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or

49.1.3 if the Holder is no longer entitled to the Share by reason of death or Bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the Transmittee.

49.2 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:

49.2.1 transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the Distribution Recipient either in writing or as the Directors may otherwise decide; or

49.2.2 sending a cheque made payable to the Distribution Recipient by post to the Distribution Recipient at the Distribution Recipient's registered address (if the Distribution Recipient is a Holder of the Share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the Distribution Recipient either in writing or as the Directors may otherwise decide; or

49.2.3 sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the Distribution Recipient has specified either in writing or as the Directors may otherwise decide; or

49.2.4 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.

50. NO INTEREST ON DISTRIBUTIONS

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

50.1.1 the terms on which the Share was issued; or

50.1.2 the provisions of another agreement between the Holder of that Share and the Company.

51. UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS

51.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

51.1.1 payable in respect of Shares; and

51.1.2 unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,

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

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

- 51.3 If:
- 51.3.1 12 years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment; and
  - 51.3.2 the Distribution Recipient has not claimed it,
- the Distribution Recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the Company.

## 52. NON-CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

- 52.1 Subject to the terms of issue of the Share in question, the Company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the Directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a Share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).
- 52.2 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:
- 52.2.1 fixing the value of any assets;
  - 52.2.2 paying cash to any Distribution Recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
  - 52.2.3 vesting any assets in trustees.

## 53. WAIVER OF DISTRIBUTIONS

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

- 53.1.1 the Share has more than one Holder; or
- 53.1.2 more than one person is entitled to the Share, whether by reason of the death or Bankruptcy of one or more joint Holders, or otherwise;
- 53.1.3 the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the Holders or persons otherwise entitled to the Share.

## 54. AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS

- 54.1 The Directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:
- 54.1.1 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 or capital redemption reserve; and
  - 54.1.2 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.
- 54.2 Capitalised Sums must be applied:
- 54.2.1 on behalf of the Persons Entitled; and
  - 54.2.2 in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

- 54.3 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.
- 54.4 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.
- 54.5 The Directors may:
- 54.5.1 apply Capitalised Sums in accordance with Articles 54.3 and 54.4 partly in one way and partly in another; and
  - 54.5.2 make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with Shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
  - 54.5.3 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.
55. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS
- The notice of a general meeting of the Company must state:
- 55.1.1 the time and date of the meeting;
  - 55.1.2 the place of the meeting; and
  - 55.1.3 the general nature of the business to be transacted.
56. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETINGS
- The Company is not required to hold an annual general meeting.
57. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT GENERAL MEETINGS
- 57.1 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.
- 57.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
- 57.2.1 that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and
  - 57.2.2 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.
- 57.3 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.
- 57.4 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.
- 57.5 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.

58. QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

58.1 The quorum at any general meeting of the Company shall be two persons present in person or by proxy or by duly authorised representative save in the case of a company with a single member in which case, one member present in person or by proxy or by duly authorised representative shall be a quorum.

58.2 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.

59. CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS

59.1 If the Directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

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

59.2.1 the Directors present; or

59.2.2 (if no Directors are present), the meeting must appoint a Director or Shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

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

60. ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING BY DIRECTORS AND NON-SHAREHOLDERS

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

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

60.2.1 Shareholders of the Company; or

60.2.2 otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of Shareholders in relation to general meetings;

to attend and speak at such meeting.

61. ADJOURNMENT

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

61.2 The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:

61.2.1 the meeting consents to an adjournment; or

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

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

- 61.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must:
- 61.4.1 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
  - 61.4.2 have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 61.5 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least seven clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given):
- 61.5.1 to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given; and
  - 61.5.2 containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- 61.6 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.
62. 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.
63. VOTING: MENTAL DISORDER
- If a court has appointed a person to manage the affairs of a member as a result of a mental disorder of such member, the person appointed by that court may, provided he has not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the relevant meeting, deposited at the registered office of the Company evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors that he has authority to exercise the right to vote, attend any general meeting of the Company and vote at such meeting whether on a show of hands or on a poll.
64. ERRORS AND DISPUTES
- 64.1 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.
- 64.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.
65. POLL VOTES
- 65.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
- 65.1.1 in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or
  - 65.1.2 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.
- 65.2 A poll may be demanded by:
- 65.2.1 the chairman of the meeting;
  - 65.2.2 the Directors;
  - 65.2.3 two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or



- 65.2.4 a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the Shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.
- 65.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:
  - 65.3.1 the poll has not yet been taken; and
  - 65.3.2 the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawaland such demand will not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- 65.4 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs. The result of the poll shall be the decision of the meeting in respect of the resolution on which the poll was demanded.
- 65.5 A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting from continuing except as regards the question on which the poll was demanded.
- 65.6 No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case, at least seven days' notice must be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.
- 66. CONTENT OF PROXY NOTICES
  - 66.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "Proxy Notice") which:
    - 66.1.1 states the name and address of the Shareholder appointing the proxy;
    - 66.1.2 identifies the person appointed to be that Shareholder's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
    - 66.1.3 is signed by or on behalf of the Shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the Directors may determine; and
    - 66.1.4 is delivered to the Company in accordance with these Articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.
  - 66.2 The Company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
  - 66.3 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.
  - 66.4 Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:
    - 66.4.1 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
    - 66.4.2 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.
- 67. DELIVERY OF PROXY NOTICES
  - 67.1 Any notice of a general meeting must specify the address or addresses ("Proxy Notification Address") at which the Company or its agents will receive proxy notices relating to that meeting, or any adjournment of it, delivered in hard copy or electronic form.

- 67.2 A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid Proxy Notice has been delivered to the Company by or on behalf of that person.
- 67.3 Subject to Articles 67.4 and 67.5, a proxy notice must be delivered to a Proxy Notification Address not less than 48 hours before the general meeting or adjourned meeting which it relates. A Proxy Notice which is not delivered in such manner shall be invalid unless the Directors in their absolute discretion accept the Proxy Notice at any time before the meeting.
- 67.4 In the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, the notice must be delivered to a Proxy Notification Address not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.
- 67.5 In the case of a poll not taken during the meeting but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, the Proxy Notice must be delivered:
- 67.5.1 in accordance with Article 67.3; or
- 67.5.2 at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman, secretary or any Director.
- 67.6 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.
- 67.7 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.
- 67.8 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.
68. AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS
- 68.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:
- 68.1.1 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 chairman of the meeting may determine); and
- 68.1.2 the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- 68.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:
- 68.2.1 the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
- 68.2.2 the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- 68.3 If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

69. NOTICES AND COMMUNICATION

- 69.1 The Company may send, supply or give any document, information or notice to a Shareholder by hard copy, electronic form or by making that document or information available on a website and giving notice of the availability of that document or information to the relevant Shareholder (provided that Shareholder has individually agreed (or is deemed to have agreed) to the Company sending or supplying documents or information generally or those documents or information in question to him by means of a website), in each case subject to the provisions of sections 1143 to 1148 and Schedule 5 of the Act.
- 69.2 A notice given by means of a website shall be deemed to have been sent, supplied or given when the material was first made available on the website or, if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.
- 69.3 Any document, information or notice which is required to be sent or given to the Company shall be sent by hard copy or electronic form in each case, subject to the provisions of sections 1143 to 1148, Schedule 4 and Schedule 5 of the Act.
- 69.4 Any notice, document or other information shall be deemed served on or delivered to the intended recipient:
- 69.4.1 if properly addressed and sent by prepaid United Kingdom first class post to an address in the United Kingdom, 48 hours after it was posted (or five business days after posting either to an address outside the United Kingdom or from outside the United Kingdom to an address within the United Kingdom, if (in each case) sent by reputable international overnight courier addressed to the intended recipient, provided that delivery in at least five business days was guaranteed at the time of sending and the sending party receives a confirmation of delivery from the courier service provider);
  - 69.4.2 if properly addressed and delivered by hand, when it was given or left at the appropriate address;
  - 69.4.3 if properly addressed and sent or supplied by electronic means, one hour after the document or information was sent or supplied; and
  - 69.4.4 if sent or supplied by means of a website, when the material is first made available on the website or (if later) when the recipient receives (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material is available on the website.

For the purposes of this article, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

- 69.5 Proof that an envelope containing a document, notice or information was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the document, notice or information was sent, supplied or given by post. A comprehensive transaction report or log generated by fax machine, suitably certified by or on behalf of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence that a document, notice or information was sent, supplied or given by fax. A copy of a record of the total number of recipients sent to or each recipient to whom an e-mail message was sent together with any notices of failed transmissions and copies of records of subsequent re-sending, suitably certified by or on behalf of the Company, shall be conclusive evidence that the document, notice or information was sent, supplied or given by e-mail.
- 69.6 In proving that any notice, document or other information was properly addressed, it shall be sufficient to show that the notice, document or other information was delivered to an address permitted for the purpose by the Act

- 69.7 A Director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that Director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.
- 69.8 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.
70. COMPANY SEALS
- 70.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the Directors.
- 70.2 The Directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- 70.3 Unless otherwise decided by the Directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- 70.4 For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is:
- 70.4.1 any Director of the Company;
  - 70.4.2 the Company secretary (if any); or
  - 70.4.3 any person authorised by the Directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.
71. NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS
- Except as provided by law or authorised by the Directors or an ordinary resolution of the Company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a Shareholder.
72. PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON CESSATION OF BUSINESS
- The Directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a Director or former Director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company or that subsidiary.
73. INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE
- 73.1 Subject to Article 73.2, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which he is otherwise entitled, a Relevant Director may be indemnified out of the Company's assets against:
- 73.1.1 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; and/or
  - 73.1.2 any other liability incurred by that Director as an officer of the Company or an associated company.
- 73.2 This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Act or by any other provision of law.
- 73.3 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.

73.4 In this article:

- 73.4.1 a "Relevant Director" means any Director or former Director of the Company or an associated Company;
- 73.4.2 a "Relevant Loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a Relevant Director in connection with that Director's duties or powers in relation to the Company, any associated Company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Company or associated Company; and
- 73.4.3 companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.