

HITACHI CAPITAL VEHICLE SOLUTIONS LTD (the "Company")  
(Registered number 1413993)  
WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS

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We, the undersigned, being all the members of the company who are at the date hereof entitled to attend and vote at a general meeting of the Company, hereby pass the following resolutions in writing (resolutions 1, 2 and 3 to have effect as ordinary resolutions and resolutions 4 and 5 to have effect as special resolutions) pursuant to section 288, Companies Act 2006

- 1 THAT the accounts for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 and the Director's report and the Auditor's report on the accounts be received
- 2 THAT a final dividend of £2,240,000 representing approximately 131 76p per share, for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013, be declared payable to holders of ordinary shares
- 3 THAT Ernst & Young LLP be reappointed as auditors of the Company to hold office until the conclusion of the next general meeting of the Company at which accounts are laid
- 4 THAT, the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting all the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association which, by virtue of section 28, Companies Act 2006, are to be treated as provisions of the Company's Articles of Association
- 5 THAT the draft Articles of Association produced to the meeting and, for the purposes of identification, attached to this resolution be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Articles of Association

Dated this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of July 2013

Signed



Duly appointed corporate representative of Hitachi Capital (UK) PLC

SATURDAY



A22 \*A2C0G048\* 06/07/2013 #324  
COMPANIES HOUSE

Company No 1413993

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

HITACHI CAPITAL VEHICLE SOLUTIONS LTD  
("the Company")

(adopted by special resolution passed on 2 July 2013)



A22

06/07/2013  
COMPANIES HOUSE

#340

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## PART 1

### INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

#### Defined terms

1 In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

“Act” means the Companies Act 2006,

“Articles” means the Company’s articles of association,

“chairman of the meeting” has the meaning given in Article 39,

“Companies Acts” means the Companies Acts as defined in section 2 of the Act, in so far as they apply to the Company,

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

“director in the chair” has the meaning given in Article 12,

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

“eligible director” means a director who is entitled to vote on matters proposed as resolutions at directors’ meetings (but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the particular matter),

“holder” or “shareholder” 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,

“participate”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in Article 10,

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in Article 45,

“shares” means shares in the Company,

“transmittee” means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law, and

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

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these Articles bear the same meaning as in the Act as in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Company

## Liability of members

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

## PART 2

### DIRECTORS

#### DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

##### Directors' general authority

3. 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

##### Shareholders' reserve power

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

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

##### Directors may delegate

- 5 —(1) Subject to the Articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the Articles—

- (a) to such person or committee,
- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney),
- (c) to such an extent,
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories, and
- (e) on such terms and conditions,

as they think fit

- (2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated

- (3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions

##### Committees

- 6.—(1) Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the Articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors

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

## DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

### Directors to take decisions collectively

7 —(1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 8.

(2) If—

(a) the Company only has one director for the time being, and

(b) no provision of the 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 the Articles relating to directors' decision-making

### Unanimous decisions

8 —(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

(2) Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, one or more copies of which each eligible director has signed, or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing

(3) A decision may not be taken in accordance with this Article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

### Calling a directors' meeting

9 —(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

(2) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate—

(a) its proposed date and time,

(b) where it is to take place; and

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

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

(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 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it

### Participation in directors' meetings

10 —(1) 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
- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other
- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is

### Quorum for directors' meetings

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

- (2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed it is two
- (3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision—

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

### Chairing of directors' meetings

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

- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the director in the chair
- (3) The directors may terminate the appointment of the director in the chair at any time
- (4) If the director in the chair 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

### Casting vote

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

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



## Conflicts of interest

14 —(1) Subject to section 177(5) and (6) and section 182(5) and (6) of the Act, and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Act, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company

(a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested;

(b) shall be an eligible director for the purposes of any proposed decision of the directors (or committee of directors) in respect of such existing or proposed transaction or arrangement in which he is interested,

(c) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of such existing or proposed transaction or arrangement in which he is interested,

(d) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director,

(e) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested, and

(f) shall not, save as he may otherwise agree, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him) derives from any such transaction or arrangement or from any such office or employment or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit, nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Act

(2) The provisions of Article 4(1)(a) to (f) (inclusive) are subject, where applicable, to any terms and conditions imposed by the directors in accordance with Article 14(3)

(3) A director may be authorised by the Company, in accordance with section 175 of the Act, to be in a situation or become involved in a matter, transaction or arrangement where his interests, directly or indirectly, conflict or may possibly conflict with the interests of the Company (a "Conflict"). A director who has, or may have, a Conflict shall (as soon as he is aware that his interests may conflict with those of the Company) inform the directors of that Conflict in accordance with proceedings of the directors and the Articles and the directors (other than the director with the Conflict) shall be permitted to authorise the situation, matter, transaction or arrangement where they consider, in good faith, that to do so will be most likely to promote the Company's success. The directors (other than the director with the Conflict) may impose such limits or conditions as they believe desirable or appropriate when giving an authorisation, or subsequently to qualify an authorisation previously given. No authorisation shall be required under this Article where the Conflict arises in relation to an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company

(4) A director shall not be in breach of any duty in respect of a Conflict that has been authorised under Article 14(3)

- (i) if he receives confidential information as a result of the Conflict from a third party and does not disclose this to the Company or use it for the Company's benefit, or
- (ii) where he takes mitigating action when the Conflict arises by taking action including but not limited to, not attending board meetings of the Company or not reading relevant board papers

(5) For the purposes of this Article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting

(6) Subject to Article 14(7), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the director in the chair whose ruling in relation to any director other than the director in the chair is to be final and conclusive

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

Records of decisions to be kept

15 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

Directors' discretion to make further rules

16 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 OFFICERS

Methods of appointing officers

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

- (a) by ordinary resolution, or
- (b) by a decision of the directors, or
- (c) by notice in writing given by the Company's holding company

(2) The directors may appoint any person who is willing to act as the secretary for such term, at such remuneration and on 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

#### Termination of director's appointment

18 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 Act 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) notice in writing is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with the terms of such notice,
- (g) notice in writing of the director's removal from office is received by the Company from the Company's holding company, and such removal has taken effect in accordance with the terms of such notice

#### Directors' remuneration

19 —(1) Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide

(2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine—

- (a) for their services to the Company as directors, and
- (b) for any other service which they undertake for the Company

(3) Subject to the Articles, a director's remuneration may—

- (a) take any form, and
  - (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director
- (4) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day
- (5) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors are not accountable to the Company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the Company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the Company is interested

#### Officers' expenses

20 The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors and the company secretary (if any) 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

### PART 3

#### SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

##### SHARES

All shares to be fully paid up

21 —(1) No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in consideration for its issue

(2) This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's memorandum

Powers to issue different classes of share

22 —(1) 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 determined by ordinary resolution

(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

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

23 Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the Articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it

Share certificates

24 —(1) The Company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds

(2) Every certificate must specify—

- (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued,
  - (b) the nominal value of those shares,
  - (c) that the shares are fully paid, and
  - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them
- (3) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class
- (4) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it
- (5) Certificates must—
- (a) have affixed to them the Company's common seal, or
  - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts

#### Replacement share certificates

25 —(1) If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is—

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

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

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

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

#### Share transfers

26 —(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

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

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

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

(5) The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent

#### Transmission of shares

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

(2) A transmittee who produces such evidence of 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

(3) But transmittees 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, unless they become the holders of those shares

#### Exercise of transmittees' rights

28 —(1) Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish

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

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

#### Transmittees bound by prior notices

29 If a notice is given to a shareholder 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 shareholder before the transmittee's name has been entered in the register of members

### DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

#### Procedure for declaring dividends

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

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

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

(4) Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the rights attached to any shares, 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

(5) If the Company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear

(6) The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment

(7) If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights

#### Payment of dividends and other distributions

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

(a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide,

(b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide,

(c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide, or

(d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide

#### No interest on distributions

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

(a) the rights attached to the share, or

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

#### Unclaimed distributions

33 —(1) All dividends or other sums which are—

(a) payable in respect of shares, and

(b) unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,

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

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

(3) If—

(a) twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and

(b) the distribution recipient has not claimed it,

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

#### Non-cash distributions

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

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

(a) fixing the value of any assets,

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

(c) vesting any assets in trustees

#### Waiver of distributions

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

(a) the share has more than one holder, or

(b) more than one person is entitled to the share, the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share

#### CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

##### Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

36 —(1) Subject to the Articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution—



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

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

(2) Capitalised sums must be applied—

(a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and

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

(3) Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct

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

(5) Subject to the Articles the directors may—

(a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with Articles 36(3) and (4) partly in one way and partly in another,

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

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

## **PART 4**

### **DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS**

#### **ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

##### **Attendance and speaking at general meetings**

37 —(1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting

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

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

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

(3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it

(4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other

(5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them

#### Quorum for general meetings

38 —(1) No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the meeting and also when that business is voted on

(2) Where the Company has only one shareholder for the time being, one qualifying person present at the meeting shall be a quorum. In any other case, the quorum shall be any two shareholders present in person, by proxy or by authorised representative

#### Chairing general meetings

39 —(1) If the directors have appointed a director in the chair, that person shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so

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

(a) the directors present, or

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

must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting (the "chairman of the meeting"), and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting

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

40 —(1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders

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

(a) shareholders of the Company, or

(b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,

to attend and speak at a general meeting

## Adjournment

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

(2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if—

(a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or

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

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

(4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must—

(a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and

(b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting

(5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—

(a) to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given, and

(b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain

(6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place

## VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

### Voting general

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

### Errors and disputes

43 —(1) No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid

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

#### Poll votes

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

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

(2) A poll may be demanded by—

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

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

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

(4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs

#### Content of proxy notices

45 —(1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “proxy notice”) which—

- (a) states the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy,
- (b) identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed,
- (c) is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine, and
- (d) is delivered to the Company in accordance with the Articles (and with any instructions contained in the notice of the meeting) not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting

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

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

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

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

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

#### Delivery of proxy notices

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

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

(3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates

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

#### Amendments to resolutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **PART 5**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **Means of communication to be used**

48 —(1) 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 Act provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.

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

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

#### **Company seals**

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

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

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

(4) For the purposes of this Article, an authorised person is—

(a) any director of the Company,

(b) the Company secretary (if any), or

(c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied

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

50 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

#### **Provision for employees on cessation of business**

51. 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

## Situation of registered office

52 The registered office of the Company will be situate in England

## DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

### Indemnity

53 —(1) Subject to Article 53(2), but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled

(a) each relevant officer shall be indemnified out of the Company's assets against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him as a relevant officer in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties, or in relation to them, including any liability incurred by him in defending any civil or criminal proceedings, or regulatory investigation or action, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or the proceedings are, or the investigation or action is, otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part or in connection with any application in which the court grants him, in his capacity as a relevant officer, relief from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company's affairs; and

(b) the Company may provide any relevant officer with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in connection with any proceedings, investigation, action or application referred to in Article 53(1)(a) and otherwise may take any action to enable any such relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure

(2) This Article 53 does not authorise any indemnity to the extent that such indemnity would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law and any such indemnity is limited accordingly

(3) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant officer in respect of any relevant loss

(4) In this Article 53

(a) a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that relevant officer's duties or powers in relation to the Company, and

(c) a "relevant officer" means any director or other officer, or former director or other officer, of the Company

Company No. 1413993

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

HITACHI CAPITAL VEHICLE SOLUTIONS LTD  
("the Company")

(adopted by special resolution passed on 2 July 2013)

SATURDAY

A22

06/07/2013  
COMPANIES HOUSE

#327



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## PART 1

### INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

#### Defined terms

1 In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

“Act” means the Companies Act 2006,

“Articles” means the Company’s articles of association,

“chairman of the meeting” has the meaning given in Article 39;

“Companies Acts” means the Companies Acts as defined in section 2 of the Act, in so far as they apply to the Company,

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

“director in the chair” has the meaning given in Article 12,

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

“eligible director” means a director who is entitled to vote on matters proposed as resolutions at directors’ meetings (but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the particular matter),

“holder” or “shareholder” 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;

“participate”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in Article 10,

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in Article 45,

“shares” means shares in the Company,

“transmittee” means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law; and

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

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these Articles bear the same meaning as in the Act as in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Company

## Liability of members

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

## PART 2

### DIRECTORS

#### DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

##### Directors' general authority

3. 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

##### Shareholders' reserve power

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

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

##### Directors may delegate

- 5 —(1) Subject to the Articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the Articles—

- (a) to such person or committee,
- (b) by such means (including by power of attorney),
- (c) to such an extent,
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories, and
- (e) on such terms and conditions,

as they think fit

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

- (3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions

##### Committees

- 6 —(1) Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the Articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.

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

## DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

### Directors to take decisions collectively

7 —(1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 8

(2) If—

(a) the Company only has one director for the time being, and

(b) no provision of the 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 the Articles relating to directors' decision-making

### Unanimous decisions

8 —(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

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

(3) A decision may not be taken in accordance with this Article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting

### Calling a directors' meeting

9 —(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.

(2) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate—

(a) its proposed date and time,

(b) where it is to take place, and

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

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

(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 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it

### Participation in directors' meetings

10 —(1) 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.
- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other
- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is

### Quorum for directors' meetings

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

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

(3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision—

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

### Chairing of directors' meetings

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

(2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the director in the chair

(3) The directors may terminate the appointment of the director in the chair at any time.

(4) If the director in the chair 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.

### Casting vote

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

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

## Conflicts of interest

14 —(1) Subject to section 177(5) and (6) and section 182(5) and (6) of the Act, and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Act, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company:

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested,
- (b) shall be an eligible director for the purposes of any proposed decision of the directors (or committee of directors) in respect of such existing or proposed transaction or arrangement in which he is interested,
- (c) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of such existing or proposed transaction or arrangement in which he is interested;
- (d) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director,
- (e) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the Company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested, and
- (f) shall not, save as he may otherwise agree, be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him) derives from any such transaction or arrangement or from any such office or employment or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit, nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Act.

(2) The provisions of Article 4(1)(a) to (f) (inclusive) are subject, where applicable, to any terms and conditions imposed by the directors in accordance with Article 14(3)

(3) A director may be authorised by the Company, in accordance with section 175 of the Act, to be in a situation or become involved in a matter, transaction or arrangement where his interests, directly or indirectly, conflict or may possibly conflict with the interests of the Company (a "Conflict") A director who has, or may have, a Conflict shall (as soon as he is aware that his interests may conflict with those of the Company) inform the directors of that Conflict in accordance with proceedings of the directors and the Articles and the directors (other than the director with the Conflict) shall be permitted to authorise the situation, matter, transaction or arrangement where they consider, in good faith, that to do so will be most likely to promote the Company's success The directors (other than the director with the Conflict) may impose such limits or conditions as they believe desirable or appropriate when giving an authorisation, or subsequently to qualify an authorisation previously given No authorisation shall be required under this Article where the Conflict arises in relation to an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company



(4) A director shall not be in breach of any duty in respect of a Conflict that has been authorised under Article 14(3)

- (i) if he receives confidential information as a result of the Conflict from a third party and does not disclose this to the Company or use it for the Company's benefit; or
- (ii) where he takes mitigating action when the Conflict arises by taking action including but not limited to, not attending board meetings of the Company or not reading relevant board papers.

(5) For the purposes of this Article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting

(6) Subject to Article 14(7), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the director in the chair whose ruling in relation to any director other than the director in the chair is to be final and conclusive

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

Records of decisions to be kept

15 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

Directors' discretion to make further rules

16 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 OFFICERS

Methods of appointing officers

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

- (a) by ordinary resolution, or
- (b) by a decision of the directors, or
- (c) by notice in writing given by the Company's holding company

(2) The directors may appoint any person who is willing to act as the secretary for such term, at such remuneration and on 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

#### Termination of director's appointment

18 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 Act 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) notice in writing is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with the terms of such notice,

(g) notice in writing of the director's removal from office is received by the Company from the Company's holding company, and such removal has taken effect in accordance with the terms of such notice

#### Directors' remuneration

19 —(1) Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide

(2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine—

(a) for their services to the Company as directors, and

(b) for any other service which they undertake for the Company.

(3) Subject to the Articles, a director's remuneration may—

(a) take any form, and

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

(4) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day

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

#### Officers' expenses

20. The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors and the company secretary (if any) 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

### PART 3

#### SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

##### SHARES

All shares to be fully paid up

21 —(1) No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in consideration for its issue.

(2) This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's memorandum

Powers to issue different classes of share

22 —(1) 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 determined by ordinary resolution

(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

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

23 Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the Articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it

Share certificates

24 —(1) The Company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.

(2) Every certificate must specify—

- (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued,
  - (b) the nominal value of those shares,
  - (c) that the shares are fully paid, and
  - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- (3) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class
- (4) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it
- (5) Certificates must—
- (a) have affixed to them the Company's common seal, or
  - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts

#### Replacement share certificates

25 —(1) If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is—

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

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

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

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

#### Share transfers

26.—(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

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

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

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

(5) The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent

#### Transmission of shares

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

(2) A transmittee who produces such evidence of 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

(3) But transmittees 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, unless they become the holders of those shares.

#### Exercise of transmittees' rights

28 —(1) Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish

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

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

#### Transmittees bound by prior notices

29 If a notice is given to a shareholder 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 shareholder before the transmittee's name has been entered in the register of members

### DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

#### Procedure for declaring dividends

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

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

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

(4) Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the rights attached to any shares, 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.

(5) If the Company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear

(6) The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment

(7) If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

#### Payment of dividends and other distributions

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

(a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide,

(b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide,

(c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide, or

(d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.

#### No interest on distributions

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

(a) the rights attached to the share, or

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

#### Unclaimed distributions

33 —(1) All dividends or other sums which are—

(a) payable in respect of shares, and

(b) unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,

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

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

(3) If—

(a) twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and

(b) the distribution recipient has not claimed it,

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

#### Non-cash distributions

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

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

(a) fixing the value of any assets,

(b) paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients, and

(c) vesting any assets in trustees.

#### Waiver of distributions

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

(a) the share has more than one holder, or

(b) more than one person is entitled to the share, the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share

#### CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

##### Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

36.—(1) Subject to the Articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution—

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

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

(2) Capitalised sums must be applied—

(a) on behalf of the persons entitled, and

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

(3) Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct

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

(5) Subject to the Articles the directors may—

(a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with Articles 36(3) and (4) partly in one way and partly in another,

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

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

## **PART 4**

### **DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS**

#### **ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

##### **Attendance and speaking at general meetings**

37.—(1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting

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

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



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

(3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.

(4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.

(5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

#### Quorum for general meetings

38 —(1) No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the meeting and also when that business is voted on

(2) Where the Company has only one shareholder for the time being, one qualifying person present at the meeting shall be a quorum. In any other case, the quorum shall be any two shareholders present in person, by proxy or by authorised representative

#### Chairing general meetings

39 —(1) If the directors have appointed a director in the chair, that person shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so

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

(a) the directors present, or

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

must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting (the "chairman of the meeting"), and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting

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

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

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

(a) shareholders of the Company, or

(b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,

to attend and speak at a general meeting

## Adjournment

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

(2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if—

(a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or

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

(3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting

(4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must—

(a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and

(b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting

(5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—

(a) to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given, and

(b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain

(6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place

## VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

### Voting general

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

### Errors and disputes

43 —(1) No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid

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

## Poll votes

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

(a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or

(b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared

(2) A poll may be demanded by—

(a) the chairman of the meeting,

(b) the directors;

(c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution, or

(d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution

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

(a) the poll has not yet been taken, and

(b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal

(4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs

## Content of proxy notices

45 —(1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “proxy notice”) which—

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

(b) identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder’s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed,

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

(d) is delivered to the Company in accordance with the Articles (and with any instructions contained in the notice of the meeting) not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting

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

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

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

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

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

#### Delivery of proxy notices

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

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

(3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

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

#### Amendments to resolutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PART 5

### ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

#### Means of communication to be used

48 —(1) 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 Act provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.

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

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

#### Company seals

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

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

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

(4) For the purposes of this Article, an authorised person is—

(a) any director of the Company;

(b) the Company secretary (if any); or

(c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied

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

50 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

#### Provision for employees on cessation of business

51 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.

#### Situation of registered office

52 The registered office of the Company will be situate in England

#### DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

##### Indemnity

53 —(1) Subject to Article 53(2), but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled:

(a) each relevant officer shall be indemnified out of the Company's assets against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him as a relevant officer in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties, or in relation to them, including any liability incurred by him in defending any civil or criminal proceedings, or regulatory investigation or action, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or the proceedings are, or the investigation or action is, otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part or in connection with any application in which the court grants him, in his capacity as a relevant officer, relief from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company's affairs, and

(b) the Company may provide any relevant officer with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in connection with any proceedings, investigation, action or application referred to in Article 53(1)(a) and otherwise may take any action to enable any such relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure

(2) This Article 53 does not authorise any indemnity to the extent that such indemnity would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law and any such indemnity is limited accordingly

(3) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant officer in respect of any relevant loss

(4) In this Article 53

(a) a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that relevant officer's duties or powers in relation to the Company, and

(c) a "relevant officer" means any director or other officer, or former director or other officer, of the Company