

Company number 3857752

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

WRITTEN RESOLUTION

of

NATIONAL NUCLEAR LABORATORY LIMITED (Company)

Pursuant to Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Companies Act 2006, the directors of the Company propose that the following resolution is passed as a Special resolution (**Resolution**)

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

THAT the draft articles of association 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

AGREEMENT

Please read the notes at the end of this document before signifying your agreement to the Resolution

The undersigned, a director of the sole Member of the Company who is entitled to vote on the Resolution, hereby irrevocably agrees to the Resolution

Signed by [NAME OF INDIVIDUAL]

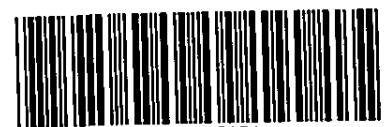
CAMG LESTER

For and on behalf of NNL Holdings
Limited

C D Lester

Date

21ST JANUARY 2015



NOTES

1 If you agree with the Resolution, please indicate your agreement by signing and dating this document where indicated above and returning it to the Company using one of the following methods

- **By Hand** delivering the signed copy to
David Dukes, Company Secretary
National Nuclear Laboratory Limited
Chadwick House
Warrington Road, Birchwood Park
Warrington WA3 6AE
- **Post** returning the signed copy by post to
David Dukes, Company Secretary
National Nuclear Laboratory Limited
Chadwick House
Warrington Road, Birchwood Park
Warrington WA3 6AE
- **Fax** faxing the signed copy to 01925 289988 marked "For the attention of David Dukes"
- **E-mail** by attaching a scanned copy of the signed document to an e-mail and sending it to david.bdukes@nnl.co.uk Please enter "Written resolutions dated 2014" in the e-mail subject box

If you do not agree to the Resolution, you do not need to do anything you will not be deemed to agree if you fail to reply

2 Once you have indicated your agreement to the Resolution, you may not revoke your agreement

COMPANY NO. 03857752

COMPANIES ACT 1985

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

NATIONAL NUCLEAR LABORATORY LIMITED

(adopted by special resolution passed on 21 January 2015
to take effect on 21 January 2015)

PRELIMINARY

Table A 1 The regulations in Table A in the schedule to the Companies (Table A to F) Regulations 1985 (*Table A*) do not apply to the company

Definitions 2 In these articles

the Act means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force and any provisions of the Companies Act 2006 for the time being in force,

address, includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means,

articles means these articles of association, as altered from time to time by special resolution,

auditors means the auditors of the company,

Authority means the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change,

Business Day means a day (excluding Saturday and Sunday) on which banks are generally open for business in London, UK,

Central Laboratory means the central laboratory of the NNL located at Sellafield,

clear days in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect,

Companies Acts has the meaning given by section 2 of the Companies Act 2006 and includes any enactment passed after those Acts which may, by virtue of that or any other such enactment, be cited together with those Acts as the “Companies Acts” (with or without the addition of an indication of the date of any such enactment),

director means a director of the company and **the directors** means the directors or any of them acting as the board of directors of the company,

dividend means dividend or bonus,

electronic copy, electronic form and electronic means have the meanings given to them by section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006,

Facilities Access Agreement means an agreement between the company and Sellafield Limited and/or Springfields Fuels Limited in respect of the company's use and occupation of the laboratories at the Sellafield and Springfields nuclear sites,

Facilities Leasing Arrangements means a leasing, licensing or other occupational arrangement in respect of the company's possession and/or occupation of a Facility,

Facility means any office or laboratory from which the company and/or any of its subsidiaries operates or conducts its business,

hard copy and **hard copy form** have the meanings given to them by section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006,

the holder in relation to shares means the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares,

Member Approval means approval given by the member(s) of the company in accordance with articles 71 to 78 (inclusive),

office means the registered office of the company,

paid means paid or credited as paid,

Preston Laboratory means the laboratory located on the Springfields nuclear site,

seal means the common seal of the company and includes any official seal kept by the company by virtue of section 39 or 40 of the Companies Act 1985,

Security Interest means any mortgage, assignment, charge, lien, hypothecation, pledge, encumbrance, trust arrangement or any other security interest or arrangement for the purpose of providing to any person security or a priority in right of payment except for any lien arising by operation of law,

secretary means the secretary of the company or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the company, including a joint, assistant or deputy secretary,

the United Kingdom means Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Windscale Laboratory means the laboratory on the Windscale nuclear site at Sellafield, and

references to document or information being sent, supplied or given to or by a person mean such document or information, or a copy of such document or information, being sent, supplied, given, delivered, issued or made available to or by, or served on or by, or deposited with or by that person by any method authorised by these articles, and sending, supplying and giving shall be construed accordingly, and

references to writing mean the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether in electronic form or otherwise, and written shall be construed accordingly

Construction

3 In these articles

- (a) words denoting the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words denoting the masculine gender include the feminine gender and words denoting persons include corporations,
- (b) words or expressions contained in these articles which are not defined in these articles but are defined in the Act have the same meaning as in the Act (but excluding any modification of the Act not in force at the date of adoption of these Articles) unless inconsistent with the subject or context,
- (c) subject to paragraph (b), references to any provision of any enactment or of any subordinate legislation (as defined by section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978) include any modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force,
- (d) headings and marginal notes are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these articles,
- (e) powers of delegation shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given to them,
- (f) the word **directors** in the context of the exercise of any power contained in these articles includes any committee consisting of one or more directors, any director holding executive office and any local or divisional directors, manager or agent of the company to which or, as the case may be, to whom the power in question has been delegated,
- (g) no power of delegation shall be limited by the existence or, except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the exercise of that or any other power of delegation, and

- (h) except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the delegation of a power shall not exclude the concurrent exercise of that power by any other body or person who is for the time being authorised to exercise it under these articles or under another delegation of the power

Single member 4 If at any time and for so long as the company has a single member, all the provisions of these articles shall (in the absence of any express provision to the contrary) apply with such modification as may be necessary in relation to a company with a single member

SHARE CAPITAL

Issue of shares 5 Subject to the provisions of the Act, but notwithstanding the provisions contained in articles 6 to 13 (inclusive), shares may only be issued to the Authority unless Member Approval is obtained in relation to the issue in accordance with articles 71 to 78 (inclusive)

Shares with special rights 6 Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution determine or, subject to and in default of such determination, as the directors shall determine

Redeemable shares 7 Subject to the provisions of the Act, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the articles

Commissions 8 The company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Act Subject to the provisions of the Act, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other

Trusts not recognised 9 Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by the articles or by law) the company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder

Section 80 authority 10 Subject to the provisions of articles 70 to 78 (inclusive), and in place of all authorities in existence at the date of adoption of these articles, the directors are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to section 80 of the Companies Act 1985 to allot relevant securities (within the meaning of section 80) up to an aggregate nominal amount equal to the authorised share capital of the company at the date of adoption of these articles for a period expiring (unless previously renewed, varied or revoked by the company in general meeting) five years after the date of adoption of these articles

Section 89 exclusion 11 The pre-emption provisions in section 89(1) of the Companies Act 1985 and the provisions of sub-sections 90(1) to 90(6) inclusive of the Companies Act 1985 shall not apply to any allotment of the company's equity securities

Allotment after expiry 12 Subject to the provisions of articles 70 to 78 (inclusive), prior to the expiry of the authority granted by article 10, the company may make an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after that expiry and the directors may allot relevant securities in pursuance of that offer or agreement as if that authority had not expired

Residual allotment powers 13 Subject to the provisions of articles 7, 10, 11, 12, 70 to 78 (inclusive), the provisions of the Act and to any resolution of the company in general meeting passed pursuant to those provisions

(a) all unissued shares for the time being in the capital of the company (whether forming part of the original or any increased share capital) shall be at the disposal of the directors, and

(b) the directors may allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over, or otherwise dispose of them to such persons on such terms and conditions and at such times as they think fit

SHARE CERTIFICATES

Members' rights to certificates 14 Every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares, shall be entitled without payment to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of such holding) or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine. Every certificate shall be executed under the seal or otherwise in accordance with the Act or in such other manner as the directors may approve and shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up thereon. The company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them

Replacement certificates 15 If a share certificate is defaced, worn-out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing-out) on delivery up of the old certificate

LIEN

Company to have lien on shares 16 The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this regulation. The company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it

Enforcement of lien by sale 17 The company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares on which the company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been

given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold

Giving effect to sale 18 To give effect to a sale the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale

Application of proceeds 19 The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale

CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

Power to make calls 20 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made

Time when call made 21 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed

Liability of joint holders 22 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof

Interest payable 23 If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act) but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part

Deemed calls 24 An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid the provisions of the articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call

Differentiation on calls 25 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares

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| Notice requiring payment of call | 26 If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited. |
| Forfeiture for non-compliance | 27 If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture. |
| Sale of forfeited shares | 28 Subject to the provisions of the Act, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. |
| Liability following forfeiture | 29 A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) from the date of forfeiture until payment but the directors may waive payment 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. |
| Evidence of forfeiture or surrender | 30 A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share. |

TRANSFER OF SHARES

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| Transfer of shares | 31 Shares may only be transferred to and held by the Authority unless Member Approval is obtained in relation to the transfer in accordance with articles 71 to 78 (inclusive). |
| Form and execution of transfer of share | 32 The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee. |

- No fee payable on registration** 33 No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share
- Retention of transfers** 34 The company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

- Transmission** 35 If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his interest, but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him
- Elections permitted** 36 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred
- Rights of persons entitled by transmission** 37 A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

- Alterations by ordinary resolution** 38 The company may by ordinary resolution
- (a) increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes,
 - (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares,
 - (c) subject to the provisions of the Act, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount and the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others, and
 - (d) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled

Fractions arising 39 Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Act, the company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Power to reduce capital 40 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

Power to purchase own shares 41 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) and, if it is a private company, make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own shares otherwise than out of distributable profits of the company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares.

GENERAL MEETINGS

Convening general meetings 42 The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Act. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director or any member of the company may call a general meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Period of notice 43 General meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted.

Subject to the provisions of the articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, to the directors and to the auditors.

Accidental omission to give notice 44 The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

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| Quorum | 45 No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present Save in the case of a company with a single member two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum |
| If quorum not present | 46 If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such time and place as the directors may determine |
| Chairman | 47 The chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman |
| No director willing to act or present | 48 If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman |
| Directors entitled to speak | 49 A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company |
| Adjournments chairman's powers | 50 The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice |
| Methods of voting | 51 A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded <ol style="list-style-type: none">by the chairman, orby at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting, orby a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting, orby a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not |

less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right,

and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member

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| Declaration of result | 52 Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution |
| Withdrawal of demand for poll | 53 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made |
| Conduct of a poll | 54 A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded |
| Chairman's casting vote | 55 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have |
| When poll to be taken | 56 A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made |
| Notice of poll | 57 No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith 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 clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken |

VOTES OF MEMBERS

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| Right to vote | 58 Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or by proxy, unless the proxy (in either case) or the representative is himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote and on a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder |
| Votes of joint holders | 59 In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint |

holders, and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members

- Member under incapacity** 60 A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by that court, and any such receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with the articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable
- Calls in arrears** 61 No member shall vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid
- Objection to voting** 62 No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive
- Supplementary provisions on voting** 63 On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion
- Appointment of proxy execution** 64 The appointment of a proxy, whether in hard copy form or electronic form, shall be executed in such manner as the directors may approve. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy shall be executed by the appointor or his attorney or, if the appointor is a corporation, executed by a duly authorised officer, attorney or other authorised person or under its common seal
- Form of proxy** 65 The appointment of a proxy shall be made in writing and shall be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy may be
- (a) in hard copy form, or
 - (b) in electronic form, if the company agrees

The directors may, if they think fit, but subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, at the company's expense send hard copy forms of proxy for use at the meeting and issue invitations in electronic form to appoint a proxy in relation to the meeting in such form as may be approved by the directors. The appointment of a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion, provided that each such proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by that member

**Delivery/receipt
of proxy
appointment**

- 66 The appointment of a proxy shall
- (a) if in hard copy form, be delivered by hand or by post to the office or such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose
- (i) in the notice convening the meeting, or
- (ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting,
- before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote, or
- (b) if in electronic form, be received at any address to which the appointment of a proxy may be sent by electronic means pursuant to a provision in the Companies Acts or to any other address specified by or on behalf of the company for the purpose of receiving the appointment of a proxy in electronic form
- (i) in the notice convening the meeting, or
- (ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting, or
- (iii) in any invitation to appoint a proxy issued by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting,
- before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote, or
- (c) in either case, where a poll is taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be delivered or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, or
- (d) if in hard copy form, where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director,

and any proxy appointment which is not delivered or received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid

**Receipt of
authority**

- 67 Where the appointment of a proxy is expressed to have been or purports to have been made, sent or supplied by a person on behalf of the holder of a share
- (a) the company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that holder,

- (b) that holder shall, if requested by or on behalf of the company at any time, send or procure the sending of any written authority under which the appointment has been made, sent or supplied or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors, to such address and by such time as may be specified in the request and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment may be treated as invalid, and
- (c) whether or not a request under article 67(b) has been made or complied with, the company may determine that it has insufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that holder and may treat the appointment as invalid

Revocation of authority

68 A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding the poll unless notice of the determination was delivered or received as mentioned in the following sentence before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll. Such notice of determination shall be either in hard copy form delivered to the office or such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company in accordance with article 66(a) or in electronic form received at the address (if any) specified by the company in accordance with article 66(b), regardless of whether any relevant proxy appointment was effected in hard copy form or in electronic form.

Rights of proxy

69 A proxy appointment shall be deemed to entitle the proxy to exercise all or any of the appointing member's rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the company. The proxy appointment shall, unless it provides to the contrary, be valid for any adjournment of the meeting as well as for the meeting to which it relates.

RESERVED MATTERS

Reserved matters

70 Notwithstanding any other provisions in the articles, unless Member Approval is given, the company shall not and shall procure (so far that it lies within its powers) that none of its subsidiaries shall

- (a) issue any shares or share rights to any person other than
 - (i) (with respect to the company) to the Authority,
 - (ii) (with respect to any wholly-owned subsidiary of the company) to the Authority, the company, or another wholly owned subsidiary of the company, or
 - (iii) (with respect to any non-wholly owned subsidiary of the company) where such an issue will not result in the interest of the company or subsidiary (as the case may be) in that non-wholly owned subsidiary being diluted,

- (b) grant any option or right to acquire or call for the issue of any shares by conversion, subscription or otherwise to any person other than
 - (i) (with respect to the company) to the Authority,
 - (ii) (with respect to any wholly-owned subsidiary of the company) to the Authority, the company, or another wholly owned subsidiary of the company, or
 - (iii) (with respect to any non-wholly owned subsidiary of the company) where such an issue will not result in the interest of the company or subsidiary (as the case may be) in that non-wholly owned subsidiary being diluted,
- (c) transfer or otherwise dispose of any issued shares or share rights to any person other than the Authority,
- (d) vary the rights attached to shares or securities convertible into shares,
- (e) pay or declare any dividend,
- (f) make any material changes to its structure or make substantial alteration to the nature of its business,
- (g) establish any subsidiary, joint venture, partnership or profit-sharing agreement with any other person,
- (h) make any change to its memorandum or articles,
- (i) make any offers of employment or engage temporary staff whose remuneration exceeds the delegated authorities advised by the member(s) of the company from time to time,
- (j) increase the salary or remuneration of any employee, director or other officer, save to the extent that any increase arises in the normal course of business by virtue of the progression of the relevant employee, director or officer to a higher salary band as provided for by any applicable approved remuneration policy in place from time to time,
- (k) make any payments, which are in excess of the delegated authorities advised by the member(s) of the company from time to time, outside normal terms and conditions including all special bonus or merit award payments or bonuses above that earned by achievement of targets,
- (l) approve or amend any employee, director or officer remuneration policy,
- (m) approve any strategic plan or any amendments to any strategic plan,
- (n) approve any business plan or any amendments to any business plan,
- (o) appoint or remove any director or other officer,

- (p) enter into any contract which is above the delegated authorities advised by the member(s) of the company from time to time and (i) has a term that extends beyond the term of any relevant Facilities Leasing Arrangement or Facilities Access Agreement, and (ii) would require work to be undertaken in the Windscale Laboratory, the Preston Laboratory or the Central Laboratory,
- (q) enter into any transaction or series of related transactions or engage in any business which is not in the ordinary course of business as described in the approved business plan,
- (r) enter into any contract, commitment or arrangement, or voluntarily incur any liability which is not on commercial, arms-length terms,
- (s) enter into any loan agreement or other financing agreement or incur commitments of a like nature save in respect of (i) a short term overdraft facility (of up to six days) that permits borrowings of up to £200,000, or (ii) trade creditors in the ordinary course of business,
- (t) create or grant any permission to create any Security Interest over any assets or give any guarantee or indemnity to or for the benefit of any person or otherwise assume liability or become obliged (actually or contingently) in respect of any obligation of any other person, other than the creation of any liens in the ordinary course of business,
- (u) enter into any corporate acquisition or disposal transaction,
- (v) issue any bonds or guarantees save for the issue of bonds or guarantees in support of customer contracts which is above the delegated authorities advised by the member(s) of the company from time to time,
- (w) do anything that might reasonably be deemed unusual and contentious or outside the ordinary course of business, or
- (x) enter into any other matter that exceeds the delegated authorities advised by the member(s) of the company from time to time

70 1 Notwithstanding any other provisions in the articles, the company shall not and shall procure (so far that it lies within its powers) that none of its subsidiaries shall make any political donations

Notice to be
given to
member(s) for
Member
Approval

71 In the event that the directors wish to obtain the consent of the member(s) in relation to any matter set out in article 70, the directors shall give notice to the member(s) of the matter requiring member consent (*Notice*), and such Notice shall

- (a) be in writing,
- (b) be addressed to such persons as the member(s) shall, from time to time, notify in writing to the company,

- (c) clearly state that it is important and requires the immediate attention of the member(s),
- (d) clearly identify itself as a notice served pursuant to this article 71 and that failure to respond within twenty Business Days will result in the member(s) being deemed to have given its/their consent to the matter in question, and
- (e) contain or annex such information as can reasonably be expected to enable the member(s) to consider the matter being proposed

Obligation of member(s) to take action in respect of Member Approval

72 On or before the date which falls twenty Business Days after the date of receipt of the Notice (the ***Initial Expiry Date***) the member(s) shall give written notice to the secretary of the company stating

- (a) such member(s) consent to the matter contained in the Notice, or
- (b) such member(s) refusal to consent to the matter contained in the Notice (providing in reasonable detail and on a confidential basis the reasons for such refusal), or
- (c) that a further twenty Business Days is required for the member(s) to consider the matter, commencing on the Business Day following the Initial Expiry Date

Obligation of member(s) to take action in respect of Member Approval

73 If the member(s) give written notice to the company pursuant to paragraph (c) of article 72, the member(s) shall, on or before the date which falls twenty Business Days after the Initial Expiry Date, give a further written notice to the secretary of the company stating

- (a) such member(s) consent to the matter contained in the notice, or
- (b) such member(s) refusal to consent to the matter contained in the notice (providing in reasonable detail and on a confidential basis the reasons for such refusal)

Member(s) right to request further information

74 The member(s) may, at any time, request from the company such further information as it/they reasonably require in order to assist it/them to consider the matter being proposed and the company shall deliver such information to the member(s) as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter

Deemed consent of member(s)

75 If the company does not receive any notice from the members(s) pursuant to article 72 on or before the Initial Expiry Date or pursuant to article 73 within the further period referred to therein, the consent of the member(s) shall be deemed irrevocably given to such matter

Certificate evidencing deemed consent

76 A certificate signed by any director or secretary of the company in favour of any third party dealing with the company or its subsidiaries to the effect that the member(s) have been deemed to have given its/their consent to a matter contained in article 70 as a result of the operation of article 75, shall be conclusive and binding as to that fact

Deliver of notice to member(s) 77 Delivery of any notice served upon the member(s) under article 71 to 78 shall be evidenced by a receipt acknowledging delivery signed and dated by one of the addressees of the relevant notice and such notice shall be deemed to have been received on the date on which the receipt acknowledging delivery of the same is signed

Consent of member(s) 78 Unless otherwise stated, where any consent or approval is required from the members or a decision or action is required by the members in order to execute a right pursuant to the articles, the approval of a member or members together holding over 50% of the issued share capital of the company shall be required for the purposes of the relevant provision of the articles

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

Number of directors 79 Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall be not less than one but shall not be subject to any maximum in number. A sole director may exercise all the powers and discretions expressed by these articles to be vested in the directors generally

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

Power to appoint alternates 80 A director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any person willing to act, whether or not he is a director of the company, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him, subject to receipt of Member Approval in relation to the proposed alternate in accordance with the procedure contained in articles 71 to 78 (inclusive)

Alternates entitled to receive notice 81 An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for his services as an alternate director

Alternates representing more than one director 82 A director or any other person may act as alternate director to represent more than one director, and an alternate director shall be entitled at meetings of the directors or any committee of the directors to one vote for every director whom he represents (and who is not present) in addition to his own vote (if any) as a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present

Expenses and remuneration of alternates 83 An alternate director may be repaid by the company such expenses as might properly have been repaid to him if he had been a director but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company in respect of his services as an alternate director except such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the company from time to time direct. An alternate director shall be entitled to be indemnified by the company to the same extent as if he were a director

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| Termination of appointment | <p>84 An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director</p> <p>(a) if his appointor ceases to be a director, or</p> <p>(b) if his appointor revokes his appointment pursuant to article 80, or</p> <p>(c) on the happening of any event which, if he were a director, would cause him to vacate his office as director, or</p> <p>(d) if he resigns his office by notice to the company</p> |
| Method of appointment and revocation | <p>85 Subject to article 80, any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the company by the director making or revoking the appointment and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of the notice on receipt of such notice by the company which shall be in hard copy form or in electronic form sent to such address (if any) for the time being specified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose, or, in default of such specification, to the office</p> |
| Alternate not an agent of appointor | <p>86 Save as otherwise provided in the articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him</p> |

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

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| Business to be managed by directors | <p>87 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and the articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all the powers of the company. No alteration of the memorandum or articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by the articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors</p> |
| Exercise by company of voting rights | <p>88 The directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any body corporate held or owned by the company in such manner in all respects as they think fit (including without limitation the exercise of that power in favour of any resolution appointing its members or any of them directors of such body corporate, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such body corporate)</p> |

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

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| Committees of the directors | <p>89 The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors. The directors may also delegate to any director holding any executive office such of their powers as the directors consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation shall, in the absence of express provision to the contrary in the terms of delegation, be deemed to include authority to sub-delegate all or any of the powers delegated to one or more directors (whether or not acting as a</p> |
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committee) or to any employee or agent of the company. Any such delegation may be made subject to such conditions as the directors may specify, and may be revoked or altered. The directors may co-opt persons other than directors on to any such committee. Such co-opted persons may enjoy voting rights in the committee. The co-opted members shall be less than one-half of the total membership of the committee and a resolution of any committee shall be effective only if a majority of the members present are directors. Subject to any conditions imposed by the directors, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by these articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

Agents 90 The directors may, by power of attorney or otherwise, appoint any person to be the agent of the company for such purposes and on such conditions as they determine, including authority for the agent to delegate all or any of his powers.

Offices including the title "director" 91 The directors may appoint any person to any office or employment having a designation or title including the word "director" or attach such a designation or title to any existing office or employment with the company and may terminate any such appointment or the use of any such designation or title. The inclusion of the word "director" in the designation or title of any such office or employment shall not imply that the holder is a director of the company, and the holder shall not thereby be empowered in any respect to act as, or be deemed to be, a director of the company for any of the purposes of these articles.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS, CHAIRMAN AND CEO

Appointment and removal by member(s) 92 The holder or holders of more than half in nominal value of the shares giving the right to attend and vote at a general meeting of the company (the **appointor**) may at any time and from time to time appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, and remove any director from office. Any appointment or removal of a director under this article shall be by notice to the company executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of the notice on receipt of such notice by the company which shall be in hard copy form or in electronic form sent to such address (if any) for the time being specified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose, or, in default of such specification, to the office. The appointor may also at any time and from time to time appoint or remove (i) a director as the chairman of the board of directors, and (ii) a director as the Managing Director of the company, in each case following the same procedure as contained in this article 92 in relation to the appointment or removal of directors.

Retirement by rotation 93 The directors shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

Disqualification as a director 94 The office of a director shall be vacated if

(a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director, or

- (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally, or
- (c) he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either
 - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960, or
 - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs, or
- (d) he resigns his office by notice to the company, or
- (e) he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated, or
- (f) he is removed in accordance with article 92, or
- (g) he is requested to resign in writing by not less than three quarters of the other directors. In calculating the number of directors who are required to make such a request to the director, (i) an alternate director appointed by him acting in his capacity as such shall be excluded, and (ii) a director and any alternate director appointed by him and acting in his capacity as such shall constitute a single director for this purpose, so that the signature of either shall be sufficient "

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Remuneration 95 Subject to the receipt of Member Approval pursuant to paragraph (i) of article 70, the directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as they may determine, and unless otherwise provided, the remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

Directors may be paid expenses 96 The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly and reasonably incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors or general meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

Appointment to executive office 97 Subject to the provisions of the Act, and subject to the receipt of Member Approval in accordance with the procedure contained in articles 71 to 78, the

directors may appoint one or more of their number to any other executive office under the company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the company.

**Authorisation
under s175 of
the Companies
Act 2006**

98 For the purposes of section 175 of the Companies Act 2006, the directors may authorise any matter proposed to them in accordance with these articles which would, if not so authorised, involve a breach of duty by a director under that section, including, without limitation, any matter which relates to a situation in which a director has, or can have, an interest which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company. Any such authorisation will be effective only if

- (a) any requirement as to quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the director in question or any other interested director, and
- (b) the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted

The directors may (whether at the time of the giving of the authorisation or subsequently) make any such authorisation subject to any limits or conditions they expressly impose but such authorisation is otherwise given to the fullest extent permitted. The directors may vary or terminate any such authorisation at any time.

For the purposes of the articles, a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties, and interest includes both direct and indirect interests.

**Director may
contract with
the company
and hold other
offices etc**

99 Provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of his interest (unless the circumstances referred to in section 177(5) or section 177(6) of the Companies Act 2006 apply, in which case no such disclosure is required) a director notwithstanding his office

- (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, and
- (b) 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
 - (i) in which the company is (directly or indirectly) interested as shareholder or otherwise, or
 - (ii) which is the parent undertaking of the company or a subsidiary undertaking of any parent undertaking of the company, or

- (iii) with which he has such a relationship at the request or direction of the company or any parent undertaking of the company or a subsidiary undertaking of any parent undertaking of the company

**Remuneration,
benefits etc**

100 A director shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the company for any remuneration or other benefit which he derives from any office or employment or from any transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any body corporate

- (a) the acceptance, entry into or existence of which has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 98 (subject, in any such case, to any limits or conditions to which such approval was subject), or
- (b) which he is permitted to hold or enter into by virtue of paragraph (a) or (b) of article 99,

nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Companies Act 2006

**Notification of
interests**

101 Any disclosure required by article 99 may be made at a meeting of the directors, by notice in writing or by general notice or otherwise in accordance with section 177 of the Companies Act 2006

**Duty of
confidentiality
to another
person**

102 A director shall be under no duty to the company with respect to any information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than as a director of the company and in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to another person. However, to the extent that his relationship with that other person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, this article applies only if the existence of that relationship has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 98. In particular, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Companies Act 2006 because he fails

- (a) to disclose any such information to the directors or to any director or other officer or employee of the company, and/or
- (b) to use or apply any such information in performing his duties as a director of the company

**Consequences of
authorisation**

103 Where the existence of a director's relationship with another person has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 98 and his relationship with that person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Companies Act 2006 because he

- (a) absents himself from meetings of the directors at which any matter relating to the conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest will or may be discussed or from the discussion of any such matter at a meeting or otherwise, and/or
- (b) makes arrangements not to receive documents and information relating to any matter which gives rise to the conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest

sent or supplied by the company and/or for such documents and information to be received and read by a professional adviser,

for so long as he reasonably believes such conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest subsists

Without
prejudice to
equitable
principles or
rule of law

104 The provisions of articles 102 and 103 are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse the director from

- (a) disclosing information, in circumstances where disclosure would otherwise be required under these articles, or
- (b) attending meetings or discussions or receiving documents and information as referred to in article 103, in circumstances where such attendance or receiving such documents and information would otherwise be required under these articles

BENEFITS, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Benefits and
pensions

105 The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the company or a predecessor in business of the company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit

Insurance

106 Without prejudice to the provisions of article 105, the directors may exercise all the powers of the company to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any person who is or was

- (a) a director, other officer, employee or auditor of the company, or any body which is or was the holding company or subsidiary undertaking of the company, or in which the company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking has or had any interest (whether direct or indirect) or with which the company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking is or was in any way allied or associated, or
- (b) a trustee of any pension fund in which employees of the company or any other body referred to in article 106(a) is or has been interested,

including without limitation insurance against any liability incurred by such person in respect of any act or omission in the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or in the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to his duties, powers or offices in relation to the relevant body or fund

Directors not
liable to account

107 Without prejudice to the generality of article 100, no director or former director shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided

pursuant to article 105 or 106 The receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the company

**Section 719 of
the Act**

108 Pursuant to section 719 of the Companies Act 1985, the directors are hereby authorised to make such provision as may seem appropriate for the benefit of any persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings in connection with the cessation or the transfer of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or any subsidiary undertaking. Any such provision shall be made by a resolution of the directors in accordance with section 719

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

**Convening
meetings**

109 Subject to the provisions of these articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors by giving notice of the meeting to each director Notice of a meeting of the directors shall be deemed to be properly sent to a director if it is sent to him personally, or sent in hard copy form to him at his last known address or such other address (if any) as may for the time being be specified by him or on his behalf to the company for that purpose, or sent in electronic form to such address (if any) as may for the time being be specified by him or on his behalf to the company for that purpose A director absent or intending to be absent from the United Kingdom may request the directors that notices of directors' meetings shall during his absence be sent in hard copy form to him at such address (if any) as may for the time being be specified by him or on his behalf to the company for that purpose, or sent in electronic form to such address (if any) as may for the time being be specified by him or on his behalf to the company for that purpose, but such notices need not be sent any earlier than notices sent to directors not so absent and, if no such request is made to the directors, it shall not be necessary to give notice of a directors' meeting to any director who is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom Any director may waive notice of a meeting and any such waiver may be retrospective Any notice pursuant to this article need not be in writing if the directors so determine

Voting

110 Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote

Quorum

111 The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two, except when there is only one director If there is only one director, he may exercise all the powers and discretions conferred on directors by these articles A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum Any director who ceases to be a director at a directors' meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the directors' meeting if no director objects

**Meetings by
telephone, etc**

112 Without prejudice to the first sentence of article 109, a person entitled to be present at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors shall be deemed to be present for all purposes if he is able (directly or by telephonic communication) to speak to and be heard by all those present or deemed to be present simultaneously A director so deemed to be present shall be entitled to vote and be

counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where it is convened to be held or (if no director is present in that place) where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting is. The word *meeting* in these articles shall be construed accordingly.

**Chairman and
deputy
chairman**

113. The director appointed as chairman in accordance with article 92 shall preside at every meeting of directors at which he is present. But if there is no director holding that office, or if the director holding it is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

**Managing
Director**

114. The Managing Director appointed in accordance with article 92 shall be responsible for overseeing the day to day operation and management of the company.

**Validity of acts
of the directors**

115. All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as 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.

**Resolutions in
writing**

116. A resolution in writing agreed to by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors (not being less than the number of directors required to form a quorum) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or (as the case may be) a committee of the directors duly convened and held. For this purpose

- (a) a director signifies his agreement to a proposed written resolution when the company receives from him a document indicating his agreement to the resolution authenticated in the manner permitted by the Companies Acts for a document in the relevant form,
- (b) the director may send the document in hard copy form or in electronic form to such address (if any) for the time being specified by the company for that purpose, or in default of such specification to the office,
- (c) if an alternate director signifies his agreement to the proposed written resolution, his appointor need not also signify his agreement, and
- (d) if a director signifies his agreement to the proposed written resolution, an alternate director appointed by him need not also signify his agreement in that capacity.

**Directors' power to vote on
contracts in
which they are
interested**

117. Subject to the Act and without prejudice to his obligations of disclosure under the Act and these articles, a director may vote at any meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors on, and be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to, any resolution concerning a transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is interested, or concerning any other matter in which the company is interested, notwithstanding that he is interested in that transaction,

arrangement or matter or has in relation to it a duty which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company

SECRETARY

Appointment and removal of secretary

118 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may decide from time to time whether the company should have a secretary and, if they so decide, the secretary shall be appointed by the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit, and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them. In these articles references to the secretary shall be construed accordingly.

MINUTES

Minutes required to be kept

119 The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors, and
- (b) of all proceedings at meetings of the company, of the holders of any class of shares in the company, and of the directors, and of committees of directors, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting

THE SEAL, DEEDS AND CERTIFICATION

Authority required for execution of deed

120 The seal shall only be used by the authority of the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument executed under the seal. If they do not, it shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary or by at least two directors. Any document may be executed under the seal by impressing the seal by mechanical means or by printing the seal or a facsimile of it on the document or by applying the seal or a facsimile of it by any other means to the document. A document signed, with the authority of a resolution of the directors, in accordance with section 44(2) of the Companies Act 2006 and expressed (in whatever form of words) to be executed by the company has the same effect as if executed under the seal.

Official seal for use abroad

121 The company may exercise the powers conferred by section 39 of the Companies Act 1985 with regard to having an official seal for use abroad.

Certified copies

122 Any director or the secretary or any person appointed by the directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate and certify as true copies of and extracts from

- (a) any document comprising or affecting the constitution of the company, whether in hard copy form or in electronic form,
- (b) any resolution passed by the company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the company, the directors or any committee of the directors whether in hard copy form or in electronic form, and

- (c) any book, record and document relating to the business of the company whether in hard copy form or in electronic form (including without limitation the accounts)

If certified in this way, a document purporting to be a copy of a resolution, or the minutes of or an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the company, the directors or a committee of the directors, whether in hard copy form or in electronic form, shall be conclusive evidence in favour of all persons dealing with the company in reliance on it or them that the resolution was duly passed or that the minutes are, or the extract from the minutes is, a true and accurate record of proceedings at a duly constituted meeting

RECORD DATES

- Record dates for dividends, etc** 123 Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the company or the directors may fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue, which may be on or at any time before or after any date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made

DIVIDENDS

- Declaration of dividends** 124 Subject to the provisions of the Act and receipt of Member Approval pursuant to paragraph (e) of article 70, the directors may declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members

- Interim dividends** 125 Subject to the provisions of the Act and receipt of Member Approval pursuant to paragraph (e) of article 70, the directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. Provided the directors act in good faith they shall 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 any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights

- Apportionment of dividends** 126 Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid. All dividends shall be 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, but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly

- Dividends in specie** 127 A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle

the same and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees

Procedure for payment to holders and others entitled

128 Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque sent by post to the registered address of the person entitled or, if two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share.

Interest not payable

129 No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

ACCOUNTS

Rights to inspect records

130 No member shall (as such) have any right of inspecting any accounting records or other book or document of the company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the directors or by ordinary resolution of the company.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

Power to capitalise

- 131 The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the company
- (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve,
 - (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid,

- (c) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this article in fractions, and
- (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Obligation of company to assist member(s) in complying with statutory requirements

132 The company shall provide such assets, services, advice or assistance as is required to ensure that the member(s) can comply fully and promptly with any function or obligation imposed or to be imposed on it/them by virtue of any statutory requirement (which includes any and all legislation, statutes, statutory instruments, orders, rules, regulations or other subordinate legislation whether in force or enacted as at the date of these articles or enforced or enacted after the date of these articles and any amendment, variation, consolidation, extension or replacement of such matters from time to time, whether before or after the date of these articles)

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Member(s) right to consultation if challenge to owned IPR

133 The directors shall consult the member(s) on the appropriate course of action in the event of any potential or actual material damage caused to the company by any threatened or actual challenges to or proposed abandonment, non-renewal, transfer or failure to prosecute or otherwise protect any Intellectual Property Rights (including any patents) (*IPRs*) that are owned by the company

Member(s) right to consultation if challenge to licensed IPR

134 In respect of any IPRs that are licensed to the company by third parties, the directors shall consult the member(s) on the appropriate course of action where the licensor proposes or executes a material change to the scope or terms of the licence or threatens to withdraw or curtail the licence (whether on the basis of the company's alleged actions or inactions or otherwise)

Process for member(s) consultation

135 In respect of the circumstances for consultation in article 133 and article 134, the directors shall

- (a) seek to agree with the member(s) on the course of action to be taken (having regard to the probability of success, the expenses of prosecution, enforcement or defence and the benefits obtainable from the proposed prosecution or the proposed or threatened course of action), and
- (b) in the event of non-agreement, it shall carry out the course of action prescribed by the member(s)

136 The directors

- (a) if requested by the member(s), shall appoint solicitors or other professional advisers nominated by the member(s) to advise on the issues referred to in article 133 and article 134,
- (b) shall consult the member(s) about the conduct of the action and negotiation of any settlements regarding the action; and
- (c) shall not settle, compromise or agree any action without the consent of the member(s)

COMMUNICATIONS

Form of notice 137 Any notice to be sent to or by any person pursuant to these articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors) shall be in writing

Method of giving notice to member 138 Subject to article 137 and unless otherwise provided by these articles, the company shall send or supply a document or information that is required or authorised to be sent or supplied to a member or any other person by the company by a provision of the Companies Acts or pursuant to these articles or to any other rules or regulations to which the company may be subject in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 which apply to sending or supplying a document or information required or authorised to be sent or supplied by the Companies Acts shall, the necessary changes having been made, also apply to sending or supplying any document or information required or authorised to be sent by these articles or any other rules or regulations to which the company may be subject

Methods of member etc giving notice 139 Subject to article 137 and unless otherwise provided by these articles, a member or a person entitled by transmission to a share shall send a document or information pursuant to these articles to the company in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that

- (a) the determined form and means are permitted by the Companies Acts for the purpose of sending or supplying a document or information of that type to a company pursuant to a provision of the Companies Acts, and
- (b) unless the directors otherwise permit, any applicable condition or limitation specified in the Companies Acts, including without limitation as to the address to which the document or information may be sent, is satisfied

Unless otherwise provided by these articles or required by the directors, such document or information shall be authenticated in the manner specified by the Companies Acts for authentication of a document or information sent in the relevant form

Deemed receipt of notice 140 A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the company or of the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the company shall be deemed to have been sent notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called

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| Terms and conditions for electronic means | 141 The directors may from time to time issue, endorse or adopt terms and conditions relating to the use of electronic means for the sending of notices, other documents and proxy appointments by the company to members or persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law and by members or such persons entitled by transmission to the company |
| Transferees etc bound by prior notice | 142 Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title |
| Notice to joint holders | 143 In the case of joint holders of a share, all documents and information shall be sent to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding Any document or information so sent shall be deemed for all purposes sent to all the joint holders |
| Registered address outside the UK | <p>144 A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which a document or information may be sent to him in hard copy form or an address to which a document or information may be sent to him in electronic form shall (provided that, in the case of electronic copy, the company so agrees) be entitled to have documents or information sent to him at that address but otherwise</p> <p>(a) no such member shall be entitled to receive any document or information from the company, and</p> <p>(b) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any notice of a general meeting of the company which is in fact sent or purports to be sent to such member shall be ignored for the purpose of determining the validity of the proceedings at such general meeting</p> |
| Proof of sending/ when notices etc deemed sent by post | <p>145 Proof that a document or information sent in hard copy form was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the document or information was sent A document or information sent by the company to a member by post shall be deemed to have been received</p> <p>(a) if sent by first class post or special delivery post from an address in the United Kingdom to another address in the United Kingdom, or by a postal service similar to first class post or special delivery post from an address in another country to another address in that other country, on the day following that on which the document or information was posted,</p> <p>(b) if sent by airmail from an address in the United Kingdom to an address outside the United Kingdom, or from an address in another country to an address outside that country (including without limitation an address in the United Kingdom), on the third day following that on which the document or information was posted,</p> <p>(c) in any other case, on the second day following that on which the document or information was posted</p> |

When notices
etc deemed sent
by electronic
means

146 Proof that a document or information sent or supplied by electronic means was properly addressed shall be conclusive evidence that the document or information was sent or supplied. A document or information sent or supplied by the company to a member by electronic means shall be deemed to have been received by the member on the day following that on which the document or information was sent to the member. Such document or information shall be deemed received by the member on that day notwithstanding that the company becomes aware that the member has failed to receive the relevant document or information for any reason and notwithstanding that the company subsequently sends a hard copy of such document or information by post to the member.

147 A document or information sent or supplied by the company to a member by means of a website shall be deemed to have been received by the member

- (a) when the document or information was first made available on the website, or
- (b) if later, when the member is deemed by article 145 or 146 to have received notice of the fact that the document or information was available on the website. Such a document or information shall be deemed received by the member on that day notwithstanding that the company becomes aware that the member has failed to receive the relevant document or information for any reason and notwithstanding that the company subsequently sends a hard copy of such document or information by post to the member.

Notice to
persons entitled
by transmission

148 A document or information may be sent by the company to the person or persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it, in any manner the company may choose authorised by these articles for the sending of a document or information to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any similar description at the address (if any) within the United Kingdom as may be supplied for that purpose by or on behalf of the person or persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a document or information may be sent in any manner in which it might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

WINDING UP

Liquidator may
distribute in
specie

149 If the company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction determines, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability.

INDEMNITY

Indemnity to
directors and
officers

150 Subject to the provisions of the Act but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer or auditor of the company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against any

liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the company

COMPLIANCE WITH LAW

No requirement to take action if will give rise to liability

151 Nothing contained in these articles shall have effect so as to require the company or any of the directors to (i) take any action, (ii) omit to take any action, or (iii) procure that any subsidiary of the company takes or omits to take any action, which such action or omission would, in the reasonable opinion of the board of the company or of such subsidiary of the company, give rise to criminal or civil liability on the part of the company, such subsidiary or any of the directors of the company or the subsidiary, or any liability on any of the aforesaid for breach of any statutory or common law or regulatory duty or requirement (for the purposes of this article 151, a **relevant breach**)

Ratification of relevant breach

152 If a relevant breach is capable of ratification by the member(s), and such ratification would have the effect of removing or avoiding the consequences of the relevant breach (insofar as such consequences affect or would affect the company or relevant subsidiary or any of their respective directors), then subject to the member(s) providing a written undertaking to the company or subsidiary (as the case may be) that the requisite ratification will be provided, the action or omission which would (but for ratification), have given rise to the relevant breach shall be consummated or, as the case may be, procured by the company as though article 151 did not apply in relation thereto

Reasonable opinion of the board

153 For the purposes of article 151, the "reasonable opinion of the board" in relation to a matter shall mean the reasonable opinion of the board of directors of the company or the relevant subsidiary concerned, (i) having, as soon as is reasonably practicable, taken and having had due regard to appropriate legal and/or financial advice, (ii) following the receipt of such advice, having promptly provided the same to the member(s) and consulted with the member(s) in relation to the said advice, and to the formation of the opinion of the board of the company or subsidiary concerned on the relevant matter, (iii) having had due regard to the views (if any) of the member(s) notified to it in relation thereto, and (iv) where the member(s) have given notice under article 151, having had due regard to the independent advice consequently received and having consulted the member(s) in relation thereto

Member(s) right to require independent legal advice

154 If in any case where the company or the directors seek to rely upon article 153 in respect of any matter, the member(s) have seven Business Days from the receipt of legal and/or financial advice pursuant to article 153 to notify the company that it/they require independent advice to be taken in relation to the relevant matter(s) from an independent legal and/or financial adviser approved by the member(s), such advice to be addressed to the company, its directors and the member(s). If the member(s) so request such independent legal advice, the company shall (i) obtain such advice, and (ii) subject to article 151 not take any decision or action in relation to the relevant

matter until such advice has been obtained and the board of the company has consulted with the member(s) in relation thereto