

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

VOHKUS LIMITED

(Adopted by Special Resolution passed on 20 March 2023)

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1 EXCLUSION OF DEFAULT ARTICLES AND DEFINED TERMS

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

Adoption Date	20 March 2023;
alternate	or alternate director has the meaning given in article 22.1;
appointor	has the meaning given in article 22;
articles	the company's articles of association;
bankruptcy	includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
Board	the board of directors of the company, as from time to time constituted;
Business Day	any day on which clearing banks are open for business in London (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays);
CA 2006	the Companies Act 2006;
call	has the meaning given in article 30;
call notice	a notice in writing that complies with article 30;

chairman	has the meaning given in article 12;
chairman of the meeting	has the meaning given in article 59;
Companies Acts	the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 CA 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;
company	Vohkus Limited (a company incorporated in England and Wales with company registration number 04142508);
Company Communication Provisions	sections 1144 to 1148 of and Schedules 4 and 5 to the CA 2006;
company's lien	has the meaning given in article 28;
Conflict	in relation to a director, a situation in which that director has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company;
Conflict Group Company	<p>a body corporate which is at the relevant time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a subsidiary or subsidiary undertaking of the company; (b) the company's holding company or parent undertaking or a subsidiary or subsidiary undertaking of that holding company or parent undertaking; (c) Rigby Group (RG) plc (CRN: 03437118); (d) a parent undertaking or holding company or a subsidiary or subsidiary undertaking of Rigby Group (RG) plc or a subsidiary or subsidiary undertaking of that holding company or parent undertaking; or (e) one in which Rigby Group (RG) plc or any person connected with it (including for the avoidance of doubt Steven Rigby and/or Peter Whitfield) directly or indirectly own any legal and/or beneficial interest in any shares or ownership or member interest (or has any rights to acquire or receive any legal or beneficial interest in such shares, ownership or member interest including pursuant to any interest in any options, convertible instruments, warrants or other right to call for any issue of shares or grant of an ownership or member interest), <p>and for these purposes holding company has the meaning given to that expression in section 1159 CA 2006;</p>
Conflicted Director	a director who has a Conflict;
connected persons	in relation to a director means persons connected with that director for the purposes of section 252 CA 2006;
connected with	has the meaning ascribed to it in sections 1122 and 1123 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 save that there shall be deemed to be control for that purpose whenever either

section 450, 451 or 1124 of that act would so require;

director	a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;
Disputant	has the meaning given in article 1.10;
Dispute	has the meaning given in article 1.10;
distribution recipient	has the meaning given in article 49;
document	includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;
electronic form	has the meaning given in section 1168 CA 2006;
eligible director	means, in relation to a matter or decision, a director who is or would be entitled to count in the quorum and vote on the matter or decision at a meeting of directors (but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the particular matter or decision);
fully paid	in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in respect of that share have been paid to the company;
Group	the company and all its subsidiaries or subsidiary undertakings from time to time each being a "Group Company";
hard copy form	has the meaning given in section 1168 CA 2006;
holder	in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;
instrument	a document in hard copy form;
lien enforcement notice	a notice in writing that complies with article 29.2;
member	has the meaning given in section 112 CA 2006;
Model Articles	the regulations contained in Schedule 1 to the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008;
notice of intended forfeiture	a notice in writing that complies with article 34;
ordinary resolution	has the meaning given in section 282 CA 2006;
paid	paid or credited as paid;
participate	in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 10;

partly paid		in relation to a share means that part of that share's nominal value or any premium at which it was issued has not been paid to the company;
Proceedings		has the meaning given in article 1.12;
proxy notice		has the meaning given in article 65;
qualifying director		any director or former director of the company or of any Conflict Group Company;
Recognised Exchange	Investment	has the meaning ascribed to it in section 285(1)(a) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;
SCC		Specialist Computer Centres plc (CRN: 01428210);
SCC Director		a director of the company who is: (a) also a director of SCC or (b) has been, by written notice delivered to the company, nominated by SCC to be a SCC Director for the purposes of these articles;
Secured Institution		has the meaning given in article 44.1(a);
shareholder		a person who is the holder of a share;
shares		41,122,034 ordinary shares of £0.001 each in the capital of the company and a "share" shall be construed accordingly;
special resolution		has the meaning given in section 283 CA 2006;
subsidiary		has the meaning given in section 1159 CA 2006;
subsidiary undertaking		has the meaning set out in sections 1159 and 1162 of the CA 2006;
transmittee		a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law;
Trusts		each and any of the following trusts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 the Orcini No. 1 Trust; 2 the Orcini No. 2 Trust; 3 the Orcini No.3 Trust; 4 the Orcini No.4 Trust; 5 the Castillo No.1 Trust; 6 the Castillo No.2 Trust; 7 the Castillo No.3 Trust; 8 the Castillo No.4 Trust; 9 The Rigby Dynastic Trust; 10 The Marian Cartter Settlement; and 11 The Sir Peter Rigby Educational Settlement, <p>and a "Trust" shall be construed accordingly; and</p>

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

- 1.2 The Model Articles do not apply to the company.
- 1.3 Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in CA 2006, as in force on the Adoption Date.
- 1.4 For the purposes of these articles a corporation shall be deemed to be present in person if its representative duly authorised in accordance with the Companies Acts is present in person. References to company include any company, corporation, or body corporate wherever incorporated or established.
- 1.5 Headings in these articles are used for convenience only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of these articles.
- 1.6 In these articles, words importing a gender include every gender and references to persons shall include individuals, bodies corporate, trusts, unincorporated associations and partnerships.
- 1.7 A reference in these articles to an "article" is a reference to the relevant article of these articles unless expressly provided otherwise.
- 1.8 Unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to a statute, statutory provision or subordinate legislation is a reference to it as it is in force from time to time, taking account of:
 - (a) any subordinate legislation from time to time made under it; and
 - (b) any amendment or re-enactment and includes any statute, statutory provision or subordinate legislation which it amends or re-enacts.
- 1.9 Any phrase introduced by the terms "including", "include", "in particular" or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms.
- 1.10 The courts of England & Wales have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute arising from or connected with these articles or otherwise arising between the company and any of its members (or any former member or any person claiming title or interest under or by virtue of any member or former member) (each a "Disputant") relating in any way to the past or present or alleged membership of the company or otherwise under the articles for the time being of the company or under the CA 2006 (a "Dispute"), including a dispute regarding the existence, validity or termination of membership of the company or the consequences of its nullity.
- 1.11 The company and each Disputant agree that the courts of England & Wales are the most appropriate and convenient courts to settle any Dispute and, accordingly, that they will not argue to the contrary.
- 1.12 Notwithstanding article 1.10 and article 1.11, this article does not prevent the company from taking proceedings relating to a Dispute ("Proceedings") in any other courts with jurisdiction. To the extent allowed by law, the company may take concurrent Proceedings in any number of jurisdictions.
- 1.13 Unless the context otherwise requires, reference in these articles to any English term for any action, remedy, method of judicial proceeding, legal document, legal status, Court, legislation,

official or any legal concept or thing shall, in respect of any jurisdiction other than England and Wales, be deemed to include what most nearly approximates in that jurisdiction to the relevant English term.

2 LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

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

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3 DIRECTORS' GENERAL AUTHORITY

- 3.1 Subject to these articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company.
- 3.2 In accordance with section 77(1)(b) CA 2006, the company's name may be changed by a decision of the directors.

4 SHAREHOLDERS' RESERVE POWER

- 4.1 The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
- 4.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

5 DIRECTORS MAY DELEGATE

- 5.1 Subject to these articles, the Board may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these articles:
- (a) to such person or committee;
 - (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
 - (c) to such an extent;
 - (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
 - (e) on such terms and conditions;
- as they think fit.
- 5.2 If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- 5.3 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

6 COMMITTEES

- 6.1 Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of these articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.
- 6.2 The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from these articles if they are not consistent with them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

7 DIRECTORS TO TAKE DECISIONS COLLECTIVELY

- 7.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 8.
- 7.2 If:
- (a) the company only has one director; and
 - (b) no provision of these articles requires it to have more than one director,
- the general rule does not apply, articles 8 to 13 inclusive do not apply and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of these articles relating to directors' decision-making (other than article 17).
- 7.3 Articles 8 to 13 inclusive shall be read subject to article 16.

8 UNANIMOUS DECISIONS

- 8.1 A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.
- 8.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing, or may be in electronic form.
- 8.3 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors making that decision would not have formed a quorum at a directors' meeting resolving on the same matter.

9 CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING

- 9.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
- 9.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:
- (a) its proposed date and time;
 - (b) where it is to take place; and
 - (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

- 9.3 Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- 9.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.
- 9.5 Unless confirmed otherwise by way of a prior written consent of the member(s):
- (a) meetings of the directors, or of a committee of the directors, shall be held in the United Kingdom; and
 - (b) any resolutions in writing of the directors in accordance with article 8 shall be executed and/or signed on behalf of the director(s), or a committee of the directors (as the case may be), in the United Kingdom.
- 10 PARTICIPATION IN DIRECTORS' MEETINGS
- 10.1 Subject to these articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:
- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with these articles; and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- 10.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, and subject to article 9.5, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- 10.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.
- 11 NUMBER OF DIRECTORS AND QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETING
- 11.1 The number of directors shall not be less than two, one of whom must also be a SCC director, and there shall be no maximum number.
- 11.2 Subject to article 11.6 and 11.7 at a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 11.3 Subject to articles 11.4 to 11.6 (inclusive) the quorum for directors' meetings shall be two eligible directors, one of whom must also be a SCC Director, provided that if and so long as there is only one director the quorum shall be one eligible SCC Director.
- 11.4 For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held in accordance with article 16 to authorise a director's Conflict, if there is only one director present who is not a Conflicted Director for the purpose of that authorisation, the quorum for that meeting (or part of a meeting) is one eligible director.
- 11.5 For the purposes of any informal directors' resolution in accordance with article 8 to authorise a director's Conflict for the purposes of article 16.4 other than in a meeting, if there is only one director in office who is not a Conflicted Director for the purpose of that resolution, the quorum for the purpose of signing or passing that resolution is one eligible director.
- 11.6 If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:

- (a) to appoint further directors; or
 - (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.
- 11.7 If the requisite quorum of directors is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the directors' meeting (or any adjourned directors' meeting, as the case may be), or if during a directors' meeting such quorum ceases to be present, the directors' meeting (or any adjourned directors' meeting, as the case may be) shall stand adjourned (or further adjourned, as the case may be) to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or at such time and place as determined by the directors present (or present at the adjourned meeting, as the case may be) until there is a meeting at which the number of eligible directors present satisfied the requirements of article 11.3.
- 12 CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS
 - 12.1 The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings, who (unless an SCC Director agrees otherwise) must also be a SCC Director.
 - 12.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
 - 12.3 The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.
 - 12.4 If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must (unless an SCC Director agrees otherwise) appoint another SCC Director to chair it.
- 13 VOTING AT DIRECTORS' MEETINGS
 - 13.1 Subject to these articles, a decision is taken at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating directors.
 - 13.2 Subject to these articles, each director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote.
 - 13.3 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting shall have a casting vote (provided this does not apply if, in accordance with these articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision making process for quorum or voting purposes).
- 14 TRANSACTIONS OR OTHER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY
 - 14.1 Subject to article 14.2 and provided that the nature and extent of the relevant interest has been duly declared in accordance with the requirements of CA 2006 (subject to sections 177(5) and 177(6) and sections 182(5) and 182(6) CA 2006), a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company:
 - (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any contract, transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested;
 - (b) shall be an eligible director for the purposes of any proposed decision of the directors (or of a committee of directors) in respect of that contract, transaction or arrangement or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement in which that director is interested;
 - (c) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of that contract, transaction or

arrangement or proposed contract, transaction or arrangement in which that director is interested;

- (d) may act personally or by that director's firm in a professional capacity for the company (otherwise than as auditor) and that director or the relevant firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if that director were not a director;
- (e) may be a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested; and
- (f) shall not, except as that director may otherwise agree, be accountable to the company for any benefit which that director (or a person connected with that director) derives from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such contract, transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of that director's duty under section 176 CA 2006.

14.2 Article 14.1 does not apply insofar as the relevant interest involves a Conflict unless the relevant Conflict:

- (a) is permitted by article 15; or
- (b) has been duly authorised in accordance with article 16 on terms for the time being permitting article 14.1 to apply (and then only to the extent that those terms permit article 14.1 to apply).

15 PERMITTED CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

15.1 Subject to the provisions of CA 2006 and provided (if these articles so require) that the director has declared to the directors in accordance with the provisions of these articles, the nature and extent of the relevant interest, a director may (except to the extent not permitted by law for the time being), notwithstanding that person's office, have any interest of the kind specified in article 15.2 (and any such interest does not require any further authorisation in accordance with article 16):

15.2 The Conflicts permitted by this article 15 are:

- (a) where a director (or a person connected with that director):
 - (i) is or becomes a member, director, manager, employee, other officer or consultant of, or to, the company or any Conflict Group Company;
 - (ii) is or becomes a member, director, manager, employee or other officer of the company of any body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company is in any way interested;
 - (iii) is or becomes party to arrangements under which benefits are made available to employees and directors (or former employees and directors) of the company (or of another Conflict Group Company) which do not provide special benefits for that director (or that director's connected persons);
 - (iv) acquires and holds shares in the capital of any other body corporate, wherever incorporated, provided that the shares held by that director and the relevant connected persons do not exceed 3% of the nominal value of the issued share capital of that body corporate;

- (v) holds and is remunerated in respect of any office or place of profit (other than the office of auditor) in respect of the company, any other Conflict Group Company or any body corporate in which the company is in any way interested; or
- (vi) is or becomes a settlor, trustee, protector, investment director and/or a beneficiary of any Trust or Trusts (as the case may be);
- (b) where a director is given a guarantee, or is to be given a guarantee, in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the company or any body corporate in which the company is in any way interested;
- (c) where a director (or a person connected with that director, or of which that director is a member or employee) acts (or any body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company is in any way interested of which that director is a director, employee or other officer may act) in a professional capacity for the company or any other Conflict Group Company or any body corporate in which the company is in any way interested (other than as auditor) whether or not that director or body corporate is remunerated for so acting;
- (d) any interest which cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest;
- (e) any other interest authorised by ordinary resolution; or
- (f) where a director being Steven Rigby or Peter Whitfield act in their personal capacity.

15.3 If:

- (a) a director or a connected person of a director acquires or holds shares in excess of the limit prescribed in article 15.2(a)(iv) in the capital of any other body corporate, wherever incorporated; or
- (b) a director or a connected person of a director is appointed or acts as a member, director, manager, officer or employee of a body corporate, wherever incorporated, other than a Conflict Group Company,

and so long as the conditions specified in article 15.4 are satisfied in relation to the director (the "relevant Conflicted Director"), any Conflict which arises only by reason of such a matter is permitted by this article 15 and the relevant Conflict does not require disclosure and authorisation in accordance with article 16.

15.4 The conditions referred to in article 15.3 are as follows:

- (a) the relevant Conflicted Director must:
 - (i) disclose to the other directors the nature and extent of the relevant Conflict as soon as is reasonably practicable;
 - (ii) whenever required by the other directors, either confirm that there has been no material change in the nature and extent of the relevant Conflict or provide details of any such material change that may have occurred; and
 - (iii) whether or not requested to do so, promptly inform the other directors regarding any material change in the nature and extent of the relevant Conflict,

and, in each case, provide the other directors with such details of the relevant Conflict as they may require (but so that the relevant Conflicted Director shall not be obliged to breach any legal obligation as to confidentiality owed to a third party);

- (b) unless the other directors decide that, in their opinion:
 - (i) the relevant Conflict is not material; or
 - (ii) it is reasonable to expect the relevant Conflicted Director to resolve the relevant conflict situation in favour of the company,

the relevant Conflicted Director must also be excluded from the receipt of information, the participation in discussions and/or the making of decisions (whether at meetings of the other directors or otherwise) in relation to which the relevant Conflict arises; and
- (c) the relevant Conflicted Director must also comply with any other terms or conditions for the purpose of dealing with the relevant Conflict as the other directors may determine including (but not limited to) confidentiality, and:
 - (i) any such terms or conditions shall be recorded in writing (but the authorisation conferred by this article shall be effective whether or not the terms are so recorded); and
 - (ii) the other directors may vary any such terms or conditions at any time, but no such variation will affect anything done by the relevant Conflicted Director prior to that variation in accordance with the terms or conditions in effect at the relevant time.

16 AUTHORISATION OF CONFLICTS BY DIRECTORS

- 16.1 The directors may, in accordance with the provisions of this article 16, authorise any matter or situation proposed to them by any director which would, if not authorised, involve a director breaching that director's duty under section 175 CA 2006 to avoid a Conflict. The provisions of this article 16.1 shall not, however, preclude the authorisation of a Conflict by shareholder resolution or ratification.
- 16.2 For the purposes of this article 16, an interest of which a director is not aware and of which it is unreasonable to expect that director to be aware shall not be treated as an interest of that director's.
- 16.3 Any authorisation given in accordance with section 175(5)(a) CA 2006 and this article 16 in respect of a Conflicted Director's Conflict may:
 - (a) be given on such terms and subject to such conditions or limitations and for such duration as may be imposed or determined by the authorising directors as they see fit from time to time (whether at the time of giving that authorisation or subsequently), including:
 - (i) excluding the Conflicted Director from discussions (whether at meetings of directors or otherwise) related to the Conflict;
 - (ii) excluding the Conflicted Director from receipt or sight of any documents or other information relating to the Conflict;
 - (iii) determining whether or not the Conflicted Director may vote (or may be counted in the quorum) at any future meeting of directors in relation to any

resolution relating to the Conflict; and

- (iv) restricting the application of the provisions in articles 16.8 and 16.9, so far as is permitted by law, in respect of that Conflicted Director;
- (b) extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter so authorised; and
- (c) be withdrawn, or varied at any time by the directors entitled to authorise the Conflict as they see fit from time to time (but so that this shall not affect anything done by the Conflicted Director prior to that withdrawal or variation in accordance with the former terms of the authorisation).

16.4 Where a director has an interest which can reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a Conflict (other than a Conflict permitted by article 15), and whether or not the Conflict has been authorised (with or without the imposition of conditions), the director shall take such additional steps as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of managing that Conflict, including compliance with any procedures laid down from time to time by the directors for the purpose of managing conflicts of interest generally including:

- (a) not attending or participating in any discussions, whether in meetings of the directors or otherwise, at which the relevant situation or matter falls to be considered (unless the relevant Conflict has been authorised on terms for the time being permitting the Conflicted Director to participate in such discussions); and
- (b) excluding himself or herself from documents or information made available to the directors generally in relation to that situation or matter and/or arranging for the relevant documents or information to be reviewed by a professional adviser to ascertain the extent to which it might be appropriate for the Conflicted Director to have access to the relevant documents or information (unless the relevant Conflict has been authorised on terms for the time being permitting the Conflicted Director to receive the relevant documents or information).

16.5 Where the directors authorise a Conflict:

- (a) the Conflicted Director shall be obliged to comply in all respects with any terms, conditions or limitations imposed by the directors in relation to the Conflict; and
- (b) the Conflicted Director shall not infringe any duty owed to the company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 CA 2006 provided the Conflicted Director acts in accordance with any such terms, limits and conditions (if any) as the directors impose in respect of its authorisation.

16.6 Any authorisation under this article 16 shall be effective only if:

- (a) the matter in question is proposed by any director for consideration by the directors in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to the directors under the provisions of these articles or in such other manner as the directors may determine;
- (b) any requirement as to the quorum at a meeting of the directors at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Conflicted Director; and
- (c) the matter was agreed to without the Conflicted Director voting or would have been agreed to if that director's vote had not been counted (and for these purposes voting includes by way of written resolution).

16.7 A director is not required, by reason of being a director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a director), to account to the company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit which that director derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a Conflict which:

- (a) is permitted by article 15; or
- (b) has been authorised by the directors (subject in each case to any terms, limits or conditions attaching to that authorisation) in accordance with this article 16,

and no contract, transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such Conflict.

16.8 Subject to articles 16.3(a)(iv) and 16.9 (and without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse or release the director from disclosing information, in circumstances where disclosure may otherwise be required under this article 16), if a director, otherwise than by virtue of that person's position as director, receives information in respect of which that director owes a duty of confidentiality to a person other than the company, that director shall not be required:

- (a) to disclose any such information to the company or to any director, or to any officer or employee of the company; or
- (b) otherwise to use or apply any such confidential information for the purpose of or in connection with the performance of that person's duties as a director,

where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence.

16.9 Where the relevant duty of confidentiality arises out of a situation in which a director has a Conflict, article 16.8 shall apply only if the Conflict arises out of a matter which falls within article 14 or article 15 or has been authorised in accordance with this article 16.

16.10 A director shall declare the nature and extent of any interest (whether or not permitted by article 14 or article 15) at a meeting of the directors, or by general notice in accordance with section 184 or section 185 CA 2006 or in such other manner as the directors may determine, except that no declaration of interest shall be required by a director in relation to an interest:

- (a) falling under article 15.2(d) or article 16.2;
- (b) if, or to the extent that, the other directors are already aware of that interest (and for this purpose the other directors are treated as aware of all matters of which they ought reasonably to be aware); or
- (c) if, or to the extent that, it concerns the terms of that director's service contract (as defined by section 227 CA 2006) that have been or are to be considered by a meeting of the directors, or by a committee of directors appointed for the purpose under these articles.

16.11 Subject to section 239 CA 2006, the company may by ordinary resolution ratify any contract, transaction or arrangement, or other proposal, not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of any provisions of this article 16.

16.12 For the purposes of this article 16:

- (a) a conflict of interest includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties;

- (b) a general notice to the directors that a director is to be regarded as having an interest of the nature and extent specified in the notice in any transaction or arrangement in which a specified person or class of persons is interested shall be deemed to be a disclosure that the director has an interest in any such transaction of the nature and extent so specified; and
- (c) "authorise" shall mean, in relation to authorisation of Conflicts by the directors, to authorise in accordance with section 175(5)(a) CA 2006 and "authorisation", "authorised" and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly.

17 RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT

- 17.1 The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors.
- 17.2 Where a decision of the directors is taken by electronic means, that decision must be recorded in permanent form, so that it may be read with the naked eye.

18 DIRECTORS' DISCRETION TO MAKE FURTHER RULES

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

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

19 METHODS OF APPOINTING DIRECTORS

- 19.1 Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director:
 - (a) by ordinary resolution; or
 - (b) by a majority decision of the directors.
- 19.2 In any case where, as a result of death or bankruptcy, the company has no shareholders and no directors, the transmittee(s) of the last shareholder to have died or to have a bankruptcy order made against him (as the case may be) may, by notice in writing, appoint a natural person (including a transmittee who is a natural person), who is willing to act and is permitted to do so, to be a director.
- 19.3 For the purposes of article 19.2, where two or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

20 AUTOMATIC TERMINATION OF DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT

- 20.1 A person ceases to be a director as soon as:
 - (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of CA 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
 - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
 - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;

- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than twelve months (to the extent a member is also a director they agree to provide any such opinion to the company upon receipt); or
 - (e) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.
- 20.2 The office of a director who is at any time an employee of the company or of any member of the Group shall automatically be vacated if:
- (a) he ceases to be an employee or shareholder of the company or of a member of the Group; or
 - (b) his employer ceases to be a member of the Group (whether or not he ceases to be its employee),
- without being appointed as or continuing to be an employee of the company or of another continuing member of the Group.

21 REMOVAL AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

- 21.1 In addition and without prejudice to the provisions of sections 168 and 169 CA 2006, the company may by ordinary resolution remove any director before the expiry of his period of office and may, if thought fit, by ordinary resolution appoint another person in his place. Removal of a director in accordance with this article shall be without prejudice to any claim that director may have for damages for breach of any contract between him and the company.
- 21.2 A director may at any time also be removed from office by a majority vote of the Board.
- 21.3 The directors shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.

22 APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

- 22.1 Any director (the "appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors (the "alternate"), to:
- (a) exercise that director's powers; and
 - (b) carry out that director's responsibilities,
- in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate's appointor.
- 22.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors.
- 22.3 The notice must:
- (a) identify the proposed alternate; and
 - (b) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice.

23 RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

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

23.2 Except as these articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:

- (a) are deemed for all purposes to be directors;
- (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions;
- (c) are subject to the same restrictions as their appointors; and
- (d) are not deemed to be agents of or for their appointors.

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

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

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

23.4 Subject to these articles, if a director has an interest in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company:

- (a) that director's alternate may not vote on any proposal relating to it unless the interest has been duly declared (if so required by section 177 or section 182 CA 2006); but
- (b) this does not preclude the alternate from voting in relation to that transaction or arrangement on behalf of another appointor who does not have such an interest.

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

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

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

24 TERMINATION OF ALTERNATE DIRECTORSHIP

24.1 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates:

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

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

25 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

25.1 Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.

25.2 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine:

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

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

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

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

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

26 OFFICERS' EXPENSES

26.1 The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors (including alternate directors) and the secretary (if any) properly incur in connection with their attendance at:

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

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

SHARES

27 POWERS IN RELATION TO SHARES

27.1 Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares or class of shares, all shares shall be issued to the persons, on the terms and conditions and with the rights, priorities, privileges or restrictions in each case as provided in the resolution creating or issuing the relevant shares. In the absence of any such provision, all shares shall be at the disposal of the directors who may issue them, subject to section 549 CA 2006 and the provisions of these articles, to such persons at such times and generally on such terms and conditions and with such rights, priorities, privileges or restrictions as they may think fit. Accordingly, and in accordance with section 567 CA 2006, sections 561(1) and 562 CA 2006 shall not apply to the company.

- 27.2 No share shall be issued to any infant, bankrupt or person who, by reason of that person's mental health, is subject to a court order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have.
- 27.3 Subject to these articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.
- 27.4 Subject to CA 2006 but without prejudice to any other provision of these articles, the company may purchase its own shares in accordance with Chapter 4 of Part 18 of CA 2006, including (without limitation) out of capital up to any amount in a financial year not exceeding the lower of:
- (a) £15,000; and
 - (b) the nominal value of 5% of the company's fully paid share capital at the beginning of each financial year of the company.
- 27.5 Except as otherwise provided in these articles and for the avoidance of doubt, the shares shall have the same rights and subject to the same restrictions and they shall rank *pari passu* in all respects. Specifically:
- (a) Income
 - (i) In the event that any dividends are declared or resolved to be paid by the directors of the company and/or the company then any such dividend(s) shall be applied and distributed *pari passu* amongst the holders of the shares but subject to the other provisions of these articles.
 - (b) Voting
 - (i) Each holder of a share shall, irrespective of whether their share is fully paid up or not, be entitled to receive notice of and attend and speak at any general meetings of the company. On a show of hands every holder of a share 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 shall have one vote and on a poll every holder of a share so present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share held by him.
 - (c) Capital
 - (i) On a return of capital whether on liquidation, capital reduction or otherwise (other than a conversion, redemption or purchase of shares by the company) the surplus assets of the company remaining after the payment of its liabilities shall be applied in distributing the surplus assets amongst the members *pari passu* in proportion to the number of shares held by them.
- 28 COMPANY'S LIEN OVER PARTLY PAID SHARES
- 28.1 The company has a lien (the "company's lien") over every share which is partly paid for any part of:
- (a) that share's nominal value; and
 - (b) any premium at which it was issued,

which has not been paid to the company, and which is payable immediately or at some time in the future, whether or not a call notice has been sent in respect of it.

28.2 The company's lien over a share:

- (a) takes priority over any third party's interest in that share; and
- (b) extends to any dividend or other money payable by the company in respect of that share and (if the lien is enforced and the share is sold by the company) the proceeds of sale of that share.

28.3 The directors may at any time decide that a share which is or would otherwise be subject to the company's lien shall not be subject to it, either wholly or in part.

29 ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S LIEN

29.1 Subject to the provisions of this article, if:

- (a) a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a share; and
- (b) the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it,

the company may sell that share in such manner as the directors decide.

29.2 A lien enforcement notice:

- (a) may only be given in respect of a share which is subject to the company's lien, in respect of which a sum is payable and the due date for payment of that sum has passed;
- (b) must specify the share concerned;
- (c) must require payment of the sum payable within 14 days of the notice;
- (d) must be addressed either to the holder of the share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise; and
- (e) must state the company's intention to sell the share if the notice is not complied with.

29.3 Where shares are sold under this article:

- (a) the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
- (b) the transferee is not bound to see to the application of the consideration, and the transferee's title is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the sale.

29.4 The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied:

- (a) first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice; and
- (b) second, to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale, but only after the certificate for the shares sold has been surrendered to the company for cancellation

or a suitable indemnity has been given for any lost certificates, and subject to a lien equivalent to the company's lien over the shares before the sale for any money payable in respect of the shares after the date of the lien enforcement notice.

29.5 A statutory declaration by a director or company secretary that the declarant is a director or company secretary and that a share has been sold to satisfy the company's lien on a specified date:

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

30 CALL NOTICES

30.1 Subject to these articles and the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may send a call notice to a member requiring the member to pay the company a specified sum of money (a "call") which is payable in respect of shares which that member holds at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice.

30.2 A call notice:

- (a) may not require a member to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on that member's shares (whether as to the share's nominal value or any amount payable to the company by way of premium);
- (b) must state when and how any call to which it relates it is to be paid; and
- (c) may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments.

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

30.4 Before the company has received any call due under a call notice the directors may:

- (a) revoke it wholly or in part; or
- (b) specify a later time for payment than is specified in the notice,

by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose shares the call is made.

31 LIABILITY TO PAY CALLS

31.1 Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which it is required to be paid.

31.2 Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.

31.3 Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may, when issuing shares, provide that call notices sent to the holders of those shares may require them:

- (a) to pay calls which are not the same; or
- (b) to pay calls at different times.

32 WHEN CALL NOTICE NEED NOT BE ISSUED

32.1 A call notice need not be issued in respect of sums which are specified, in the terms on which a share is issued, as being payable to the company in respect of that share (whether in respect of nominal value or premium):

- (a) on allotment;
- (b) on the occurrence of a particular event; or
- (c) on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue.

32.2 But if the due date for payment of such a sum has passed and it has not been paid, the holder of the share concerned is treated in all respects as having failed to comply with a call notice in respect of that sum, and is liable to the same consequences as regards the payment of interest and forfeiture.

33 FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CALL NOTICE: AUTOMATIC CONSEQUENCES

33.1 If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date:

- (a) the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture to that person; and
- (b) until the call is paid, that person must pay the company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate.

33.2 For the purposes of this article:

- (a) the "call payment date" is the time when the call notice states that a call is payable, unless the directors give a notice specifying a later date, in which case the "call payment date" is that later date;
- (b) the "relevant rate" is:
 - (i) the rate fixed by the terms on which the share in respect of which the call is due was allotted;
 - (ii) such other rate as was fixed in the call notice which required payment of the call, or has otherwise been determined by the directors; or
 - (iii) if no rate is fixed in either of these ways, 5 per cent per annum.

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

33.4 The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part.

34 NOTICE OF INTENDED FORFEITURE

34.1 A notice of intended forfeiture:

- (a) may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice;

- (b) must be sent to the holder of that share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise;
- (c) must require payment of the call and any accrued interest by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the notice;
- (d) must state how the payment is to be made; and
- (e) must state that if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

35 DIRECTORS' POWER TO FORFEIT SHARES

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

36 EFFECT OF FORFEITURE

36.1 Subject to these articles, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes:

- (a) all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the company in respect of it, and
- (b) all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the company.

36.2 Any share which is forfeited in accordance with these articles:

- (a) is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited;
- (b) is deemed to be the property of the company; and
- (c) may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit.

36.3 If a person's shares have been forfeited:

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

- 36.4 At any time before the company disposes of a forfeited share, the directors may decide to cancel the forfeiture on payment of all calls and interest due in respect of it and on such other terms as they think fit.

37 PROCEDURE FOLLOWING FORFEITURE

- 37.1 If a forfeited share is to be disposed of by being transferred, the company may receive the consideration for the transfer and the directors may authorise any person to execute the instrument of transfer.

- 37.2 A statutory declaration by a director or company secretary that the declarant is a director or company secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date:

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

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

- 37.4 If the company sells a forfeited share, the person who held it prior to its forfeiture is entitled to receive from the company the proceeds of that sale, net of any commission, and excluding any amount which:

- (a) was, or would have become, payable; and
- (b) had not, when that share was forfeited, been paid by that person in respect of that share,

but no interest is payable to such a person in respect of those proceeds and the company is not required to account for any money earned on them.

38 SURRENDER OF SHARES

- 38.1 A member may surrender any share:

- (a) in respect of which the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture;
- (b) which the directors may forfeit; or
- (c) which has been forfeited.

- 38.2 The directors may accept the surrender of any such share.

- 38.3 The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share.

- 38.4 A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited.

39 COMPANY NOT BOUND BY LESS THAN ABSOLUTE INTERESTS

- 39.1 Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or these articles, the company

is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

40 SHARE CERTIFICATES

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

40.2 Every certificate must specify:

- (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
- (b) the nominal value of those shares;
- (c) that the shares are fully paid (if that is the case) or (in any other case) the amount paid up on them; and
- (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.

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

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

40.5 Certificates must:

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

41 REPLACEMENT SHARE CERTIFICATES

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

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

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

41.2 A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

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

42 SHARE TRANSFERS

42.1 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of:

- (a) the transferor; and
 - (b) (if any of the shares is partly paid) the transferee.
- 42.2 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- 42.3 The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- 42.4 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.
- 42.5 The directors may refuse to register a transfer, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.
- 42.6 Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the directors may refuse to register a transfer if:
 - (a) the share is not fully paid;
 - (b) the instrument of transfer is not lodged at the company's registered office or such other place as the directors have appointed;
 - (c) the instrument of transfer is not accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates, or such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the transferor's right to make the transfer, or evidence of the right of someone other than the transferor to make the transfer on the transferor's behalf;
 - (d) the transfer is in respect of more than one class of share; or
 - (e) the transfer is in favour of more than four transferees.
- 42.7 Notwithstanding any other provisions of these articles, the Board shall not register the transfer of any share or any interest in any share if the transfer is prohibited pursuant to article 43.
- 43 PROHIBITED TRANSFERS

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, no transfer of any share shall be made or registered if it is to any minor, undischarged bankrupt, trustee in bankruptcy or person of unsound mind.
- 44 TRANSFER OF SHARES, PRE-EMPTION ON TRANSFER AND LIEN OVER SHARES IN RELATION TO SECURITY HELD BY A SECURED INSTITUTION
 - 44.1 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these articles, the directors shall not decline to register any transfer of shares, whether or not fully paid, nor may they suspend registration thereof where such transfer:
 - (a) is to any company, bank, lender or institution to which such shares have been charged by way of security or to any nominee of such company bank, lender or institution (a "Secured Institution"); or
 - (b) is delivered to the company for registration by a Secured Institution or its nominee in order to perfect its security over the shares; or

- (c) is executed by a Secured Institution or its nominee pursuant to the power of sale or other power under its security over the shares,

and the directors shall register any such transfer of shares forthwith following receipt.

- 44.2 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these articles, no transferor or proposed transferor of any shares in the company to a Secured Institution or its nominee and no Secured Institution or its nominee shall be required to offer the shares which are or are to be the subject of any transfer to the shareholders for the time being of the company or any of them, and no such shareholder shall have any right under these articles or under any agreement or otherwise to require those shares to be offered to or transferred to it whether for consideration or not.

- 44.3 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these articles, the company shall have no lien over shares in it which are charged or mortgaged in favour of a Secured Institution.

45 TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

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

- 45.2 A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require:

- (a) may, subject to these articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and

- (b) subject to these articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.

- 45.3 But, subject to article 19.2, transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares.

46 EXERCISE OF TRANSMITTEES' RIGHTS

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

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

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

- 46.4 The directors may at any time give notice requiring any transmittee to elect either to be registered himself in respect of the share or to transfer the share and, if the notice is not complied with within 60 days, the directors may thereafter withhold payment of all dividends, bonuses or other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements of the notice shall have been complied with. Nothing in these articles releases the estate of a deceased holder from any liability in respect of a share solely or jointly held by that holder.

47 TRANSMITTEES BOUND BY PRIOR NOTICES

- 47.1 If a notice is given to a shareholder in respect of shares and a transmittee is entitled to those shares, the transmittee is bound by the notice if it was given to the shareholder before the transmittee's name, or the name of any person nominated under article 45.2(a), has been entered in the register of members.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

48 PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING DIVIDENDS

- 48.1 The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
- 48.2 A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.
- 48.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.
- 48.4 Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 48.5 If the company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear.
- 48.6 The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.
- 48.7 If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

49 PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

- 49.1 Except as otherwise provided by these articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends must be:
- (a) declared and paid according to the number of shares on which the dividend is paid; and
 - (b) apportioned and paid proportionately to the number of shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.
- 49.2 If any share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, that share ranks for dividend accordingly.
- 49.3 For the purposes of calculating dividends, no account is to be taken of any amount which has been paid up on a share in advance of the due date for payment of that amount.
- 49.4 Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:

- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient in writing;
- (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient in writing;
- (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified in writing; or
- (d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient in writing.

49.5 In these articles, "distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:

- (a) the holder of the share;
- (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or
- (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

50 NO INTEREST ON DISTRIBUTIONS

50.1 The company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by:

- (a) the terms on which the share was issued; or
- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the company.

51 UNCLAIMED DISTRIBUTIONS

51.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

- (a) payable in respect of shares; and
- (b) unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,

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

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

51.3 If:

- (a) six years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment; and
- (b) the distribution recipient has not claimed it,

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

52 NON-CASH DISTRIBUTIONS

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

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

- (a) fixing the value of any assets;
- (b) paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
- (c) vesting any assets in trustees.

53 WAIVER OF DISTRIBUTIONS

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

- (a) the share has more than one holder; or
- (b) more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,

the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

54 DEDUCTIONS FROM DISTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF SUMS OWED TO THE COMPANY

54.1 If:

- (a) a share is subject to the company's lien; and
- (b) the directors are entitled to issue a lien enforcement notice in respect of it,

they may, instead of issuing a lien enforcement notice, deduct from any dividend or other sum payable in respect of the share any sum of money which is payable to the company in respect of that share to the extent that they are entitled to require payment under a lien enforcement notice.

54.2 Money so deducted must be used to pay any of the sums payable in respect of that share.

54.3 The company must notify the distribution recipient in writing of:

- (a) the fact and amount of any such deduction;
- (b) any non-payment of a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share resulting from any such deduction; and

- (c) how the money deducted has been applied.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

55 AUTHORITY TO CAPITALISE AND APPROPRIATION OF CAPITALISED SUMS

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

- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
- (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.

55.2 Capitalised sums must be applied:

- (a) on behalf of the persons entitled; and
- (b) in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them.

55.3 Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount determined by the directors which are then allotted credited as fully paid or partly paid (as the directors may decide) to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

55.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in or towards paying up any amounts unpaid on existing shares held by the persons entitled or in paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

55.5 Subject to these articles the directors may:

- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with articles 55.3 and 55.4 partly in one way and partly in another;
- (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS

WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS

56 WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS: LAPSE DATE AND VOTING RIGHTS

56.1 For the avoidance of doubt, voting rights attached to a share may be exercised on any written resolution irrespective of whether all amounts payable to the company in respect of that share have been paid.

56.2 Article 71 has effect in relation to the right to be sent copies of proposed written resolutions.

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

57 ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

- 57.1 A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- 57.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
- (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting; and
 - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- 57.3 The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- 57.4 In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- 57.5 Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.
- 57.6 Article 71 has effect in relation to the right to receive notices of general meetings.

58 QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS

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

59 CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS

- 59.1 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 59.2 If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start:
- (a) the directors present; or
 - (b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,
- must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
- 59.3 A proxy or a representative appointed in accordance with section 323 CA 2006 may not chair a general meeting.
- 59.4 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as the "chairman of the meeting".

60 ATTENDANCE AND SPEAKING BY DIRECTORS AND NON-SHAREHOLDERS

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

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

- (a) shareholders of the company; or
- (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,

to attend and speak at a general meeting.

61 ADJOURNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given; and
- (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.

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

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

62 VOTING: GENERAL

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

62.2 Voting rights attached to a share may be exercised, either:

- (a) at a general meeting; or
- (b) on any written resolution,

irrespective of whether all amounts due and payable to the company in respect of that share have been paid.

62.3 The chairman will not have a casting vote in relation to a resolution of the members.

63 ERRORS AND DISPUTES

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

63.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

64 POLL VOTES

64.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:

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

64.2 A poll may be demanded by:

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

64.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

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

A demand so withdrawn shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

64.4 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

65 CONTENT OF PROXY NOTICES

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

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

- (b) identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
- (c) is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
- (d) is delivered to the company in accordance with these articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate,

and a proxy notice which is not delivered in that form and in that manner shall be invalid, unless the directors, in their discretion, accept the notice at any time before the meeting.

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

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

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

- (a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting; and
- (b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

66 DELIVERY OF PROXY NOTICES

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

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

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

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

67 AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS

67.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:

- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine); and
- (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

- 67.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:
- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- 67.3 If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

68 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED

- 68.1 Subject to these articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under these articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the CA 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of CA 2006 to be sent or supplied by or to the company.
- 68.2 Subject to these articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
- 68.3 A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than that prescribed in these articles.

69 NOTICES

- 69.1 Any notice required to be served or issued under these articles must be in writing and shall be delivered by one of the following methods:
- (a) by hand; or
 - (b) sent by prepaid first class post or recorded delivery post (including by international recorded post if the recipient is overseas); or
 - (c) by email, provided that service of legal proceedings in respect of these articles by email shall not be permitted in any circumstances.
- 69.2 Any notice referred to in article 69.1 shall be deemed to have been served and received:
- (a) if hand delivered, at the time of delivery; or
 - (b) if sent by domestic recorded post, at 10.00 am on the second Business Day after the day of posting; or

- (c) if sent by international recorded post, at 10.00 am on the third Business Day after the day of posting; or
- (d) if delivered by email, at the time which is the earlier of:
 - (i) the time sent (as recorded on the device from which the sender sent the email) unless, within four hours of sending the email, the party sending the email receives an automated message that the email has not been delivered;
 - (ii) receipt by the sender of an automated message confirming delivery; or
 - (iii) the time of receipt as acknowledged by the recipient (either orally or in writing).

69.3 To prove service, it shall be sufficient to show that:

- (a) if delivered by hand or by post, that the delivery was made or that the envelope containing the notice was properly addressed, stamped (with all other relevant postage charges paid) and posted; or
- (b) if sent by email, the notice was sent to the correct email address and no delivery failure notice was received into the sender's email account within four hours of the time of sending.

69.4 All notices to be served under these articles shall be served to the relevant member's address or email address as notified to the company and the other members (if any) (in each case from time to time).

69.5 For the purposes of this article 69:

- (a) "notice" shall include any request, demand, instruction, communication or other document; and
- (b) a member or the company may change its address or email address for service by written notice to the other members and the company (as relevant). Each change takes effect on the date of receipt calculated under article 69.2 or on any later date specified in the notice of change.

69.6 This article shall have effect in place of any Company Communications Provisions relating to deemed delivery of notices, documents or information.

69.7 This article 69 shall have effect in place of the Company Communications Provisions regarding the calculation of the time when any such notice, document or information is deemed to have been received by the intended recipient.

70 FAILURE TO NOTIFY CONTACT DETAILS

70.1 If:

- (a) the company sends two consecutive documents to a member over a period of at least 12 months; and

- (b) each of those documents is returned undelivered, or the company receives notification that it has not been delivered,

that member ceases to be entitled to receive notices from the company.

70.2 A member who has ceased to be entitled to receive notices from the company becomes entitled to receive such notices again by sending in writing to the company:

- (a) a new address to be recorded in the register of members; or
- (b) if the member has agreed that the company should use a means of communication other than sending things to such an address, the information that the company needs in order to use that means of communication effectively.

70.3 This article shall also apply to any person nominated in accordance with article 71 to receive any notice or document.

71 ENJOYMENT OR EXERCISE OF MEMBERS' RIGHTS

71.1 Any member may by notice in writing to the company nominate another person or persons as entitled to enjoy or exercise all or any specified rights of that member in relation to the company in accordance with section 145 CA 2006.

71.2 A member who has made a nomination in accordance with article 71.1 may vary or terminate that nomination by notice in writing to the company.

71.3 The company shall act in accordance with every notice of nomination, variation or termination given in accordance with article 71.1 or article 71.2.

72 COMPANY SEALS

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

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

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

72.4 For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is:

- (a) any director of the company;
- (b) the company secretary (if any); or
- (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

73 NO RIGHT TO INSPECT ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS

73.1 Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a shareholder.

74 PROVISION FOR EMPLOYEES ON CESSATION OF BUSINESS

- 74.1 The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

75 INDEMNITY

- 75.1 Subject to article 75.2, a qualifying director may be indemnified out of the company's assets against:

- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or any Conflict Group Company;
- (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or any Conflict Group Company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) CA 2006); or
- (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or of any Conflict Group Company.

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

76 INSURANCE

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

- 76.2 In this article a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a qualifying director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any Conflict Group Company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or any Conflict Group Company.

77 RIGHTS OF SCC

- 77.1 Whenever SCC, or any 90% subsidiary of SCC, holds not less than 90% of the share capital of the company conferring the right to attend and vote at all general meetings of the company, the following provisions shall apply and to the extent of any inconsistency between this article and the other provisions of these articles, this article 77 shall prevail:

- (a) SCC may at any time and from time to time appoint any person to be a director or remove from office any director (however that director was appointed), but so that in the case of a director holding an executive office his removal from office shall be deemed an act of the company and shall have effect without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract between him and the company;
- (b) no shares or other securities shall be issued or agreed to be issued or put under option by the company without the consent of SCC; and
- (c) any or all powers of the directors (or any of them) shall be restricted in such respects and to such extent as SCC may by notice to the company from time to time prescribe.

- 77.2 Any appointment, removal, consent or notice as is referred to in article 77.1 shall be in writing served on the company at its registered office and signed on behalf of SCC by any two of its directors or by any one of its directors and its secretary or some other person duly authorised for the purpose, which shall include