

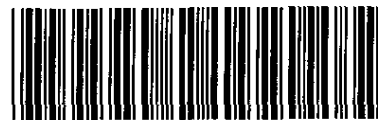
Company number: 04324261

**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006  
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION  
RAICO PROPERTIES LIMITED**

(adopted by the Company on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2022)

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## **1 DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION**

1.1 The relevant model articles (within the meaning of section 20(2) of the Act) shall not apply to the Company and are excluded in their entirety.

1.2 In these Articles, unless the context requires, the following words and expressions shall have the following meaning:

"A Shareholder"	a holder of A Shares;
"A Shares"	the ordinary shares of £1.00 each in the capital of the Company;
"Acceptance Notice"	has the meaning given in Article 13.4;
"Acceptance Period"	has the meaning given in Article 13.4;
"Act"	the Companies Act 2006 as amended, modified or re-enacted from time to time (subject always to Article 1.3);
"Appointor"	has the meaning given in Article 8.1;
"Articles"	these articles of association;
"Bankruptcy"	an adjudication of bankruptcy by a court in England or Northern Ireland, or any individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
"Business Day"	any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which clearing banks are open for business in the City of London;
"Capitalised Amount"	has the meaning given in Article 15.1.2;
"Chair"	has the meaning given in Article 4.6.1;
"Chair of the Meeting"	has the meaning given in Article 17.4;
"Companies Acts"	the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Act), in so far as they apply to the Company;
"Company"	Raico Properties Limited, a private company limited by shares registered in England and Wales under company number 04324261;
"Clear Business Days"	in relation to a period of notice, a period of the specified length excluding the day on which notice is given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;
"Director"	a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;
"Distribution Recipient"	has the meaning given in Article 14.2.2;
"Eligible Director"	means:  (a) in relation to a matter proposed at a Directors'

	meeting, a Director who is entitled to vote and to have that vote counted in relation to that particular matter at the meeting; or
	(b) in relation to a decision of the Directors taken in accordance with Article 4.2, a Director who would have been entitled to vote and to have that vote counted had the matter in question been proposed at a Directors' meeting;
"Excess Shares"	has the meaning given in Article 10.2.2;
"Fair Price"	a price per Share determined or agreed in accordance with Article 13.3;
"fully paid"	in relation to a Share, that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in respect of that Share have been paid to the Company;
"Minimum Transfer Condition"	has the meaning given in Article 13.2.3;
"Ordinary Resolution"	an ordinary resolution of the Shareholders within the meaning of section 282 of the Act;
"Ordinary Shareholder"	a holder of Ordinary Shares;
"Ordinary Shares"	the Ordinary Shares of £1.00 each in the capital of the Company;
"paid"	paid or credited as paid;
"Persons Entitled"	has the meaning given in Article 15.1.2;
"Proxy Notice"	has the meaning given in Article 19.1;
"Qualifying Person"	has the meaning given in Article 17.3;
"Recipient"	has the meaning given in Article 13.4;
"Relevant Loss"	any loss or liability which has been made or incurred by the Relevant Officer in connection with the Relevant Officer's duties or powers in relation to the Company, or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Company;
"Relevant Officer"	any Director or other officer or former Director or other officer of the Company (including any company which is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined by section 235(6) of the Act)), but excluding in each case any person engaged by the Company as auditor (whether or not he is also a Director or other officer), to the extent he acts in his capacity as auditor;
"Seller"	a Shareholder who gives a Transfer Notice;
"Shareholder"	means a person who is registered in the Company's register of members as the holder of a Share;

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| "Shares"               | means the A Shares and the Ordinary Shares;  |
| "Situational Conflict" | in relation to a Director, any situation which may or will give rise to a direct or indirect conflict between the interests of that Director and the interests of the Company (including a conflict which would arise by a virtue of his appointment as a Director); |
| "Special Resolution"   | a special resolution of the Shareholders within the meaning of section 283 of the Act;   |
| "Transfer Notice"      | a notice to the Company offering to sell to the other Shareholders the legal and beneficial interest in all or any of the Shares registered in the name of the Shareholder giving that notice;   |
| "Transfer Shares"      | the number of Shares registered in the Seller's name specified in the relevant Transfer Notice;  |
| "Transmittee"          | a person entitled to a Share by reason of the death or Bankruptcy of a Shareholder or otherwise by operation of law.   |
- 1.3 Words and expressions defined in the Act and used in these Articles (either without further definition or by expressly referring to the statutory definition of that word or expression) shall bear the same meaning as in the Act as in force on the date of adoption of these Articles. This does not apply:
- 1.3.1 where the word or expression used is not defined by express reference to the Act and the subject or context in which that word or expression is used is inconsistent with the statutory definition; or
  - 1.3.2 where that word or expression is otherwise defined in these Articles.
- 1.4 Subject to Article 1.3 above, references in these Articles to any statute or statutory provision (including without limitation the Act and any provision of the Act) is a reference to such legislation as the same may from time to time be amended, re-enacted, modified, extended, varied, superseded, replaced, substituted or consolidated.
- 1.5 In these Articles:
- 1.5.1 general words shall not be given a restrictive meaning because they are preceded or followed by words indicating a particular class or example of acts, matters or things;
  - 1.5.2 references to "document" shall, unless specified otherwise, include any document sent or supplied in electronic form;
  - 1.5.3 references to an "instrument" shall be a reference to a document in hard copy form;
  - 1.5.4 references to "written" or "writing" means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise;
  - 1.5.5 words importing one gender shall where the context admits include all or any genders;

1.5.6 references to "persons" includes individuals, firms, partnerships, companies, corporations, associations, organisations, governments, states, foundations and any trusts (in each case whether or not having separate legal personality).

1.6 Headings in these Articles are used for convenience only and shall not affect the interpretation or construction of these Articles.

## **2 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS**

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

## **3 DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **3.1 Directors' general authority**

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. If the Company at any time has a sole director only, such sole director shall be entitled to exercise all powers and discretions conferred on the directors by the Act and these articles and nothing in these articles is to be construed as requiring the Company to have more than one director.

### **3.2 Shareholders' reserve power**

The Shareholders may, by Special Resolution, direct the Directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action. No such Special Resolution will invalidate anything which the Directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

### **3.3 Directors may delegate**

3.3.1 Subject to these Articles, the Directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these Articles:

- 3.3.1.1 to such person or committee;
- 3.3.1.2 by such means (including by power of attorney);
- 3.3.1.3 to such an extent;
- 3.3.1.4 in relation to such matters or territories; and
- 3.3.1.5 on such terms and conditions,

as they think fit.

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

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

### **3.4 Committees**

3.4.1 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.

3.4.2 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.

## **4 DECISION MAKING BY DIRECTORS**

### **4.1 Directors to take decisions collectively**

- 4.1.1 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 4.2.
- 4.1.2 The general rule in Article 4.1.1 shall not apply when the Company has only one Director and no provision in these Articles requires it to have more than one Director.
- 4.1.3 Subject to these Articles, each Director participating in a Directors' meeting has one vote. The Chair shall have a casting vote in the event of a deadlocked decision.

### **4.2 Unanimous decisions**

A unanimous decision of the Directors is taken when all Eligible Directors indicate to each other that they share a common view on a matter. Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, where each Eligible Director has signed one or more copies of it or to which each Eligible Director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing. A decision may not be taken in accordance with this Article 4.2 if the Eligible Directors would not have formed a quorum at a meeting of the Directors.

### **4.3 Calling a Directors' meeting**

- 4.3.1 Any Director may call a Directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the Directors.
- 4.3.2 Notice of any Directors' meeting must indicate:
  - 4.3.2.1 its proposed date and time;
  - 4.3.2.2 where it is to take place; and
  - 4.3.2.3 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.
- 4.3.3 Subject to these Articles, notice of a Directors' meeting must be given to each Director (including one who is absent for the time being from the United Kingdom) and may be given either personally or in hard copy form or by electronic means or by any other means authorised by the Director concerned.
- 4.3.4 Notice of a Directors' meeting need not be given to Directors who are not entitled to receive notice, or who have elected not to receive notice of that meeting pursuant to Article 5.4.1 or who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the Company in advance of the meeting or not more than five Business 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.

### **4.4 Participation in Directors' meetings**

Any Director who participates in the proceedings of a meeting by means of a communication device (including a telephone) which allows all other persons present at such meeting (whether in person or by alternate or by means of such type of

communication device) to hear at all times such Director and such Director to hear at all times all other Directors present at such meeting (whether in person or by alternate or by means of such type of communication device) shall be deemed to be present at such meeting and shall be counted in the quorum. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the Chair of the Directors' meeting is then present.

#### **4.5 Quorum for Directors' meetings**

- 4.5.1 At a Directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 4.5.2 The quorum for the transaction of business of the Directors shall be two save where the Company only has a sole Director when the quorum shall be one.
- 4.5.3 If the total number of Directors for the time being is less than the quorum required the Directors must not take any decision other than a decision to appoint further Directors or to call a general meeting to enable the Shareholders to appoint further Directors.

#### **4.6 Chairing of Directors' meetings and casting vote**

- 4.6.1 The Directors may appoint a Director to chair their meetings and the person so appointed for the time being is known as the "Chair".
- 4.6.2 The Directors may terminate the Chair's appointment at any time.
- 4.6.3 If the Chair is not participating in a Directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating Directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.
- 4.6.4 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal at a Directors' meeting are equal, the Chair or other Director chairing the meeting shall [not] have a casting vote.
- 4.6.5 Article 4.6.4 shall not apply in respect of a particular meeting (or part of a meeting) if, in accordance with these Articles, the Chair or other Director is not an Eligible Director for the purposes of that meeting (or part of a meeting).

#### **4.7 Records of decisions to be kept**

The Directors must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, for at least ten years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the Directors.

### **5 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

#### **5.1 Transactional Conflicts**

- 5.1.1 A Director, who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in any proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company, or any transaction or arrangement that has been entered into by the Company, shall declare the nature and extent of his interest to the other Directors to the extent required by, and in accordance with, the Act.
- 5.1.2 To the extent permitted by the Act, and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest, a Director may vote, at any meeting of the Directors or at any committee of the Directors, on any resolution, notwithstanding that it in any way concerns or relates to a transaction or arrangement in which he has, directly or indirectly, any kind of interest whatsoever, and if he shall vote on any such resolution, his vote shall be counted and in relation to any such



resolution he shall (whether or not he shall vote on the resolution) be taken into account in calculating the quorum present at the meeting.

## **5.2 Situational Conflicts**

5.2.1 The Directors may, to the fullest extent permitted by law, in accordance with the requirements set out in this Article 5.2, authorise any Situational Conflict proposed to them by any Director which would, if not authorised, involve a Director breaching his duty under section 175 of the Act.

5.2.2 Any authorisation under this Article 5.2 will be effective only if:

5.2.2.1 the matter in question shall have been proposed by the relevant Director for consideration at a meeting of 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;

5.2.2.2 any requirement as to the quorum at the meeting of the Directors at which the matter is considered is met without counting the Director in question; and

5.2.2.3 the matter was agreed to without the Director in question voting or would have been agreed to if his vote had not been counted.

5.2.3 Any authorisation of a Situational Conflict under this Article 5.2 may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently):

5.2.3.1 extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter so authorised;

5.2.3.2 be subject to such term and for such duration, or impose such limits or conditions, as the Directors may determine; and

5.2.3.3 be terminated or varied by the Directors or Shareholders at any time;

and this will not affect anything done by the Director prior to such termination or variation in accordance with the terms of the authorisation.

5.2.4 Where the Directors authorise a Situational Conflict they may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently) provide, without limitation, that the Director:

5.2.4.1 is excluded from discussions (whether at meetings of Directors or otherwise) related to the Situational Conflict;

5.2.4.2 is not given any documents or other information relating to the Situational Conflict; and

5.2.4.3 may or may not vote (or may or may not be counted in the quorum) at any future meeting of Directors in relation to any resolution relating to the Situational Conflict.

5.2.5 Where the Directors authorise a Situational Conflict:

5.2.5.1 the Director will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any terms imposed by the Directors in relation to the Situational Conflict; and

5.2.5.2 the Director will not infringe any duty he owes to the Company by

virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act provided he acts in accordance with such terms, limits and conditions (if any) as the Directors impose in respect of its authorisation.

### 5.3 Director's Permitted Interests

5.3.1 Provided that (a) he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with (and to the extent required by) the provisions of Article 5.2; and (b) the Directors or the Shareholders have not (upon request) refused to give specific authorisation for a particular situation or matter; and (c) the Directors and Shareholders have not otherwise resolved pursuant to Article 5.2 that a particular situation or matter shall no longer be authorised, a Director, notwithstanding his office, shall be authorised:

5.3.1.1 to enter into, or otherwise be interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is interested, either with regard to his tenure of any office or position in the management, administration or conduct of its business or as seller, buyer or otherwise;

5.3.1.2 to hold any office or place of profit (except that of auditor) with, or to be employed by or a consultant to or otherwise interested (including by way of the holding of Shares or securities convertible into Shares) in the Company;

5.3.1.3 to act by himself or by any firm of which he is a partner, director, employee or member in a professional capacity (except as auditor) for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director; and

5.3.1.4 to be a Director of any other company in which the Company does not have an interest if that cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest at the time of his appointment as a Director of the Company or that other company (whichever is the later),

and such authorisations shall extend to any direct or indirect interest that conflicts or possibly may conflict with the interests of the Company which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the situations and matters so authorised and which is capable of being authorised at law. No authorisation shall be required pursuant to Article 5.2 of any such situation or matter authorised by this Article 5.3.

5.3.2 The authorisations given pursuant to and the other provisions of Article 5.3.1 shall extend to and include, without limitation, direct or indirect interests of a Director which arise (or which may potentially arise) due to:

5.3.2.1 any transaction entered into by the Director in relation to shares (or securities convertible into shares) debentures or other securities in the Company; and

5.3.2.2 the recommendation, declaration and payment of any dividend or other distribution by the Company.

5.3.3 For the purposes of this Article 5.3 an interest of: (a) a person who is connected with a Director (within the meaning of section 252 of the Act); and (b) the Appointor in relation to any alternate; shall be treated as an interest of the Director or the alternate (as appropriate) in each case in addition to any interest which the Director or alternate otherwise has.

#### 5.4 **Directors' Interests: General**

- 5.4.1 Where this Article 5.4.1 applies, a Director shall be deemed to have the authority, without breaching the general duties he owes to the Company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Companies Act 2006, to take (and shall take if so requested by the other Directors or the Shareholders) such steps as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of managing any conflict of interest to which this Article 5.4.1 applies, including (without limitation) by:
- 5.4.1.1 complying with any procedures laid down from time to time by the Directors or Shareholders for the purpose of managing conflicts of interest generally or any specific procedures approved by the Directors or Shareholders in relation to the situation, matter or interest in question;
  - 5.4.1.2 excluding himself from attending and voting at board meetings or otherwise participating in Directors' decision making to the extent such decision making relates to such conflict of interest or from participating in discussions (whether at meetings of the Directors or otherwise), or receiving documents or information to the extent relating to any such conflict of interest;
  - 5.4.1.3 arranging for documents or information relating to any conflict of interest to be reviewed by a professional adviser to ascertain the extent to which it might be appropriate for him to have access to such documents or information; and/or
  - 5.4.1.4 not disclosing to the Company, or not using in relation to the Company's affairs, information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than through his position as a Director which relates to a conflict of interest and which is confidential to a third party, where to do so would amount to a breach of confidence or breach of duty to the third party.
- 5.4.2 Article 5.4.1 shall apply, where a Director has or could have:
- 5.4.2.1 a Situational Conflict provided that the Situational Conflict or the existence of the situation or relationship leading to the Situational Conflict has been authorised by the Shareholders or pursuant to Article 5.2 or 5.3 and unless otherwise specified by the terms and conditions of such authorisation; and
  - 5.4.2.2 a direct or indirect interest in a transaction or arrangement with the Company and such interest has been declared to the other Directors to the extent required by the Companies Act 2006.
- 5.4.3 Where a Director obtains or has obtained information, otherwise than through his position as a Director, which is confidential to a third party other than the Company, then provided that the duty of confidentiality does not arise out of a situation in which the Director has or may have a direct or indirect conflict of interest, the Director shall not be required to disclose such information to the Company or use it in relation to the Company's affairs. This Article 5.4.3 is without prejudice to the ability of a Director to withhold such information from the Company in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.4.1.
- 5.4.4 Articles 5.4.1 and 5.4.3 are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may otherwise excuse or release the Director from any requirement to disclose information or use information in relation to the Company's affairs, participate in discussions or receive documents or information.

5.4.5 For the avoidance of all doubt, references in this Article 5 to a conflict of interest include:

5.4.5.1 direct and indirect conflicts of interest; and

5.4.5.2 a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties.

5.4.6 No Director shall by reason of his office as a Director of the Company (or by reason of the fiduciary relationship established by holding that office), be liable to account to the Company for any benefit derived from:

5.4.6.1 any transaction or arrangement with the Company provided that the Director has declared the nature and extent of his interest in such transaction or arrangement to the extent required by and in accordance with the Act; or

5.4.6.2 any Situational Conflict to the extent that such Situational Conflict has been authorised by the Shareholders in accordance with the Act, by the Directors in accordance with Article 5.2 or by these Articles in accordance with Article 5.3;

and no transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided by reason of the interest of any Director to the extent that it has been so declared or authorised.

## **6 APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS**

### **6.1 Number of Directors**

The maximum number and minimum number respectively of the Directors may be determined from time to time by Ordinary Resolution. Subject to and in default of any such determination there shall be no maximum number of Directors and the minimum number of Directors shall be one. Whensoever the minimum number of Directors shall be one, a sole Director shall have authority to exercise all the powers and discretions by these Articles, expressed to be vested in the Directors generally.

### **6.2 Methods of appointing Directors**

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

6.2.1.1 an Ordinary Resolution; or

6.2.1.2 a decision of the Directors

provided that such appointment does not cause the number of Directors to exceed any maximum number of Directors determined in accordance with Article 6.1 above and for the time being in force.

6.2.2 In any case where as the result of death or Bankruptcy the Company has no Shareholders and no Directors the Transmittée of the last Shareholder to have died or to have had a Bankruptcy order made against him (as the case may be) shall have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a Director and such appointment shall be as effective as if made by the Company in a general meeting. For the purpose of these Articles 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.

6.2.3 In any case where as a the result of death or Bankruptcy the Company has no Directors and insufficient Shareholders to pass an Ordinary Resolution the other Shareholders (being those who have not died or have had a Bankruptcy

order made against them) shall have the right by notice in writing to appoint a person to be a Director of the Company and such appointment shall be as effective as if made by the Company in a general meeting.

### **6.3 Termination of Director's appointment**

A person ceases to be a Director as soon as:

- 6.3.1 that person ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a Director by law;
- 6.3.2 (in the case of a Director who is a natural person) a Bankruptcy order is made against that person or that person enters into an arrangement or a composition with his creditors generally in satisfaction of his debts;
- 6.3.3 (in the case of a Director which is a body corporate) that body corporate (i) passes any resolution for a voluntary winding up (within the meaning of section 84(2) Insolvency Act 1986 or otherwise) or is wound up by the court; (ii) is the subject of an administration order or an administrator is appointed in respect of that body corporate; (iii) makes any proposal under Part 1 Insolvency Act 1986 or otherwise for a composition in satisfaction of its debts or a scheme of arrangement of its affairs or makes any proposal under part 26 of the Act or otherwise for a compromise or arrangement between it and its creditors or any class of them, makes any arrangement or compromise with its creditors generally or ceases to carry on all or substantially all of its business; (iv) has an administrative receiver, receiver or manager appointed over all or any substantial part of its assets or is the subject of any occurrence substantially similar in nature or effect, whether in England or any other jurisdiction;
- 6.3.4 a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a Director and may remain so for more than six months;
- 6.3.5 by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
- 6.3.6 (where the Director has not participated in decision making of the Directors for more than six months) the Directors, resolve that his office be vacated; or
- 6.3.7 notification is received by the Company from the Director that the Director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

## **7 DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES**

- 7.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the Directors decide and shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Directors determine:
  - 7.1.1 for their services to the Company as Directors; and
  - 7.1.2 for any other service which they undertake for the Company.
- 7.2 Subject to these Articles, a Director's remuneration may:
  - 7.2.1 take any form, and
  - 7.2.2 include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that Director.

- 7.3 Unless the Directors decide otherwise, Directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the Directors (including alternate Directors) properly incur in connection with their attendance at:
  - 7.5.1 meetings of Directors or committees of Directors;
  - 7.5.2 general meetings; or
  - 7.5.3 separate meetings of the Shareholders 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.

## **8 ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

- 8.1 A Director (the "Appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other Director, or any other person approved by resolution of the Directors to:
  - 8.1.1 exercise that Director's powers; and
  - 8.1.2 carry out that Director's responsibilities,

*in relation to the making of decisions by the Directors, in the absence of the alternate's Appointor.*
- 8.2 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.
- 8.3 The notice must:
  - 8.3.1 identify the proposed alternate; and
  - 8.3.2 in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate, that the proposed alternate is willing to act as an alternate of the Director giving the notice.
- 8.4 An alternate Director may act as alternate Director to more than one Director and has the same rights to any decision of the Directors as the alternate's Appointor.
- 8.5 Except as these Articles specify otherwise, alternate Directors:
  - 8.5.1 are deemed for all purposes to be Directors;
  - 8.5.2 are liable for their own acts and omissions;
  - 8.5.3 are subject to the same restrictions as their Appointors; and
  - 8.5.4 are not deemed to be agents of or for their Appointors,

*and, in particular (without limitation), each alternate Director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of Directors and of any meetings of committees of Directors of which his Appointor is a member.*
- 8.6 A person who is an alternate Director but not a Director:

- 8.6.1 may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present (but only if that person's Appointor is not participating);
- 8.6.2 may participate in decisions of the Directors (but only if his Appointor is an Eligible Director in relation to that decision, and does not participate); and
- 8.6.3 shall not be counted as more than one Director for the purposes of Articles 8.6.1 and 8.6.2.
- 8.7 A Director who is also an alternate Director is entitled, in the absence of his Appointor, to a separate vote on behalf of his Appointor, in addition to his own vote on any decision of the Directors (provided that his Appointor is an Eligible Director in relation to that decision), but shall not count as more than one Director for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.
- 8.8 An alternate Director may be paid expenses and may be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as his Appointor but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company, for serving as an alternate Director except such part of the alternate's Appointor's remuneration as the Appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company.
- 8.9 An alternate Director's appointment as an alternate terminates:
  - 8.9.1 when the alternate's appointment is revoked (to be proven by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate);
  - 8.9.2 on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which if it occurred in relation to the alternate's Appointor would result in the termination of the Appointor's appointment as a Director;
  - 8.9.3 on the death of the alternate's Appointor; or
  - 8.9.4 when the alternate's Appointor's appointment as a Director terminates.

## **9 SHARES: GENERAL**

### **Powers to issue different classes of Share**

- 9.1 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.
- 9.2 The Company may issue Shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the Shareholder, and the Directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such Shares.
- 9.3 **Company not bound by less than absolute interests**  
 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 Shareholder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.
- 9.4 **Share certificates**
  - 9.4.1 The Company must issue each Shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the Shares which that Shareholder holds. If more than one person holds a Share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.
  - 9.4.2 Every certificate must specify:

- 9.4.2.1 in respect of how many Shares, of what class, it is issued;
  - 9.4.2.2 the nominal value of those Shares;
  - 9.4.2.3 that the Shares are fully paid; and
  - 9.4.2.4 any distinguishing numbers assigned to the Shares,
- and no certificate may be issued in respect of Shares of more than one class.
- 9.4.3 Certificates must have affixed to them the Company's common seal, or be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

#### 9.5 Replacement share certificates

If a certificate issued in respect of a Shareholder's Shares is damaged or defaced, or said to be lost, stolen or destroyed, that Shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same Shares. A Shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

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

#### 9.6 Partly paid Shares

The provisions of articles 52 to 62 of the model articles for public companies set out in Schedule 3 of the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 shall apply to any partly paid Share issued by the Company.

### 10 ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

- 10.1 Save to the extent authorised by these Articles, or authorised from time to time by an ordinary resolution of the Shareholders, the Directors shall not exercise any power to allot Shares or to grant rights to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, any Share in the Company.
- 10.2 Unless otherwise agreed by Special Resolution, if the Directors propose to issue any Shares, those Shares shall not be allotted to any person unless the Company have first offered them to all Shareholders in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of existing shares of the same class of Shares held by them respectively. The offer:
  - 10.2.1 shall be in writing, shall be open for acceptance for a period of ten Business Days from the date of the offer and shall give details of the number and subscription price of the relevant Shares; and
  - 10.2.2 may stipulate that any Shareholder who wishes to subscribe for a number of Shares in excess of the proportion to which he is entitled shall, in his acceptance, state the number of excess Shares ("Excess Shares") for which he wishes to subscribe.
- 10.3 Any Shares not accepted by Shareholders pursuant to the offer made to them in accordance with Article 10.2 shall be used for satisfying any requests for Excess Shares made pursuant to Article 10.2.2. If there are insufficient Excess Shares to satisfy such requests, the Excess Shares shall be allotted to the applicants in proportion as nearly as may be to the number of existing Shares held by them



respectively. After that allotment, any Excess Shares remaining shall be offered to any other person as the Directors may determine, at the same price and on the same terms as the offer to the Shareholders.

- 10.4 Subject to the remaining provisions of this Article 10, the Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised, for the purposes of section 551 of the Act and generally, to exercise any power of the Company to:

10.4.1 offer or allot;

10.4.2 grant rights to subscribe for or convert any security into;

10.4.3 otherwise deal in, or dispose of,

any Shares to any person, at any time and subject to any terms and conditions as the Directors think proper.

- 10.5 The authority referred to in Article 10.4:

10.5.1 shall be limited to a maximum nominal amount of £1,000;

10.5.2 may only be exercised for a period of five years commencing on the date on which these Articles are adopted, save that the Directors may make an offer or agreement which would, or might, require Shares to be allotted after the expiry of such authority (and the Directors may allot Shares in pursuance of an offer or agreement as if such authority had not expired); and

10.5.3 shall only apply insofar as the Company has not renewed, waived or revoked it by Ordinary Resolution.

- 10.6 In accordance with section 567(1) of the Act, sections 561 and 562 of the Act shall not apply to an allotment of Shares made by the Company.

## **11 SHARE TRANSFERS: GENERALLY**

- 11.1 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the Directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor. No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any Share and the Company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.

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

- 11.3 The Directors shall refuse to register any transfer of a Share and shall not register any transfer of a Share prohibited by or not effected in accordance with these Articles and any transfer to a person who they know (with no obligation on the Directors to make enquiries) to be a minor, bankrupt or of unsound mind.

## **12 TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

- 12.1 If title to a Share passes to a Transmittée, the Company may only recognise the Transmittée as having any title to that Share.

- 12.2 A Transmittée who produces such evidence of entitlement to Shares as the Directors may properly require may, subject to these Articles, choose either to become the Shareholder of those Shares or to have them transferred to another person and subject to these Articles (including without limitation Article 13) and pending any transfer of the Shares to another person, has the same rights as the Shareholder had.

- 12.3 Subject to Article 6.2, Transmittées 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 Shareholder's death or Bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the Shareholders of those Shares.

- 12.4 Transmittees who wish to become the Shareholders of Shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish. If the Transmitttee wishes to have a Share transferred to another person, the Transmitttee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it. 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 Transmitttee has derived rights in respect of the Share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.
- 12.5 If a notice is given to a Shareholder in respect of Shares and a Transmitttee is entitled to those Shares, the Transmitttee is bound by the notice if it was given to the Shareholder before the Transmitttee's name has been entered in the register of members.

### **13 PRE-EMPTION ON SHARE TRANSFERS**

- 13.1 A Shareholder who wishes to transfer the legal and beneficial interest in any Shares registered in his name shall first give a Transfer Notice to the Company.
- 13.2 The Transfer Notice shall:
  - 13.2.1 specify the number of Transfer Shares;
  - 13.2.2 specify the cash price per Share which the Seller considers to be the Fair Price of the Transfer Shares;
  - 13.2.3 specify whether the transfer is conditional on all or a specified number of the Transfer Shares being sold (a "Minimum Transfer Condition") but may not otherwise be conditional and in the absence of an express statement will be deemed not to confirm a Minimum Transfer Condition;
  - 13.2.4 not be revocable except with the consent of the Directors; and
  - 13.2.5 constitute the Company as the agent of the Seller for the sale of the legal and beneficial interest in the Transfer Shares to all Shareholders on the date of the Transfer Notice (other than the Seller) in accordance with this Article 13 at the Fair Price.
- 13.3 The Fair Price of the Transfer Shares shall be:
  - 13.3.1 the price per Share agreed between the Seller and the Directors within 15 Business Days of the date of the Transfer Notice; or
  - 13.3.2 if no agreement is reached pursuant to Article 13.3.1 within such 15 Business Day period the Directors shall appoint the auditors of the Company (or if the Company does not have an auditor its reporting accountant, in which case references in this Article to "auditors" shall be read as references to such reporting accountants) at the cost of the Company to certify the fair value of the Transfer Shares and their certification shall be the Fair Price. In arriving at the Fair Price the auditors will value the Transfer Shares as at the date the Transfer Notice is given on a going concern basis as between a willing seller and a willing buyer and on the assumption that the Transfer Shares are capable of transfer without restriction, there shall be no discount or premium by reference to the size of the shareholding the Transfer Shares represent and the auditors shall take into account the price per Share, if any, offered by a bona fide third party for the Transfer Shares. If the auditors are not able and/or willing to act the Fair Price shall be determined by a partner of at least ten years standing at a reputable firm of UK accountants nominated by the Seller

and the Directors or, in the event of disagreement as to nomination, appointed by the President for the time being of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England (an "Independent Expert") and references in the preceding sentences of this Article 13.3.2 to "auditors" shall be read as references to such Independent Expert.

- 13.4 Within two Business Days of the determination or agreement of the Fair Price the Directors shall send a copy of the Transfer Notice to each Shareholder other than the Seller (each a "Recipient"). Each Recipient shall have the right to buy the Transfer Shares at the Fair Price by providing the Company with a written notice (an "Acceptance Notice") within 30 Business Days of the date of the Directors' communication enclosing a copy of the Transfer Notice ("Acceptance Period") and specifying the number of Transfer Shares he wishes to purchase. In the event that the Company does not receive an Acceptance Notice from a Recipient within the Acceptance Period that Recipient will be deemed to have declined the offer made to him.
- 13.5 Each Acceptance Notice received by the Company before the end of the Acceptance Period shall be irrevocable and shall give rise to a legally binding agreement between the Seller and the relevant Recipient on the following terms:
- 13.5.1 if the Transfer Notice did not contain a Minimum Transfer Condition it shall be unconditional;
- 13.5.2 if the Transfer Notice contained a Minimum Transfer Condition it shall only be conditional upon the satisfaction of the Minimum Transfer Condition and if the aggregate number of Shares accepted by the Recipients does not satisfy the Minimum Transfer Condition it shall immediately lapse;
- 13.5.3 the Recipient shall be bound to buy and the Seller shall be bound to sell a number of the Transfer Shares determined in accordance with Article 13.6;
- 13.5.4 the Transfer Shares to be sold to the relevant Recipient shall be sold free from all liens, charges and encumbrances and otherwise with full title guarantee at the Fair Price and together with all rights attaching to relevant Transfer Shares on or after the date of the Transfer Notice including, without limitation, the right to receive all dividends and the right to be sold or allotted any Shares by virtue of the holding of such Transfer Shares.
- 13.6 Subject to Article 13.7, each Recipient from whom the Company receives an Acceptance Notice during the Acceptance Period shall be allocated the number of the Transfer Shares applied for in his Acceptance Notice.
- 13.7 If aggregate number of Transfer Shares for which the Recipients have applied exceeds the number of Transfer Shares then each accepting Recipient will be allocated the lower of:
- 13.7.1 the proportion of the Transfer Shares equal to the number of Shares held by him at the date of the Transfer Notice; and
- 13.7.2 the number of Transfer Shares applied for by him.

Any Transfer Shares not allocated pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this Article ("Remaining Transfer Shares") shall be allocated to the other accepting Recipients who have not been allocated the total number of Transfer Shares applied for by them in the same proportions as their respective shareholdings at the date of the Transfer Notice until all of the Transfer Shares are allocated. For the purpose of this Article 13.7 fractional entitlements to Transfer Shares and Remaining Transfer Shares shall be ignored and fractions of Shares which would otherwise be allocated to Recipients pursuant to this Article shall be consolidated and allocated to the accepting Recipients in the manner thought appropriate by the Directors in their absolute discretion and

provided always that no Recipient shall be allocated more Transfer Shares than he has applied for.

- 13.8 The Company shall send to each Accepting Recipient and the Seller within two Business Days of the end of the Acceptance Period a notice either confirming that:
- 13.8.1 the Minimum Transfer Condition has not been satisfied and that the Seller's offer to sell the Transfer Shares to the Recipients has lapsed; or
  - 13.8.2 the Minimum Transfer Condition has been satisfied or that the Transfer Notice did not contain a Minimum Transfer Condition and:
    - 13.8.2.1 the date, time and place for completion of the sale and purchase of the Transfer Shares (being not less than two and not more than ten Business Days after the date of the notice);
    - 13.8.2.2 the number of Transfer Shares allocated to each Recipient; and
    - 13.8.2.3 the number of Shares, if any, not accepted by the Recipients and therefore deemed declined.
- 13.9 If the Minimum Transfer Condition has been satisfied or the Transfer Notice did not contain a Minimum Transfer Condition then completion of the sale of the Transfer Shares shall take place at the time and place specified in the Directors' notice given in accordance with Article 13.8 when the following shall take place:
- 13.9.1 each buying Recipient shall pay to the Seller in cash the purchase price for the Transfer Shares bought by that Recipient; and
  - 13.9.2 the Seller shall deliver to each buying Recipient a transfer in respect of the Transfer Shares allocated and to be bought by that Recipient together with the certificate(s) for the Transfer Shares and/or an indemnity in respect of any lost, missing or destroyed share certificate(s) in a form satisfactory to the Directors.
- 13.10 If the Seller fails to transfer all or any of the Transfer Shares or to deliver the share certificate(s) and/or appropriate indemnity in accordance with the requirements of Article 13.9 then the Directors shall nominate one of their number to transfer such Transfer Shares to the relevant Recipient(s) and the Company shall receive the purchase money on behalf of the Seller and hold the same on trust for Seller. Sections 982(2) to (5) and 982(9) of the Act shall apply to such monies with the necessary charges being made. Following receipt by the Company of the purchase monies the Company shall (subject to the payment of any stamp duty by the transferee) register the transferee as the holder of the relevant Transfer Shares and, after such registration, the validity of such proceedings shall not be questioned by any person. On delivery by the Seller of his share certificate(s) comprising the relevant Shares or an indemnity for any lost, missing or destroyed certificate(s) the Seller shall be paid the purchase money.
- 13.11 If in respect of all or any Transfer Shares the Seller's offer lapses or is deemed declined in accordance with the proceeding provisions of this Article 13 then the Seller shall be entitled in pursuance of a bona fide sale (and subject to Article 11.3) to transfer the entire legal and beneficial interest in those Transfer Shares (provided that if the Transfer Notice contained a Minimum Transfer Condition then the transfer must be in respect of no less Shares than specified in the Minimum Transfer Condition) to any third party for a price not less than the Fair Price provided that such transfer takes place and is lodged with the Directors for approval within three months of the end of the Acceptance Period.
- 13.12 A Transfer Notice may be withdrawn with the Director's consent at any time prior to the Directors sending a notice to the Recipients pursuant to Article 13.4, and may not otherwise be withdrawn the Directors will not withhold their consent if the Seller pays

all the costs incurred by the Company in connection with the Transfer Notice and the establishment of the Fair Price.

- 13.13 Any reference in this Article 13 to a Shareholder, and the number of Shares held, as at the date of the Transfer Notice shall be deemed to include any person to whom Shares have been allotted (and such allotted Shares) at the date of the Transfer Notice notwithstanding that such allotment has not been entered in the Company's register of members.
- 13.14 References in this Article 13 to a transfer of any Share includes a transfer or grant of any interest in any Shares or any right attaching to any Share whether by way of sale, gift, holding on trust, declaration of trust, charge, mortgage or pledge, or in any other way and whether at law or in equity and also includes an agreement to make any such transfer or grant and any remuneration or other direction by a Shareholder entitled to an allotment, issue or transfer of Shares, that such Shares be allotted, issued or transferred to any other person.

## **14 DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS**

### **14.1 Procedure for declaring dividends**

- 14.1.1 The Company may by Ordinary Resolution declare dividends and the Directors may decide that the Company may pay interim dividends.
- 14.1.2 Dividends may be declared on both the A Shares and the Ordinary Shares, but the payment of dividend on one class of Share shall not entitle the holders of the other class to require a payment of a dividend on their Share class. The Company may declare and pay dividends on the Shares in different amounts for the different classes of Shares.
- 14.1.3 A dividend must not be declared save in accordance with the Act and unless the Directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.
- 14.1.4 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with the Shareholders' respective rights. Unless the Shareholders' resolution to declare or Directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which Shares are issued, specify otherwise, any dividend 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.
- 14.1.5 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.

### **14.2 Payment of dividends and other distributions**

- 14.2.1 Where a dividend or other amount which is a distribution is payable in respect of a Share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:
- 14.2.1.1 transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the Distribution Recipient in writing;
- 14.2.1.2 sending a cheque made payable to the Distribution Recipient by post to the Distribution Recipient at the Distribution Recipient's registered address (if the Distribution Recipient is a Shareholder), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the Distribution Recipient in writing;
- 14.2.1.3 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

14.2.1.4 any other means of payment as the Directors agree with the Distribution Recipient in writing.

14.2.2 In these Articles, "Distribution Recipient" means, in respect of a Share in respect of which a dividend or other amount is payable:

14.2.2.1 the Shareholder of the Share; or

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

14.2.2.3 if the Shareholder is no longer entitled to the Share by reason of death or Bankruptcy or otherwise by operation of law, the Transmitttee.

#### 14.3 **No interest on distributions**

The Company may not pay interest on any dividend or other amount payable in respect of a Share unless otherwise provided by the terms on which the Share was issued or the provisions of another agreement between the Shareholder of that Share and the Company.

#### 14.4 **Unclaimed distributions**

14.4.1 All dividends or other amounts which are payable in respect of Shares and which are 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.

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

14.4.3 If twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other amount became due for payment, and the Distribution Recipient has not claimed it, the Distribution Recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other amount and it ceases to remain owing by the Company.

#### 14.5 **Non-cash distributions**

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). 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 fixing the value of any assets, paying cash to any Distribution Recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients and vesting any assets in trustees.

#### 14.6 **Waiver of distributions**

Distribution Recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a Share by giving the Company notice in writing to that effect, but, if the Share has more than one Shareholder or more than one person is entitled to the Share, the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the Shareholders or persons otherwise entitled to the Share.

### 15 **CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS**

15.1 Subject to these Articles, the Directors may, if they are so authorised by an Ordinary Resolution:

- 15.1.1 decide to capitalise any profits of the Company (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any amount standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
- 15.1.2 appropriate any amount which they so decide to capitalise (a "Capitalised Amount") 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.
- 15.2 Capitalised Amounts must be applied on behalf of the Persons Entitled and in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to the Persons Entitled.
- 15.3 Any Capitalised Amount may be applied in paying up new Shares of a nominal amount equal to the Capitalised Amount which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the Persons Entitled or as they may direct.
- 15.4 A Capitalised Amount which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the Company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the Persons Entitled or as they may direct.
- 15.5 Subject to these Articles the Directors may:
  - 15.5.1 apply Capitalised Amounts in accordance with Articles 15.3 and 15.4 partly in one way and partly in another;
  - 15.5.2 make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with Shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this Article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
  - 15.5.3 authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the Persons Entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of Shares and debentures to them under this Article.

## **16 PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES**

Subject to the Act 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 the Act, including (without limitation) out of capital pursuant to section 692 (1ZA) up to any amount in a financial year not exceeding the lower of:

- 16.1 £15,000; and
- 16.2 the value of 5% of the Company's share capital.

## **17 DECISION MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS: GENERAL MEETING**

### **17.1 Calling general meetings**

Every notice convening a general meeting shall comply with the provisions of Section 325(1) of the Act as to giving information to Shareholders in regard to their right to appoint proxies and notices of and other communications relating to any general meeting which any Shareholder is entitled to receive shall be sent to the Directors and to the auditors for the time being of the Company.

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

- 17.2.1 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.
- 17.2.2 A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when that

person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting and 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.

17.2.3 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.

17.2.4 In determining attendance at a general meeting it is immaterial whether any two or more Shareholders attending it are in the same place as each other.

17.2.5 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. Such meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those persons are assembled or, if there is no such group, where the Chair of the Meeting is located.

### **17.3 Quorum for general meetings**

No business other than the appointment of the Chair of the Meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present. The quorum for general meetings and adjourned general meetings shall be any one or more Qualifying Person present at the meeting and representing the holders of a majority of the Shares. For the purposes of this Article a "Qualifying Person" means:

17.3.1 an individual who is a Shareholder present in person or by proxy; and

17.3.2 a corporation which is a Shareholder present by a duly authorised representative,

provided always that no Shareholder who is present by more than one Qualifying Person shall be counted more than once in determining whether a quorum is present.

### **17.4 Chairing general meetings**

If the Directors have appointed a Chair, the Chair shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so. If the Directors have not appointed a Chair, or if the Chair is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start the Directors present, or (if no Directors are present), the meeting, must appoint a Director or Shareholder to chair the meeting and the appointment of the Chair of the Meeting must be the first business of the meeting. The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this Article is referred to as the "Chair of the Meeting".

### **17.5 Attendance and speaking by Directors and non-Shareholders**

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

17.5.2 The Chair of the Meeting may permit other persons who are not Shareholders or otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of Shareholders in relation to general meetings, to attend and speak at a general meeting.

### **17.6 Adjournment**

17.6.1 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 Chair of the Meeting must adjourn it.



- 17.6.2 The Chair of the Meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if the meeting consents to an adjournment, or it appears to the Chair 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.
- 17.6.3 The Chair of the Meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 17.6.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the Chair of the Meeting must either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned (which shall be the time and place, if any, specified by the Shareholders holding a majority of the voting rights attached to the issued share capital of the Company) or (if no such specification is given) state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the Directors having regard to any directions as to the time and place of adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 17.6.5 Save where the adjournment is for not more than 30 minutes, the adjourned meeting is to be held at the same location as the original meeting and the Chair of the Meeting announces whilst a quorum is present the time at which the adjourned meeting shall start, the Company must give at least five Clear Business Days notice of the adjourned meeting to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given, and containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- 17.6.6 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.

## **18 VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

### **18.1 Voting: general**

- 18.1.1 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.
- 18.1.2 On a show of hands each Ordinary Shareholder shall have one vote.
- 18.1.3 On a poll vote each Ordinary Shareholder shall have one vote for each Ordinary Share he holds.
- 18.1.4 In the event of a deadlock, the Chair shall have a casting vote.
- 18.1.5 The A Shareholders shall not be entitled to vote on either a show of hands or on a poll vote.

### **18.2 Errors and disputes**

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. Any such objection must be referred to the Chair of the Meeting whose decision is final.

### **18.3 Poll votes**

- 18.3.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote or 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.
- 18.3.2 A poll may be demanded by the Chair of the Meeting, the Directors, two or

more persons having the right to vote on the resolution or 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.

18.3.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if the poll has not yet been taken and the *Chair of the Meeting* consents to the withdrawal.

18.3.4 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the Chair of the Meeting directs.

## **19 PROXIES**

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

19.1.1 states the name and address of the Shareholder appointing the proxy;

19.1.2 identifies the person appointed to be that Shareholder's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;

19.1.3 is signed by or on behalf of the Shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the Directors may determine; and

19.1.4 is delivered to the Company in accordance with these Articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.

19.2 The Company may require Proxy Notices to be delivered in a particular form and may specify different forms for different purposes.

19.3 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.

19.4 Unless a Proxy Notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as 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 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.

19.5 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.

19.6 An appointment under a Proxy Notice may be revoked by delivering to the Company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the Proxy Notice was given.

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

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

## **20 AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS**

20.1 An Ordinary Resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by Ordinary Resolution if 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 two Business Days before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the Chair of the Meeting may determine) and the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the Chair of the Meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

- 20.2 A Special Resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by Ordinary Resolution if the Chair of the Meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed and the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- 20.3 If the Chair of the Meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the Chair of the Meeting's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

## **21 SOLE SHAREHOLDER**

- 21.1 If and for so long as the Company has only one Shareholder and that Shareholder takes any decision which is required to be taken in general meeting or by means of a written resolution, that decision shall be as valid and effectual as if agreed by the Company in general meeting save that this paragraph shall not apply to resolutions passed pursuant to Sections 168 or 510 of the Act.
- 21.2 Any decision taken by a sole Shareholder pursuant to Article 21.1 above shall be recorded in writing and delivered by that Shareholder to the Company for entry in the Company's minute book.

## **22 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

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

- 22.1.1 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 Act provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.
- 22.1.2 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.
- 22.1.3 A Director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that Director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

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

Except as provided by law or authorised by the Directors or an Ordinary Resolution of the Company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a Shareholder.

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

The Directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company or any of its Subsidiaries (other than a Director or former Director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the Company.

## **23 INDEMNITY**

- 23.1 Subject to Article 24, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a Relevant Officer is otherwise entitled:
- 23.1.1 the Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to indemnify any Relevant Officer against the costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities

incurred by him as a Relevant Officer in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties, or in relation to them to the fullest extent permitted by law; and

23.1.2 the Company may provide any Relevant Officer with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him of the kind referred to in sections 205(1)(a) and 206(a) of the Act and otherwise may take any action to enable any such Relevant Officer to avoid incurring such expenditure, to the fullest extent permitted by law.

23.2 For the avoidance of all doubt this Article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Act or by any other provision of law.

## **24 INSURANCE**

Without prejudice to Article 23, the Directors may exercise all powers of the Company to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any Relevant Officer in respect of any Relevant Loss.