

5113671

DATED

2004

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
of

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY PRESS 2004 LIMITED
(FORMERLY BROOMCO (3475) LIMITED)

Incorporated on 27 April 2004



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PLEASE THROW AWAY

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION
OF
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY PRESS 2004 LIMITED ("COMPANY")
(FORMERLY BROOMCO (3475) LIMITED)

1. The Company's name is Liverpool University Press 2004 Limited.
2. The Company's registered office is to be situated in England and Wales.
3. The Company's objects are:
 - 3.1 to carry on the business of printers or publishers of all kinds (including without limitation trade and other periodicals, newspapers, magazines, books and journals in any format including (but without limitation) electronically communicated publications) advertising and publicity agents in all their branches, journalists, press photographers and press cuttings agents in all their respective branches, market research and mail order specialists, general lithographic, photostatic and photographic printers, block makers, paper and ink manufacturers and dealers and stationers;
 - 3.2 to undertake typing, copying, duplicating, addressing, engraving, lithographing and photography, stereotyping, printing, bookbinding, adding and calculating, translating and advertising work of all kinds; and to supply secretaries, accountants, registrars, reporters, editors, proof-readers, shorthand writers, typists, copyist and secretarial, clerical and other assistance of all kinds;
 - 3.3 to borrow or raise money in any manner and to secure by mortgage, charge or lien on the whole or any part of the Company's undertaking and property (whether present or future) including its uncalled capital, the discharge by the Company or any other person of any obligation or liability;

- 3.4 to lend money and advance or give credit with or without security, but not to carry on the business of a registered money lender;
- 3.5 generally to purchase, take on lease or exchange, hire or, by other means, acquire any real or personal property and any rights or privileges over or in respect of it;
- 3.6 to sell, lease, let on hire or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property or the undertaking of the Company, or any part of it, for such consideration as the directors think fit;
- 3.7 to guarantee support or secure whether by personal obligation or covenant or by mortgaging or charging all or any part of the undertaking property and assets (present and future) and uncalled capital of the Company or by any one or more or all of such methods or by any other method the performance of any obligations or commitments of, and the repayment or payment of the principal amounts of, and premiums, interest, dividends, and other moneys payable on or in respect of, any debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, shares or other securities, liabilities or obligations of any person firm or company, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing) any company which is for the time being a subsidiary or a holding company, as defined by section 736 of the Companies Act 1985, (as re-enacted by the Companies Act 1989 or any subsequent re-enactment or amendment thereof) or a subsidiary undertaking or parent undertaking (as defined by section 258 of the Companies Act 1985 or any re-enactment or amendment thereof) of the Company, or another subsidiary of such holding company, or otherwise associated with the Company in business or through shareholdings;
- 3.8 to establish and maintain, or procure the establishment and maintenance of, any non-contributory or contributory pension or superannuation funds for the benefit of, and to give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments to, any persons who are or were at any time directors or officers of, or in the employment or service of, the Company or of any company which is a subsidiary of the Company or is allied to or associated with the Company or any such subsidiary or of any company which is a predecessor in business of the Company or of any such other company as aforesaid, and the wives, widows, families and dependants of any such persons as aforesaid and to make payments for or towards insurance for the benefit of any such persons as aforesaid;

- 3.9 to establish and contribute to any scheme for the purchase of, or subscription by trustees for shares in the Company to be held for the benefit of the employees of the Company and to lend money to such employees or to trustees on their behalf to enable them to purchase or subscribe for shares in the Company and to formulate and carry into effect any scheme for sharing the profits of the Company with employees or any of them;
- 3.10 to purchase and maintain insurance cover for directors and other officers or auditors of the Company against any liability to the Company or to any other person against any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust or any other liabilities which may lawfully be insured against;
- 3.11 to amalgamate with any other company;
- 3.12 to make donations, gifts or contributions of any kind and for any purpose to any organisation, club or society whatsoever; and
- 3.13 to pay or settle any claims made against the Company whether legally enforceable or not,

and to do any of the foregoing either with or without receiving any payment or other consideration or benefit therefor and either in connection with any other business, activity or transaction or by itself.

and so that:

- 3.14 each of the objects specified in this clause 3 shall, except where otherwise expressed in this clause, be regarded as an independent main object and shall not be limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of this clause 3 or the name of the Company;
- 3.15 none of the terms of this clause 3 or the objects or powers specified or conferred in this clause 3 shall be deemed subsidiary or ancillary to the objects or powers mentioned in any other clause, but the Company shall have as full a power to exercise all or any of the objects and powers provided in each clause as if each clause contained the objects of a separate company; and
- 3.16 the word "company" in this clause 3 (except where it refers to this Company)-shall be deemed to include any person or partnership or other body of persons whether

incorporated or unincorporated and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere and words denoting the singular only shall include the plural and vice versa.

4. The liability of the members is limited.
5. The Company's share capital is £100 divided into 100 shares of £1 each.

Company No. 5113671

THE COMPANIES ACT 1985

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

**LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY PRESS
2004 LIMITED**

(previously Broomco 3475 Limited)

Adopted by written resolution on the 31 day of July 2004

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THE COMPANIES ACT 1985
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY PRESS 2004 LIMITED
("Company")

The Company is a private company and the following provisions as are set out below shall constitute the articles of association of the Company and, for the avoidance of doubt, references in this document to "these articles" shall be construed accordingly.

The provisions below contain the regulations contained in Table A in the Schedule to the Companies (Tables A-F) Regulations 1985 as amended by the Companies (Tables A-F) (Amendment) Regulations 1985 and the Companies Act 1985 (Electronic Communications) Order 2000 ("Table A") which are set out below and shall apply unless and to the extent that they are excluded or modified by, or are inconsistent with, the provisions set out in this document in the Further Articles. *Without prejudice to the foregoing, those regulations marked with * in particular are excluded or modified by the Further Articles.*

Definitions

In these articles the following words shall have the following meanings:

"Address" in relation to electronic communication means any number or address used for the purposes of such communications;

"Company" or **"company"** shall mean the Company;

"Further Articles" means the further articles of the company including amendments to Table A set out at the foot of Table A in the articles numbered FA1- FA33;

"Regulations" means the regulations set out as Table A numbered 1 - 119 in these articles;

"University" means the University of Liverpool whose principal address is Senate House, Abercromby Square, Liverpool, L69 3BX, which is established as a corporation by Royal Charter, is a charity exempt from registration with Charity Commission and has purposes that that can be furthered by the Company;

"written" and **"in writing"** include any method of representing or reproducing words in legible form including, for the avoidance of doubt, electronic communication.

TABLE A
REGULATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF A COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

INTERPRETATION

1. In these regulations-

"the Act" means the Companies Act 1985 including any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

"the articles" means the articles of the company.

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

"communication" means the same as the Electronic Communications Act 2000.

"electronic communication" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000.*

"executed" includes any mode of execution.

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

"office" means the registered office of the company.

"the seal" means the common seal of the company.

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

"the United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these regulations bear the same meaning as in the Act but excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when these regulations become binding on the company.

SHARE CAPITAL

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution determine.
3. Subject to the provisions of the Act, shares may be issued which are to be redeemed or are to be liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the articles.
4. The company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Act. Subject to the provision of the Act, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.*

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

SHARE CERTIFICATES

6. Every member, upon becoming the holder of any shares, shall be entitled without payment to one certificate for all the shares of each class held by him (and, upon transferring a part of his holding of shares of any class, to a certificate for the balance of such holding) or several certificates each for one or more of his shares upon payment for every certificate after the first of such reasonable sum as the directors may determine.
7. Every certificate shall be sealed with the seal and shall specify the number, class and distinguishing numbers (if any) of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up thereon. The company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate for shares held jointly by several persons and delivery of a certificate to one joint holder shall be a sufficient delivery to all of them.*
8. If a share certificate is defaced, worn-out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing-out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

LIEN

9. The Company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this regulation. The company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it.*
10. The company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares on which the company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.
11. To give effect to a sale the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
12. The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale.

CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

13. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when

and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.

14. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed.
15. The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.
16. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call, or if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act) but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part.
17. An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid the provisions of the articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.
18. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.
19. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.
20. If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.
21. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.
22. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) from the date of forfeiture until payment but the directors may waive payment wholly or in part or enforce payment without

any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

23. A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

24. The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.
25. The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not fully paid to a person of whom they do not approve and they may refuse to register the transfer of a share on which the company has a lien. They may also refuse to register a transfer unless—
- (a) it is lodged at the office or at such other place as the directors may appoint and is accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates and such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer;
 - (b) it is in respect of only one class of shares; and
 - (c) it is in favour of not more than four transferees.*
26. If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.
27. The registration of transfers of shares or of transfers of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the directors may determine.
28. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
29. The company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

30. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his interest; but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.

31. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.
32. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

33. The company may by ordinary resolution-
- (a) increase its share capital by new shares of such amount as the resolution prescribes;
 - (b) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amount than its existing shares;
 - (c) subject to the provisions of the Act, sub-divide its shares, or any of them, into shares of smaller amount and the resolution may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage as compared with the others; and
 - (d) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken or agreed to be taken by any person and diminish the amount of its share capital by the amount of the shares so cancelled.
34. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Act, the company) and distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among those members, and the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.
35. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may by special resolution reduce its share capital, any capital redemption reserve and any share premium account in any way.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

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

GENERAL MEETINGS

37. All general meetings other than annual general meetings shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
38. The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene an extraordinary general meeting for a date not later than eight weeks after receipt of the requisition. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director or any member of the company may call a general meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

39. An annual general meeting and an extraordinary general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution or a resolution appointing a person as a director shall be called by at least twenty-one clear days' notice. All other extraordinary general meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed
 - (a) in the case of an annual general meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and
 - (b) in the case of any other meeting by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety-five per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, in the case of an annual general meeting, shall specify the meeting as such.

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

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

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

41. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum.*
42. If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or such time and place as the directors may determine.*
43. The Chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of

their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.

44. If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman.
45. A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.
46. The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice.
47. A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded. Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded:
 - (a) by the chairman; or
 - (b) by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (c) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting; or
 - (d) by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right;

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

48. Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.
49. The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
50. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.
51. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

52. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.
53. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.
54. A resolution in writing executed by or on behalf of each member who would have been entitled to vote upon it if it had been proposed at a general meeting at which he was present shall be as effectual as if it had been passed at a general meeting duly convened and held and may consist of several instruments in the like form each executed by or on behalf of one or more members.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

55. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative, not being himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote and on a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.
56. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders; and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.
57. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by that court, and any such receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with the articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable.
58. No member shall vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.
59. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.
60. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

61. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing, executed by or on behalf of the appointor and shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve):

"◆ PLC/LIMITED

I/We, ◆, of ◆, being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint ◆ of ◆, or failing him ◆ of ◆, as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name(s) and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on ◆, and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed on ◆. "**

62. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of instructing the proxy how he shall act the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form (or in a form as near thereto as circumstances allow or in any other form which is usual or which the directors may approve)–

"◆ PLC/Limited

I/We, ◆, of ◆, being a member/members of the above-named company, hereby appoint ◆ of ◆, or failing him ◆ of ◆, as my/our proxy to vote in my/our name(s) and on my/our behalf at the annual/extraordinary general meeting of the company to be held on ◆, and at any adjournment thereof.

This form is to be used in respect of the resolutions mentioned below as follows:

Resolution no. 1 *for *against

Resolution no. 2 *for *against

*Strike out whichever is not desired.

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy may vote as he thinks fit or abstain from voting.

Signed this ◆ day of ◆."

63. The instrument appointing a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors may–
- (a) be deposited at the office or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote; or
 - (b) in the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be deposited as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

- (c) where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director,

and an instrument of proxy which is not deposited or delivered in a manner so permitted shall be invalid.

64. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding a poll unless notice of the determination was received by the company at the office or at such other place at which the instrument of proxy was duly deposited before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

65. Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum but shall be not less than two.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

66. Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors and willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.*
67. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for his services as an alternate director. But it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom.
68. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director; but, if a director retires by rotation or otherwise but is reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his reappointment.
69. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors.
70. Save as otherwise provided in the articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him.

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

71. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the memorandum and the articles and to any directions given by special resolution, the business of the company shall be managed by the directors who may exercise all the powers of the company. No alteration of the memorandum or articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have

been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this regulation shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by the articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

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

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

73. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors. They may also delegate to any managing director or any director holding any other executive office such of their powers as they consider desirable to be exercised by him. Any such delegation may be made subject to any conditions the directors may impose, and either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may be revoked or altered. Subject to any such conditions, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by the articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS

74. At the first annual general meeting all the directors shall retire from office, and at every subsequent annual general meeting one third of the directors who are subject to retirement by rotation or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third shall retire from office; but, if there is only one director who is subject to retirement by rotation, he shall retire.
75. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment, but as between persons who became or were last reappointed directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.
76. If the company, at the meeting at which a director retires by rotation, does not fill the vacancy the retiring director shall, if willing to act, be deemed to have been reappointed unless at the meeting it is resolved not to fill the vacancy or unless a resolution for the reappointment of the director is put to the meeting and lost.
77. No person other than a director retiring by rotation shall be appointed or reappointed a director at any general meeting unless—
- (a) he is recommended by the director; or
 - (b) not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-five clear days before the date appointed for the meeting, notice executed by a member qualified to vote at the meeting has been given to the company of the intention to propose that person for appointment or reappointment stating the particulars which would, if he were so appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors together with notice executed by that person of his willingness to be appointed or reappointed.
78. Not less than seven nor more than twenty-eight clear days before the date appointed for holding a general meeting notice shall be given to all who are entitled to receive notice of the meeting of any person (other than a director retiring by rotation at the meeting) who is recommended by the directors for appointment or reappointment as a director at the meeting

or in respect of whom notice has been duly given to the company of the intention to propose him at the meeting for appointment or reappointment as a director. The notice shall give the particulars of that person which would, if he were so appointed or reappointed, be required to be included in the company's register of directors.

79. Subject as aforesaid, the company may by ordinary resolution appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director and may also determine the rotation in which any additional directors are to retire.
80. The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, provided that the appointment does not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed by or in accordance with the articles as the maximum number of directors. A director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting and shall not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation at the meeting. If not reappointed at such annual general meeting, he shall vacate office at the conclusion thereof.
81. Subject as aforesaid a director who retires at an annual general meeting may, if willing to act, be reappointed. If he is not reappointed, he shall retain office until the meeting appoints someone in his place, or if it does not do so, until the end of the meeting.

DISQUALIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

82. The office of a director shall be vacated if—
 - (a) he ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or he becomes prohibited by law from being a director; or
 - (b) he becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or
 - (c) he is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either—
 - (i) he is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission for treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983 or, in Scotland, an application for admission under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960; or
 - (ii) an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise powers with respect to his property or affairs; or
 - (d) he resigns his office by notice to the company; or
 - (e) he shall for more than six consecutive months have been absent without permission of the directors from meetings of directors held during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated.*

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

83. The directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as the company may by ordinary resolution determine and, unless the resolution provides otherwise, the remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

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

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

85. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office under the company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the company. A managing director and a director holding any other executive office shall not be subject to retirement by rotation.*
86. Subject to the provisions of the Act, and provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any material interest of his, a director notwithstanding his office—
- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise interested;
 - (b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company is otherwise interested; and
 - (c) shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the company for any benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.
87. For the purposes of regulation 85
- (a) a general notice given 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
 - (b) an interest of which a director has no knowledge and of which it is unreasonable to expect him to have knowledge shall not be treated as an interest of his.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

88. The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the company or a predecessor in business of the company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any

person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

89. Subject to the provisions of the articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting to a director who is absent from the United Kingdom. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. A director who is also an alternate director shall be entitled in the absence of his appointor to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor in addition to his own vote.*
90. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum.
91. The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancies in their number, but, if the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or calling a general meeting.
92. The directors may appoint one of their number to be the chairman of the board of directors and may at any time remove him from that office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director so appointed shall preside at every meeting of directors at which he is present. But if there is no director holding that office, or if the director holding it is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
93. All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and had been entitled to vote.
94. A resolution in writing signed by all the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of directors or (as the case may be) a committee of directors duly convened and held and may consist of several documents in the like form each signed by one or more directors; but a resolution signed by an alternate director need not also be signed by his appointor and, if it is signed by a director who has appointed an alternate director, it need not be signed by the alternate director in that capacity.
95. Save as otherwise provided by the articles, a director shall not vote at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors on any resolution concerning a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty which is material and which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company unless his interest or duty arises only because the case falls within one or more of the following paragraphs—
 - (a) the resolution relates to the giving to him of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of money lent to, or an obligation incurred by him for the benefit of, the company or any of its subsidiaries;

- (b) the resolution relates to the giving to a third party of a guarantee, security, or indemnity in respect of an obligation of the company or any of its subsidiaries for which the director has assumed responsibility in whole or in part and whether alone or jointly with others under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- (c) his interest arises by virtue of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe for any shares, debentures or other securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or by virtue of his being, or intending to become, a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of an offer of any such shares, debentures or other securities by the company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription, purchase or exchange;
- (d) the resolution relates in any way to a retirement benefits scheme which has been approved, or is conditional upon approval, by the Board of Inland Revenue for taxation purposes.

For the purposes of this regulation, an interest of a person who is, for any purpose of the Act (excluding any statutory modification thereof not in force when this regulation becomes binding on the company), connected with a director shall be treated as an interest of the director and, in relation to an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate director has otherwise.*

- 96. A director shall not be counted in the quorum present at a meeting in relation to a resolution on which he is not entitled to vote.
- 97. The company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent, either generally or in respect of any particular matter, any provision of the articles prohibiting a director from voting at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors.
- 98. Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment of two or more directors to offices or employments with the company or any body corporate in which the company is interested the proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each director separately and (provided he is not for another reason precluded from voting) each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.
- 99. If a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to vote, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to any director other than himself shall be final and conclusive.

SECRETARY

- 100. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the secretary shall be appointed by the director for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

MINUTES

- 101. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose
 - (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors; and

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

THE SEAL

102. The seal shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary or by a second director.*

DIVIDENDS

103. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the directors.
104. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may pay interim dividends if it appears to them that they are justified by the profits of the company available for distribution. If the share capital is divided into different classes, the directors may pay interim dividends on shares which confer deferred or non-preferred rights with regard to dividend as well as on shares which confer preferential rights with regard to dividend, but no interim dividend shall be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear. The directors may also pay at intervals settled by them any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment. Provided the directors act in good faith they shall not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on any shares having deferred or non-preferred rights.
105. Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.
106. A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.
107. Any dividend or other monies payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque sent by post to the registered address of the person entitled or, if two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other monies payable in respect of the share.

108. No dividend or other monies payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.
109. Any dividend which has remained unclaimed for twelve years from the date when it became due for payment shall, if the directors so resolve, be forfeited and cease to remain owing by the company.

ACCOUNTS

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

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

111. The directors may with the authority of an ordinary resolution of the company—
- (a) subject as hereinafter provided, resolve to capitalise any undivided profits of the company not required for paying any preferential dividend (whether or not they are available for distribution) or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve;
 - (b) appropriate the sum resolved to be capitalised to the members who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions and apply such sum on their behalf either in or towards paying up the amounts, if any, for the time being unpaid on any shares held by them respectively, or in paying up in full unissued shares or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other: but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this regulation, only be applied in paying up unissued shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;
 - (c) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this regulation in fractions; and
 - (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

NOTICES

112. Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles shall be in writing except that a notice calling a meeting of the directors need not be in writing.
113. The company may give any notice to a member either personally or by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address. In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices shall be given to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register of members in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all the joint holders. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United

Kingdom at which notices may be given to him shall be entitled to have notices given to him at that address, but otherwise no such member shall be entitled to receive any notice from the company.*

114. A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the company or of the holders of any class of shares in the company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and, where requisite, of the purposes for which it was called.
115. Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.
116. Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. A notice shall,... be deemed to be given at the expiration of 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted.
117. A notice may be given by the company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending or delivering it, in any manner authorised by the articles for the giving of notice to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representatives of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any like description at the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a notice may be given in any manner in which it might have been given if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

WINDING UP

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

INDEMNITY

119. Subject to the provisions of the Act but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a director may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer or auditor of the company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the company against any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application in which relief is granted to him by the court from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the company.

FURTHER ARTICLES OF THE COMPANY INCLUDING AMENDMENTS TO TABLE A

SHARE CAPITAL

- FA1 At the date of adoption of these articles the share capital of the Company is £100 divided into 100 ordinary shares of £1.00 each.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

- FA2 No alternate director shall be appointed under Regulation 65 unless their appointment and terms of appointment have first been confirmed in writing by the University to the chairman of the board of directors.

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION

- FA3 Regulation 1 shall be modified by deleting the words "'electronic communication" means the same as in the Electronic Communications Act 2000" and substituting instead the words "'electronic communication" means any communication transmitted by way of fax or email" and all references to "electronic communication" in these articles will be construed accordingly.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

- FA4 Regulation 6 of Table A shall be modified by adding after "Every certificate shall be sealed with the seal" the words "or executed in such other manner as the directors authorise, having regard to the Act".

LIEN

- FA5 The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (whether fully paid or not) registered in the name of any member (whether solely or jointly with others) for all debts or liabilities due from such member or his estate whether solely or jointly with any other person (whether or not a member) and whether or not such debts or liabilities are presently payable or dischargeable. The company's lien on a share shall extend to all dividends or other moneys and rights payable on it or accruing to it or in respect of it.

SHARES

- FA6 The directors are not generally, unconditionally or otherwise authorised for the purposes of section 80 of the Act, to exercise any power of the company to allot and grant rights to subscribe for or convert securities into shares of the company up to the amount of the authorised share capital save as the company shall specifically authorise by resolution in general meeting. Any authority may, at any time (subject to the said section 80), be renewed, revoked or varied by ordinary resolution of the company in general meeting.
- FA7 Subject to the provisions of these articles and the Act, the directors may allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of the shares in the original capital and any new shares that may be created to such persons at such times and on such terms as the company in general meeting shall determine and the provisions of section 89(1) and section 90(1) to (6) inclusive of the Act shall not apply to the allotment of any shares in the company.
- FA8 The company in general meeting may give the directors any authority required under section 80 of the Act in respect of relevant securities as defined in that section and any such authority may be general or for a particular exercise of the powers requiring such authority and may be unconditional or subject to conditions; provided that any such authority shall state the maximum number of relevant securities to which it applies and the date being not more than five years from the date of the passing of the resolution granting the authority on which the authority will expire.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

- FA9 The directors may, in their absolute discretion and without giving any reason for so doing, refuse to register any transfer of any share, whether or not it is a fully paid share.

PURCHASE OF OWN SHARES

- FA10 Regulation 35 shall be modified by deleting the words "otherwise than out of distributable profits of the company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares" and substituting instead the words "whether out of its distributable profits or out of the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares or otherwise".

GENERAL MEETINGS

- FA11 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting of the Company unless a quorum of members is present; one member holding or representing more than one half in nominal value of the issued ordinary share capital of the Company for the time being, present in person or by proxy or being a corporation by its duly authorised representative, shall be a quorum.
- FA12 In regulation 41 the words "and if at any adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during an adjourned meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand dissolved" shall be added after the words "directors may determine".
- FA13 A poll may be demanded at any general meeting by any one member present in person or by representative or proxy and entitled to vote. Paragraph (b) of regulation 46 shall be modified accordingly and paragraphs (c) and (d) of that regulation shall not apply.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

- FA14 The appointment of a proxy and any authority under which it is executed or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors may:
- 14.1 in the case of an appointment of a proxy by a form of proxy (which for the avoidance of doubt does include an appointment contained in an electronic communication) be received at the office or such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified in the notice convening the meeting and/or in any form of proxy or other accompanying document sent out by the company in relation to the meeting not less than 3 days before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the form of proxy proposes to vote; or
 - 14.2 in the case of an appointment contained in an electronic communication, if an address has been specified for that purpose:
 - 14.2.1 in the notice convening the meeting, or
 - 14.2.2 in any form of proxy or other accompanying document sent out by the Company in relation to the meeting, or
 - 14.2.3 in any invitation contained in an electronic communication to appoint a proxy issued by the company in relation to the meeting,

be received at such address not less than 3 days before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

- 14.3 in the case of a poll taken more than 3 days after it is demanded, be received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or
- 14.4 if a meeting is adjourned for less than 3 days or if a poll is not taken immediately but is taken not more than 3 days after it was demanded, be delivered at the adjourned meeting or at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to any director or the secretary,

and an appointment of a proxy which is not received or delivered in accordance with this article FA14 shall be invalid unless the University shall approve the appointment prior to the relevant vote.

DIRECTORS

- FA15 A director (including an alternate director) shall not be required to hold any qualification shares in the company, but nevertheless shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of, and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in, the company.
- FA16 Any director (or his alternate appointed under these further regulations) may validly participate in a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors through the medium of a conference telephone or similar form of communication equipment provided that all persons participating in the meeting are able to hear and speak to each other throughout such meeting and all the directors are assured of the identities of all the participants. A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall, accordingly, be counted in a quorum and be entitled to vote. 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 chairman of the meeting then is.
- FA17 A director (including an alternate director) who has disclosed his interest may vote as a director in regard to any contract or arrangement in which he or his employer has, directly or indirectly, an interest or on any matter arising out of any such contract or arrangement, and if he does so vote, his vote shall be counted, and he shall be counted in the quorum when any such contract or arrangement is under consideration.
- FA18 The directors may exercise all the powers of the company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge all or any part of its undertaking, property and uncalled capital and, subject to the provisions of the Act, to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities, either outright or as security for any debts, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party.
- FA19 The directors shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint any person that is nominated by the University to be a director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director.
- FA20 A member or members holding a majority in nominal amount of the issued shares for the time being in the company shall have power from time to time and at any time to appoint any person or persons as a director or directors, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors and to remove from office any director howsoever appointed. Every such appointment or removal shall be in writing and signed by or on behalf of the member or members making the same and shall take effect on delivery to the company.

- FA21 The company may at any time and from time to time by ordinary resolution appoint any person or persons to be a director or directors, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors and, without prejudice to the provisions of the Act, may at any time remove a director from office provided that any such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim such director may have for breach of any contract of service between him and the company.
- FA22 A director shall be required to vacate his office by reason of his attaining the age of 70. A person who has attained the age of 70 shall be eligible for election to the office of director such appointment to be vacated on his subsequent birthday.
- FA23 The last sentence of regulation 84 shall not apply.

DIRECTORS' GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS

- FA24 The directors may grant retirement pensions or annuities or other gratuities or allowances, including allowances on death, to any person or to the widow of or dependants of any person in respect of services rendered by him to the company whether as managing director or in any other office or employment under the company or indirectly as an officer or employee of any subsidiary company of the company or any predecessor in business of the company or of any such subsidiary, including a director or former director of the company, and the company may make payments towards insurance or trusts for such purposes in respect of any such person and may include rights in respect of such pensions, annuities and allowances in the terms of engagement of any such person.

THE SEAL

- FA25 The seal shall only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed or which is intended to take effect as if executed under the seal and, unless otherwise so determined, any such instrument may be signed by any director and the secretary, or by any two directors.

NOTICES

- FA26 Any notice or other document to be served on or by or delivered to or by any person pursuant to these articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors) shall be in writing and shall be served or delivered in accordance with articles 31 and 32 or article 33 as the case may be.
- FA27 Any notice or other document may only be served on, or delivered to, any member by the company:
- 27.1 personally;
 - 27.2 by sending it through the post first class in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his registered address (whether such address be in the United Kingdom or otherwise);
 - 27.3 by delivery of it by hand to or leaving it at that address in an envelope addressed to the member;
 - 27.4 except in the case of a share certificate and only if an address has been specified by the member for such purpose, by electronic communication.

FA28 In the case of joint holders of a share, all notices and other documents shall be given to the person named first in the register in respect of the joint holding and notice so given shall be sufficient notice to all joint holders.

FA29 Any notice or other document may only be served on, or delivered to, the company by anyone:

29.1 by sending it through the first class post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the company or any officer of the company at the office or such other place in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified by the company;

29.2 by delivery of it by hand to the office or such other place in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified by the company;

29.3 if an address has been specified by the company for such purpose (and in the case of an appointment of a proxy such address has been specified in a document or other communication), by electronic communication.

FA30 Any notice or other document (other than the appointment of a proxy):

30.1 addressed to the recipient in the manner prescribed by these articles shall, if sent by first class post, be deemed to have been served or delivered (if prepaid as first class) 3 days after it was posted;

30.2 not sent by post but delivered by hand to or left at an address in accordance with these articles shall be deemed to have been served or delivered on the day it was so delivered or left;

30.3 sent by electronic communication shall be deemed to have been served or delivered 3 days after it was sent and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to produce a transaction report or log generated by a fax machine which evidences the fax transmission or a confirmation setting out the total number of recipients sent to or each recipient to whom the message was sent as the case may be.

INSURANCE

FA31 The directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to purchase and maintain policies of insurance providing insurance cover up to such limit or limits as the directors may decide for the directors or any of them and any other officer (including former directors and other officers) or auditor of the Company against liability for negligence or default, breach of duty or breach of trust or any other liability in relation to the affairs of the Company which may be lawfully insured against.

MISCELLANEOUS

FA32 In regulation 4 the word "provisions" shall be substituted for the word "provision".

FA33 Regulation 41 shall be amended by the insertion of the word "to" between the words "or" and "such".