

Registered Number: 06644359

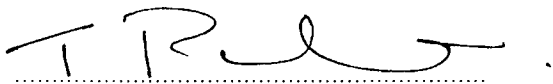
THE COMPANIES ACTS
EQUINOXE SOLUTIONS LIMITED
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

RESOLUTION
to which Chapter 3 of Part 3
of the Companies Act 2006 applies

The following resolution was passed on 31 August 2022 in writing pursuant to Chapter 2 of Part 13 of the Companies Act 2006 as a special resolution.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

THAT the draft articles of association attached to this resolution be adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the Company's existing articles of association



Director

Date31 August 2022..

COMPANIES ACT 2006

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Of

EQUINOXE SOLUTIONS LIMITED

(adopted by special resolution passed on
_____2022)

PRELIMINARY

Table A

1. Neither the regulations in Table A in the schedule to the Companies (Table A to F) Regulations 1985 as in force at the date of the incorporation of the company or the model articles for private companies limited by shares contained in Schedule 1 of the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 as in force at the date of adoption of these articles shall apply to the company. These articles alone are the articles of the company.

Definitions

2. In these articles:

the Act means the Companies Act 2006 including any modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force;

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

auditors means the auditors 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;

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

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

dividend means dividend or bonus;

electronic general meeting means a general meeting hosted at least partly on an electronic facility;

electronic facility includes, without limitation, website addresses and conference call systems, and any device, system, procedure, method or other facility whatsoever providing an electronic means of attendance at or participation in (or both attendance at and participation in) a general meeting determined by the directors pursuant these articles;

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;

paid means paid or credited as paid;

present means, for the purposes of a physical general meeting, present in person, or, for the purposes of a general meeting held by a combination of physical and electronic means, present in person or by electronic means, or, for the purposes of a general meeting held solely by electronic means, present by electronic means (and references to persons attending by electronic means is defined as attendance at a general meeting via the electronic facility(ies) stated in the notice of such meeting);

seal means the common seal of the company and includes any official seal kept by the company by virtue of section 49 or 50 of the Act;

secretary means the secretary of the company (if any) or any other person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the company;

the United Kingdom means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

Construction

3. In these articles:

- (a) words denoting the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words denoting the masculine gender include the feminine gender and words denoting persons include corporations;
- (b) words or expressions contained in these articles which are not defined in these articles but are defined in the Act have the same meaning as in the Act (but excluding any modification of the Act not in force at the date these Articles took effect) unless inconsistent with the subject or context, in particular:
 - (i) electronic form has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act;
 - (ii) hard copy form has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act;

- (iii) ordinary resolution has the meaning given in section 282 of the Act;
 - (iv) special resolution has the meaning given in section 283 of the Act; and
 - (v) working day has the meaning given in section 1173 of the Act.
- (c) subject to paragraph (b), references to any provision of any enactment or of any subordinate legislation (as defined by section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978) include any modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force;
 - (d) headings and marginal notes are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these articles;
 - (e) powers of delegation shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given to them;
 - (f) the word **directors** in the context of the exercise of any power contained in these articles includes any committee consisting of one or more directors, any director holding executive office and any directors of the company to which or, as the case may be, to whom the power in question has been delegated;
 - (g) no power of delegation shall be limited by the existence or, except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the exercise of that or any other power of delegation; and
 - (h) except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the delegation of a power shall not exclude the concurrent exercise of that power by any other body or person who is for the time being authorised to exercise it under these articles or under another delegation of the power.

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

SHARE CAPITAL AND LIMITED LIABILITY

Limited liability 5. The liability of the members is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.

6. Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution determine.

Commissions 7. The company may exercise the powers of paying commissions conferred by the Act. Subject to the provisions of the Act, any such commission may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully paid shares or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Trusts not recognised 8. Except as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and (except as otherwise provided by the articles or by law) the company shall not be bound by or recognise any interest in any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the holder.

Section 561 exclusion 9. The pre-emption provisions in section 561 of the Act and the provisions of sub-sections 562(1) to 562(5) inclusive of the Act shall not apply to any allotment of the company's equity securities.

**Residual
allotment
powers**

10. Subject to the provisions of the Act and to any resolution of the company in general meeting passed pursuant to those provisions:

- (a) all shares for the time being in the capital of the company (whether forming part of the original or any increased share capital) shall be at the disposal of the directors; and
- (b) the directors may allot (with or without conferring a right of renunciation), grant options over, or otherwise dispose of them to such persons on such terms and conditions and at such times as they think fit.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

**Members' rights
to certificates**

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

**Replacement
certificates**

12. 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.

TRANSFER OF SHARES

**Form and
execution of
transfer of share**

13. 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.

**Registration of
transfer**

14. The directors may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to register the transfer of a share to any person.

**Notice of refusal
to register**

15. 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 in writing of the refusal.

**No fee payable
on registration**

16. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

**Retention of
transfers**

17. The company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given.

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

Transmission

18. If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his interest; but nothing

herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him.

Elections permitted

19. 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 in writing to the company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.

Rights of persons entitled by transmission

20. 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

New shares subject to these articles

21. All shares created by increase of the company's share capital, by consolidation, division or sub-division of its share capital or the conversion of stock into paid-up shares shall be:

- (a) subject to all the provisions of these articles, including without limitation provisions relating to transfer and transmission; and
- (b) unclassified, unless otherwise provided by these articles, by the resolution creating the shares or by the terms of allotment of the shares.

Fractions arising

22. 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.

GENERAL MEETINGS

Convening general meetings

23. The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith convene a general meeting of the company to be held as a physical general meeting or as a general meeting held by a combination of physical and electronic means whenever and at such times and places (including facilities for electronic attendance and participation) as it thinks fit. 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. The directors may resolve to postpone any general meeting or move the place or places (including from a physical meeting to one held partly by electronic means, or in the case of an electronic general meeting, moving the electronic facility) of such meeting before the date on which it is to be held, except where the postponement or move would be contrary to the Act. The directors may give notice of a postponement or move as they think fit, but any failure to give notice of a postponement or move does not invalidate the postponement or move or any resolution passed at a postponed or moved meeting. Notice of the business of a postponed or moved meeting does not need to

be given again. If a meeting is postponed or moved, the appointment of a proxy for that meeting is valid if it is done in accordance with these articles and received not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the postponed or moved meeting to which it relates. The directors can also postpone or move a postponed or moved meeting under this article.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Period of notice 24. General meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety per cent. in nominal value of the shares giving that right. The notice shall specify the date, time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted and, if pursuant to Article 23 the directors determine that a general meeting shall be held partly by means of electronic facility or facilities, shall: (a) include a statement to that effect; (b) specify the means, or all different means, of attendance and participation at the general meeting, and any access, identification and security arrangements determined; and (c) state how it is proposed that persons attending or participating in the meeting electronically should communicate with each other during the meeting. Subject to the provisions of the articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, to the directors and to the auditors.

Accidental omission to give notice 25. 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

Electronic attendance 25A. The directors may resolve to enable persons entitled to attend and participate in a general meeting to do so by simultaneous attendance and participation by electronic means and may determine the means, or all different means, of attendance and participation used in relation to the general meeting. The members or their proxies present in person or by proxy by electronic means (as so determined by the directors) shall be counted in the quorum for, and entitled to vote at, the general meeting in question, and that meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the general meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the general meeting to ensure that members attending and participating in the general meeting by all means (including by electronic means) are able to attend and speak and vote at it. Nothing in these articles prevents a general meeting being held both physically and electronically.

Meaning of "participate" 25B. For the purposes of article 25A the right of a member to participate in the business of any general meeting shall include without limitation the right to speak, vote, including on a poll, be represented by a proxy and have access (including electronic access) to all documents which are required by the Act or these articles to be made available the meeting.

Quorum 26. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present (whether in person or by electronic means). Save in the case of a company with a single member, two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum.

If quorum not present 27. 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 (including by means of electronic facility or facilities) to such time and place (including by means of electronic facility or facilities) as the directors may determine.

Chairman

	<p>28. 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.</p>
No director willing to act or present	<p>29. 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.</p>
Directors entitled to speak	<p>30. 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.</p>
Adjournments: chairman's powers	<p>31. 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 (and/or from such electronic facility or facilities to such other electronic facility or facilities and/or from a physical meeting to one held partly by electronic means as the chairman shall determine), 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.</p>
Methods of voting	<p>32. 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; <p>and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.</p>
Declaration of result	<p>33. 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.</p>
Withdrawal of demand for poll	<p>34. 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.</p>
Conduct of a poll	

35. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

**Chairman's
casting vote**

36. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chairman shall not be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have.

**When poll to be
taken**

37. A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded. If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made.

Notice of poll

38. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

Right to vote

39. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or by proxy, unless the proxy (in either case) or the representative is himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote and on a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

**Votes of joint
holders**

40. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders; and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.

**Member under
incapacity**

41. 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.

**Objection to
voting**

42. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

**Supplementary
provisions on
voting**

43. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

**Appointment of
proxy: execution**

44. The appointment of a proxy, whether in hard copy form or electronic form, shall be executed in such manner as the directors may approve. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy shall be executed by the appointor or his attorney or, if the appointor is a corporation,

executed by a duly authorised officer, attorney or other authorised person or under its common seal.

Form of proxy

45. The appointment of a proxy shall be made in writing and shall be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy may be in hard copy form or in electronic form, if the company agrees.

The appointment of a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion, provided that each such proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by that member.

**Delivery/receipt
of proxy
appointment**

46. The appointment of a proxy shall:

(a) if in hard copy form, be delivered by hand or by post to the office or such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose:

(i) in the notice convening the meeting, or

(ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting,

before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

(b) if in electronic form, be received at any address to which the appointment of a proxy may be sent by electronic means pursuant to a provision in the Companies Acts or to any other address specified by or on behalf of the company for the purpose of receiving the appointment of a proxy in electronic form:

(i) in the notice convening the meeting, or

(ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting, or

(iii) in any invitation to appoint a proxy issued by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting,

before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote; or

(c) in either case, where a poll is taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be delivered or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and before the time appointed for the taking of the poll; or

(d) if in hard copy form, where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director;

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

**Receipt of
authority**

47. Where the appointment of a proxy is expressed to have been or purports to have been made, sent or supplied by a person on behalf of the holder of a share:

- (a) the company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that holder;
- (b) that holder shall, if requested by or on behalf of the company at any time, send or procure the sending of any written authority under which the appointment has been made, sent or supplied or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors, to such address and by such time as may be specified in the request and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment may be treated as invalid; and
- (c) whether or not a request under article 47(b) has been made or complied with, the company may determine that it has insufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that holder and may treat the appointment as invalid.

Revocation of authority

48. A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding the poll unless notice of the determination was delivered or received as mentioned in the following sentence before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll. Such notice of determination shall be either in hard copy form delivered to the office or such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company in accordance with article 46(a) or in electronic form received at the address (if any) specified by the company in accordance with article 46(b), regardless of whether any relevant proxy appointment was effected in hard copy form or in electronic form.

Rights of proxy

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

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

Number of directors

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

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

Business to be managed by directors

51. Subject to the provisions of the Act, 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 articles and no such direction shall invalidate any prior act of the directors which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that direction had not been given. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the directors by the articles and a meeting of directors at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the directors.

Exercise by company of voting rights

52. The directors may exercise the voting power conferred by the shares in any body corporate held or owned by the company in such manner in all respects as they think fit (including without limitation the exercise of that power in favour of any resolution appointing its members or any of them directors of such body corporate, or voting or providing for the payment of remuneration to the directors of such body corporate).

Change of company's name

53. The company's name may be changed by resolution of the directors.

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

Committees of the directors

54. Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles:-

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

as they think fit, and, if the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated. The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions. Subject to any conditions imposed by the directors, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by these articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

Agents

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

Offices including the title "director"

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

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Appointment and removal by majority shareholder(s)

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

Appointment by the directors

58. The directors shall also have power to appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, subject to any maximum for the time being in force, and any director so appointed shall hold office until he is removed in accordance with article 57 or under article 59.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

Disqualification as a director

59. A person ceases to be a director as soon as:

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
- (f) 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;
- (g) that person has been absent for more than six consecutive months without permission of the directors from meetings of the directors held during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated;
- (h) he is removed in accordance with article 57; or
- (i) that person receives notice signed by not less than three quarters of the other directors stating that that person should cease to be a director.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Remuneration 60. The directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as the company may by ordinary resolution determine.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

Directors may be paid expenses 61. 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

Appointment to executive office 62. 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.

Authorisation under s175 of the Act 63. For the purposes of section 175 of the Act, the directors may authorise any matter proposed to them in accordance with these articles which would or may, if not so authorised, involve a breach of duty by a director under that section, including, without limitation, any matter which relates to a situation in which a director has, or can have, an interest which

conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company. Any such authorisation will be effective only if:

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

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

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

Director may contract with the company and hold other offices etc

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

- (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested;
- (b) may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the company (otherwise than as auditor) and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a director; and
- (c) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate:
 - (i) in which the company is (directly or indirectly) interested as shareholder or otherwise; or
 - (ii) which is the parent undertaking of the company or a subsidiary undertaking of any parent undertaking of the company; or
 - (iii) with which he has such a relationship at the request or direction of the company or any parent undertaking of the company or a subsidiary undertaking of any parent undertaking of the company.

Remuneration, benefits etc.

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

- (a) the acceptance, entry into or existence of which has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 63 (subject, in any such case, to any limits or conditions to which such approval was subject); or
- (b) which he is permitted to hold or enter into by virtue of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of article 64,

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

Notification of interests 66. Any disclosure required by article 64 may be made at a meeting of the directors, by notice in writing or by general notice or otherwise in accordance with section 177 of the Act.

Duty of confidentiality to another person 67. A director shall be under no duty to the company with respect to any information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than as a director of the company and in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to another person. However, to the extent that his relationship with that other person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, this article applies only if the existence of that relationship has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 63. In particular, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act because he fails:

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

Consequences of authorisation 68. Where the existence of a director's relationship with another person has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 63 and his relationship with that person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act because he:

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

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

Without prejudice to equitable principles or rule of law 69. The provisions of articles 67 and 68 are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse the director from:

- (a) disclosing information, in circumstances where disclosure would otherwise be required under these articles; or
- (b) attending meetings or discussions or receiving documents and information as referred to in article 68, in circumstances where such attendance or receiving such documents and information would otherwise be required under these articles.

BENEFITS, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

Benefits and pensions 70. The directors may provide benefits, whether by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or otherwise, for any director who has held but no longer holds any executive office or employment with the company or with any body corporate which is or has been a subsidiary of the company or a predecessor in business of the company or of any such subsidiary, and for any member of his family (including a spouse and a former spouse) or any person who is or was dependent on him, and may (as well before as after he ceases to hold such office or employment) contribute to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such benefit.

- Insurance** 71. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 107, the directors may exercise all the powers of the company to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any person who is or was:
- (a) a director, other officer, employee or auditor of the company, or any body which is or was the holding company or subsidiary undertaking of the company, or in which the company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking has or had any interest (whether direct or indirect) or with which the company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking is or was in any way allied or associated; or
 - (b) a trustee of any pension fund in which employees of the company or any other body referred to in article 71(a) is or has been interested,

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

- Directors not liable to account** 72. Without prejudice to the generality of article 65, no director or former director shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to article 70 or 71. The receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the company.

- Section 247 of the Act** 73. Pursuant to section 247 of the Act, the directors are hereby authorised to make such provision as may seem appropriate for the benefit of any persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings in connection with the cessation or the transfer of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or any subsidiary undertaking. Any such provision shall be made by a resolution of the directors in accordance with section 247.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

- Convening meetings** 74. Subject to the provisions of these articles, the directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit. A director may, and the secretary at the request of a director shall, call a meeting of the directors by giving notice of the meeting to each director. Notice of a meeting of the directors shall be deemed to be properly sent to a director if it is sent to him personally, or sent in hard copy form to him at his last known address or such other address (if any) as may for the time being be specified by him or on his behalf to the company for that purpose, or sent in electronic form to such address (if any) as may for the time being be specified by him or on his behalf to the company for that purpose. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a directors' meeting to any director who is for the time being absent from the United Kingdom. Any director may waive notice of a meeting and any such waiver may be retrospective. Any notice pursuant to this article need not be in writing if the directors so determine.

- Voting** 75. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall not have a second or casting vote.

- Quorum** 76. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two, except when there is only one director. If there is only one director, he may exercise all the powers and discretions conferred on directors by these articles (and, for the avoidance of doubt, for so long as there is one director, the quorum shall be one). Any director who ceases to be a director at a directors' meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the directors' meeting if no director objects.

Meetings by
telephone, etc.

77. Without prejudice to the first sentence of article 74, a person entitled to be present at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors shall be deemed to be present for all purposes if he is able (directly or by telephonic communication) to speak to and be heard by all those present or deemed to be present simultaneously. A director so deemed to be present shall be entitled to vote and be counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where it is convened to be held or (if no director is present in that place) where the chairman of the meeting is. The word **meeting** in these articles shall be construed accordingly.

Chairman and
deputy
chairman

78. 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.

Validity of acts
of the directors

79. All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and had been entitled to vote.

Resolutions in
writing

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

- (a) a director signifies his agreement to a proposed written resolution when the company receives from him a document indicating his agreement to the resolution authenticated in the manner permitted by the Companies Acts for a document in the relevant form; and
- (b) the director may send the document in hard copy form or in electronic form to such address (if any) for the time being specified by the company for that purpose, or in default of such specification to the office.

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

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

SECRETARY

Appointment
and removal of
secretary

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

MINUTES

**Minutes
required to be
kept**

83. The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:
- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors; and
 - (b) of all proceedings at meetings of the company, of the holders of any class of shares in the company, and of the directors, and of committees of directors, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

THE SEAL, DEEDS AND CERTIFICATION

**Authority
required for
execution of
deed**

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

Certified copies

85. Any director or the secretary or any person appointed by the directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate and certify as true copies of and extracts from:
- (a) any document comprising or affecting the constitution of the company, whether in hard copy form or in electronic form;
 - (b) any resolution passed by the company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the company, the directors or any committee of the directors whether in hard copy form or in electronic form; and
 - (c) any book, record and document relating to the business of the company whether in hard copy form or in electronic form (including without limitation the accounts).

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

RECORD DATES

**Record dates for
dividends, etc.**

86. Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the company or the directors may fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue, which may be on or at any time before or after any date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made.

DIVIDENDS

**Declaration of
dividends**

87. 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.

Interim dividends 88. 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.

Apportionment of dividends 89. Except as otherwise provided by the rights attached to shares, all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but, if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date, that share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

Dividends in specie 90. A general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the directors, direct that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets and, where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the same and in particular may issue fractional certificates and fix the value for distribution of any assets and may determine that cash shall be paid to any member upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of members and may vest any assets in trustees.

Procedure for payment to holders and others entitled 91. Any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share may be paid by cheque sent by post to the registered address of the person entitled or, if two or more persons are the holders of the share or are jointly entitled to it by reason of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, to the registered address of that one of those persons who is first named in the register of members or to such person and to such address as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct. Every cheque shall be made payable to the order of the person or persons entitled or to such other person as the person or persons entitled may in writing direct and payment of the cheque shall be a good discharge to the company. Any joint holder or other person jointly entitled to a share as aforesaid may give receipts for any dividend or other moneys payable in respect of the share.

Interest not payable 92. No dividend or other moneys payable in respect of a share shall bear interest against the company unless otherwise provided by the rights attached to the share.

Forfeiture of unclaimed dividends 93. 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

Rights to inspect records 94. No member shall (as such) have any right of inspecting any accounting records or other book or document of the company except as conferred by statute or authorised by the directors or by ordinary resolution of the company.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

Power to capitalise 95. 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 in full shares or debentures of the company of a nominal amount equal to that sum, and allot the shares or debentures credited as fully paid to those members, or as they may direct, in those proportions, or partly in one way and partly in the other; but the share premium account, the capital redemption reserve, and any profits which are not available for distribution may, for the purposes of this article, only be applied in paying up shares to be allotted to members credited as fully paid;
- (c) make such provision by the issue of fractional certificates or by payment in cash or otherwise as they determine in the case of shares or debentures becoming distributable under this article in fractions; and
- (d) authorise any person to enter on behalf of all the members concerned into an agreement with the company providing for the allotment to them respectively, credited as fully paid, of any shares or debentures to which they are entitled upon such capitalisation, any agreement made under such authority being binding on all such members.

COMMUNICATIONS

Form of notice 96. Any notice to be sent to or by any person pursuant to these articles (other than a notice calling a meeting of the directors) shall be in writing.

Method of giving notice to member 97. Subject to article 96 and unless otherwise provided by these articles, the company shall send or supply a document or information that is required or authorised to be sent or supplied to a member or any other person by the company by a provision of the Companies Acts or pursuant to these articles or to any other rules or regulations to which the company may be subject in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that the provisions of the Act which apply to sending or supplying a document or information required or authorised to be sent or supplied by the Companies Acts shall, the necessary changes having been made, also apply to sending or supplying any document or information required or authorised to be sent by these articles or any other rules or regulations to which the company may be subject.

Methods of member etc giving notice 98. Subject to article 96 and unless otherwise provided by these articles, a member or a person entitled by transmission to a share shall send a document or information pursuant to these articles to the company in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that:

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

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

Deemed receipt of notice

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

Terms and conditions for electronic means

100. The directors may from time to time issue, endorse or adopt terms and conditions relating to the use of electronic means for the sending of notices, other documents and proxy appointments by the company to members or persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law and by members or such persons entitled by transmission to the company.

Transferees etc. bound by prior notice

101. Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title.

Notice to joint holders

102. In the case of joint holders of a share, all documents and information shall be sent to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding. Any document or information so sent shall be deemed for all purposes sent to all the joint holders.

Proof of sending/ when notices etc. deemed sent by post

103. Proof that a document or information sent in hard copy form was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the document or information was sent. A document or information sent by the company to a member by post shall be deemed to have been received:

- (a) if sent by first class post or special delivery post from an address in the United Kingdom to another address in the United Kingdom, or by a postal service similar to first class post or special delivery post from an address in another country to another address in that other country, on the day following that on which the document or information was posted;
- (b) if sent by airmail from an address in the United Kingdom to an address outside the United Kingdom, or from an address in another country to an address outside that country (including without limitation an address in the United Kingdom), on the third day following that on which the document or information was posted;
- (c) in any other case, on the second day following that on which the document or information was posted.

When notices etc. deemed sent by electronic means

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

Notice to persons entitled by transmission

105. A document or information may be sent by the company to the person or persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it, in any manner the company may choose authorised by these articles for the sending of a document or information to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any similar description at the

address (if any) within the United Kingdom as may be supplied for that purpose by or on behalf of the person or persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a document or information may be sent in any manner in which it might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

WINDING UP

Liquidator may distribute in specie

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

INDEMNITY

Indemnity to directors and officers

107. Subject to the provisions of the Act, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which the person concerned may otherwise be entitled, every director or other officer of the company (other than any person (whether an officer or not) engaged by the company as auditor) may be indemnified out of the assets of the company against any liability incurred by him for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the affairs of the company, provided that this article shall be deemed not to provide for, or entitle any such person to, indemnification to the extent that it would cause this article, or any element of it, to be treated as void under the Act.

PARENT COMPANY

Parent Company rights

108. Whenever a company wherever incorporated (hereinafter called the "**Parent Company**") is the holder of not less than 90 per cent of the issued share capital of the company the following provisions will apply and to the extent of any inconsistency will have overriding effect as against all other provisions of these articles:-

- (a) the Parent Company may at any time and from time to time appoint any person to be a director or remove from office any director howsoever appointed, but so that any such removal shall be without prejudice to any claim for breach of contract under any employment agreement between the company and the director so removed;
- (b) no securities or shares may be issued or agreed to be issued or put under option without the consent of the Parent Company; and
- (c) any or all powers of the directors will be restricted in such respects and to such extent as the Parent Company may by notice to the company from time to time prescribe.

Form of notice

109. Any such appointment, removal, consent or notice must be in writing served on the company and signed on behalf of the Parent Company by any two of its directors or by any one of its directors and its secretary or some other person duly authorised for the purpose.

No need for enquiry

110. No person dealing with the company will be concerned to see or enquire as to whether the powers of the directors have been in any way restricted under this article or as to whether any requisite consent of the Parent Company has been obtained and no obligation incurred or security given or transaction effected by the company to or with any third party will be invalid or ineffectual unless the third party had at the time express notice that the incurring of such obligation or the giving of such security or the effecting of such transaction was in excess of the powers of the directors.