

Company number: 08129184

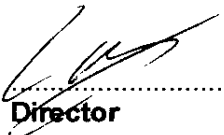
THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
RESOLUTIONS
OF

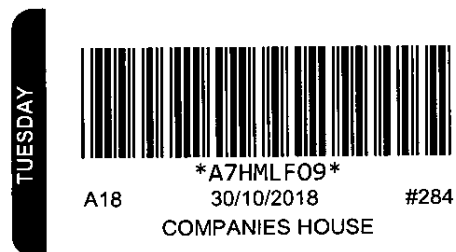
TEBEX LIMITED (THE "COMPANY")

NOTICE is hereby given that the following resolution was duly passed by means of a written resolution on 29 October 2018:

1. Special Resolution

THAT the articles of association of the Company attached hereto be and are hereby adopted as the new articles of association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all existing articles of association of the Company.


.....
Director



ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

TEBEX LIMITED

Company number: 08129184

(Adopted by written resolution on 29 October, 2018)

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1. Defined terms

1.1 In these articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

“appointor”	has the meaning given in article 7;
“bankruptcy”	includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
“Called Shareholders”	has the meaning given in article 30.1;
“Called Shares”	has the meaning given in article 30.1;
“capitalised sum”	has the meaning given in article 40;
“chairman”	has the meaning given in article 15;
“chairman of the general meeting”	has the meaning given in article 43;
“Companies Acts”	means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the Company;
“director”	means a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;
“distribution recipient”	has the meaning given in article 35;
“document”	includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;
“Drag Along Option”	has the meaning given in article 30.1;

“Drag Along Notice”	has the meaning given in article 30.2 ;
“electronic form”	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
“Founder”	means Lee James McNeil;
“fully paid”	in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in respect of that share have been paid to the Company;
“hard copy form”	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
“holder”	in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;
[“New Shareholder”]	[has the meaning given in article 30.9];
“ordinary resolution”	has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;
“paid”	means paid or credited as paid;
“participate”	in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 12 ;
“persons entitled”	has the meaning given in article 40 ;
“Proposed Buyer”	has the meaning given in article 30.1 ;
“proxy notice”	has the meaning given in article 49 ;
“relevant director”	has the meaning given in article 56 ;
“relevant loss”	has the meaning given in article 57 ;
“relevant officer”	has the meaning given in article 57 ;
“Seller’s Shares”	has the meaning given in article 30.1 ;
“Selling Shareholder(s)”	has the meaning given in article 30.1 ;
“shareholder(s)”	means a person, or persons, as the case may be, who is the holder of a share;
“shares”	means shares in the Company;
“special resolution”	has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;
“transmittee”	means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a

shareholder or otherwise by operation of law; and

“writing”

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

1.2 Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions used in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the Company.

1.3 The Model Articles for Private Companies Limited by Shares set out at schedule 1 of the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 shall not apply to the Company.

2. Liability of members

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

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3. Directors' general authority

Subject to the provisions of these articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.

4. Shareholders' reserve power

4.1 The Founder may direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

4.2 No such direction invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

5. Directors may delegate

5.1 The directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these articles:

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

(e) on such terms and conditions
as they think fit.

- 5.2 If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- 5.3 The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

6. Committees

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

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

7. Appointment and removal of alternates

- 7.1 Subject to the approval of the Founder, any director (the "**appointor**") may appoint as an alternate director any other director, or any other person approved by the directors, to:
- (a) exercise that director's powers; and
 - (b) carry out that director's responsibilities
- in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the appointor.
- 7.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be in writing signed by the appointor and delivered to the Company.
- 7.3 The notice must:
- (a) identify the proposed alternate; and
 - (b) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that he is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice.

8. Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

- 8.1 An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to any directors' meeting, directors' written resolution or decision-making, as his appointor. An alternate director's rights may be exercised only in the absence of his appointor but, subject to article 8.3, in the case of an alternate director who is also a director are in addition to any rights which the alternate has as a director in his own right.

8.2 Except as these articles specify otherwise, an alternate director:

- (a) is deemed for all purposes to be a director;
- (b) is liable for his own acts and omissions;
- (c) is subject to the same restrictions as his appointor; and
- (d) is not deemed to be the agent of his appointor.

8.3 An alternate director may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if his appointor could have participated but is not participating). However, no alternate may be counted as more than one director for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating.

8.4 An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director except such part of his appointor's remuneration as the appointor may direct by notice in writing to the Company.

9. Termination of alternate directorship

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

- (a) when his appointor revokes the appointment by notice in writing to the Company;
- (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to his appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director;
- (c) on the death of his appointor;
- (d) when his appointor's appointment as a director terminates; or
- (e) on the written instructions of the Founder.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

10. Directors to take decisions collectively

10.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be a majority decision taken in one of the following ways:

- (a) at a meeting of the directors;
- (b) by written resolution, copies of which have been signed by a majority of the eligible directors or to which a majority of the eligible directors have otherwise indicated agreement in writing; or
- (c) by a majority of the eligible directors indicating to each other, by any means, that they share a common view on a matter,

and provided always that any decision of the directors shall require the approval of the Founder. For clarity, if there are two directors and they do not agree in relation to any matter, then the decision of the Founder shall be conclusive.

10.2 References in this article **10** to eligible directors are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting.

10.3 *A decision may not be taken in accordance with article **10.1(b)** or **10.1(c)** if the eligible directors purporting to take the decision would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.*

10.4 If the Company has only one director, the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of these articles relating to directors' decision-making.

11. Calling a directors' meeting

11.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.

11.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:

- (a) its proposed date and time;
- (b) where it is to take place; and
- (c) if (at the time the notice is given) it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

11.3 Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.

11.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the Company either before or after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

12. Participation in directors' meetings

12.1 Directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:

- (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with these articles; and
- (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.

12.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.

12.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

13. Observers

- 13.1 Subject to the approval of the Founder, the directors may invite any person to attend directors' meetings as an observer, whether to meet the contractual requirements of the Company or otherwise.
- 13.2 The observer shall be entitled to attend and speak at all meetings of the directors and receive copies of all board papers as if he were a director but shall not be entitled to vote on any resolutions proposed at a directors' meeting.

14. Quorum for directors' meetings

- 14.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- 14.2 Subject to article **14.3**, the quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by ordinary resolution, and unless otherwise fixed it is two, one of whom shall be the Founder or another director who is an authorised representative of the Founder.
- 14.3 If the Company has only one director, the quorum for directors' meetings shall be one.
- 14.4 If the total number of directors for the time being is less than any quorum required by ordinary resolution, the directors must not take any decision at a directors' meeting other than a decision to call a general meeting (or circulate a written resolution) so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

15. Chairing of directors' meetings

- 15.1 The Founder shall be appointed to chair the meetings of directors and shall be known as the chairman.
- 15.2 If the Founder is not participating in a directors' meeting, the participating directors may appoint a director to chair the meeting.
- 15.3 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.

16. No casting vote for chairman

- 16.1 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.
- 16.2 But this does not apply if, in accordance with these articles, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

17. Conflicts of interest

- 17.1 If a proposed decision of the directors is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company in which a director is interested, that director may be counted as participating in the decision-making process for that proposed decision for quorum or voting purposes only if he has complied with his duty (if any) to declare that interest in accordance with section 177 of the Companies Act 2006.

- 17.2 Subject to the Companies Acts, and provided he has complied with his duty (if any) to declare his interest in accordance with section 177 of the Companies Act 2006, a director shall not be accountable to the Company for any benefit which he derives from any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit.
- 17.3 If a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman or other director chairing the meeting whose ruling in relation to any director other than himself is to be final and conclusive.
- 18. Records of decisions to be kept**
- 18.1 The directors must ensure that the Company keeps a written record for at least 10 years from the date of the meeting recorded, of the minutes of all proceedings at each meeting of its directors.
- 19. Directors' discretion to make further rules**
- 19.1 Subject to the provisions of these articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

- 20. Methods of appointing directors**
- 20.1 Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed as a director:
- (a) by ordinary resolution; or
 - (b) by written notice to the Company from the Founder, which notice may be sent in accordance with article 52 or delivered to a directors' meeting or general meeting and shall take effect immediately upon receipt of the written notice by the Company or at a later date specified in the written notice.
- 21. Termination of director's appointment**
- 21.1 A person ceases to be a director as soon as:
- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
 - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
 - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;

- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating, or has examined, 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) the Company receives written notice from the director that he is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms; or
- (g) the Company receives written notice effecting the termination of that person's appointment from the Founder, which notice may be sent in accordance with article 52 or delivered to a directors' meeting or general meeting and shall take effect immediately upon receipt of the written notice by the Company or at a later date specified in the written notice.

22. Directors' remuneration

22.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide.

22.2 Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the Founder determines:

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

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

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

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

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

23. Directors' expenses

23.1 The Company will pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at:

- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors;
- (b) general meetings; or

- (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company,

or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company.

PART 3

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

24. All shares to be fully paid up

- 24.1 No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in consideration for its issue.
- 24.2 This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's memorandum.

25. Powers to issue different classes of share

- 25.1 Subject to these articles and the prior written approval of the Founder, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the Company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.
- 25.2 The Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

26. Company not bound by less than absolute interests

- 26.1 Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or these articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

27. Share certificates

- 27.1 The Company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.
- 27.2 Every certificate must specify:
 - (a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
 - (b) the nominal value of those shares;
 - (c) the amount paid up on the shares; and
 - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- 27.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- 27.4 If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

27.5 Certificates must:

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

28. Replacement share certificates

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

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

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

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

- (a) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and
- (b) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

29. Share transfers

29.1 Shares may be transferred by means of a document of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor or other person authorised by the directors. A document of transfer of shares must be in hard copy form.

29.2 No fee may be charged for registering any document of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.

29.3 The Company may retain any document of transfer which is registered.

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

29.5 The Founder may refuse to register the transfer of a share, and if he does so, the document of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

30. Drag along

30.1 If the holder, or holders, as the case may be, of [80]% of the Shares in issue for the time being (the "**Selling Shareholder(s)**") wish to transfer all (but not some only) of their shares (the "**Seller's Shares**") to a bona fide purchaser on arm's length terms (the "**Proposed Buyer**"), the Selling Shareholder(s) may require all other shareholders (the "**Called Shareholders**") to sell and transfer all their shares (the "**Called Shares**") to the Proposed Buyer (or as the Proposed Buyer directs) in accordance with the provisions of this Article (the "**Drag Along Option**").

- 30.2 The Selling Shareholder(s) may exercise the Drag Along Option by giving written notice to that effect to the Called Shareholders (the “**Drag Along Notice**”) at any time before the transfer of the Seller’s Shares to the Proposed Buyer. The Drag Along Notice shall specify:
- (a) that the Called Shareholders are required to transfer all their Called Shares pursuant to this article 30;
 - (b) the person to whom the Called Shares are to be transferred;
 - (c) the purchase price payable for the Called Shares which shall, for each Called Share, be an amount at least equal to the price per share offered by the Proposed Buyer for the Seller’s Shares; and
 - (d) the proposed date of the transfer.
- 30.3 Once issued, a Drag Along Notice shall be irrevocable. However, a Drag Along Notice shall lapse if, for any reason, the Selling Shareholder(s) have not sold the Seller’s Shares to the Proposed Buyer within [NUMBER] Business Days of serving the Drag Along Notice. The Selling Shareholder(s) may serve further Drag Along Notices following the lapse of any particular Drag Along Notice.
- 30.4 No Drag Along Notice shall require a Called Shareholder to agree to any terms except those specifically set out in this article 30.
- 30.5 Completion of the sale of the Called Shares shall take place on the Completion Date. Completion Date means the date proposed for completion of the sale of the Seller’s Shares unless:
- (a) all of the Called Shareholders and the Selling Shareholder(s) agree otherwise in which case the Completion Date shall be the date agreed in writing by all of the Called Shareholders and the Selling Shareholder(s); or
 - (b) that date is less than [NUMBER] Business Days after the date on which the Drag Along Notice is served, in which case the Completion Date shall be the [NUMBER] Business Day after service of the Drag Along Notice.
- 30.6 On or before the Completion Date, the Called Shareholders shall execute and deliver stock transfer forms for the Called Shares, together with the relevant share certificates (or a suitable indemnity for any lost share certificates) to the Company. On the Completion Date, the Company shall pay the Called Shareholders, on behalf of the Proposed Buyer, the amounts due pursuant to article 30.2(c) to the extent that the Proposed Buyer has put the Company in the requisite funds. The Company’s receipt for the price shall be a good discharge to the Proposed Buyer. The Company shall hold the amounts due to the Called Shareholders in trust for the Called Shareholders without any obligation to pay interest.
- 30.7 To the extent that the Proposed Buyer has not, on the Completion Date, put the Company in funds to pay the purchase price due in respect of the Called Shares, the Called Shareholders shall be entitled to the return of the stock transfer forms and share certificates (or suitable indemnity) for the relevant

Called Shares and the Called Shareholders shall have no further rights or obligations under this article 30 in respect of their Shares.

- 30.8 If any Called Shareholder does not, on or before the Completion Date, execute and deliver (in accordance with article 30.6) transfer(s) in respect of all of the Called Shares held by it, each defaulting Called Shareholder shall be deemed to have irrevocably appointed any person nominated for the purpose by the Selling Shareholder(s) to be its agent to execute all necessary transfer(s) on its behalf, against receipt by the Company (on trust for such holder) of the purchase price payable for the Called Shares, and to deliver such transfer(s) to the Proposed Buyer (or as it may direct) as the holder thereof. After the Proposed Buyer (or its nominee) has been registered as the holder of the Called Shares, the validity of such proceedings shall not be questioned by any person. Failure to produce a share certificate shall not impede the registration of shares under this article 30.
- 30.9 Upon any person, following the issue of a Drag Along Notice, becoming a Shareholder (or increasing an existing shareholding) including, without limitation, pursuant to the exercise of any option, warrant or other right to acquire or subscribe for, or to convert any security into, Shares (a "**New Shareholder**"), a Drag Along Notice shall be deemed to have been served on the New Shareholder on the same terms as the previous Drag Along Notice. The New Shareholder shall then be bound to sell and transfer all Shares acquired by it to the Proposed Buyer (or as the Proposed Buyer may direct) and the provisions of this article 30 shall apply with the necessary changes to the New Shareholder, except that completion of the sale of the Shares shall take place on the Completion Date or immediately upon the New Shareholder becoming a Shareholder of the Company, if later.

31. Transmission of shares

- 31.1 If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the Company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.
- 31.2 A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require:
- (a) may, subject to these articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person; and
 - (b) subject to these articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.
- 31.3 But a transmittee does not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holder of those shares.

32. Exercise of transmittees' rights

- 32.1 A transmittee who wishes to become the holder of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish.
- 32.2 If the transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute a document of transfer in respect of it.

- 32.3 Any transfer made or executed under this article 32 is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmittee has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

33. Transmittees bound by prior notices

- 33.1 If a notice is given to a shareholder in respect of shares and a transmittee is or becomes entitled to those shares, the transmittee is bound by the notice if it was given to the shareholder before the transmittee's name has been entered in the register of members.

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

34. Procedure for declaring dividends

- 34.1 Subject to the prior written approval of the Founder, the Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
- 34.2 A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.
- 34.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.
- 34.4 Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, a dividend must be paid on an apportioned basis by reference to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is to be paid on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 34.5 If the Company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear.
- 34.6 The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.
- 34.7 If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

35. Payment of dividends and other distributions

- 35.1 Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:
- (a) transfer to a bank or building society account specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;
 - (b) sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered

address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an address specified by the distribution recipient either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide;

- (c) sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such address as the distribution recipient has specified either in writing or as the directors may otherwise decide; or
- (d) any other means of payment as the directors agree with the distribution recipient either in writing or by such other means as the directors decide.

35.2 In these articles, “**distribution recipient**” means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:

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

36. No interest on distributions

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

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

37. Unclaimed distributions

37.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

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

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

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

38. Non-cash distributions

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

38.2 For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including for:

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

39. Waiver of distributions

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

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

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

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

40. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

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

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

40.2 Capitalised sums must be applied:

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

40.3 Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

40.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied:

- (a) in paying up new debentures of the Company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct; or
- (b) in or towards paying up any amount for the time being unpaid on shares held by the persons entitled.

40.5 Subject to these articles, the directors may:

- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with articles **40.3** and **40.4** partly in one way and partly in another;
- (b) make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article **40** (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article **40**.

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

41. Attendance and speaking at general meetings

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

42. Quorum for general meetings

- 42.1 No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the general meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.
- 42.2 If the Company has only one shareholder, the presence at a general meeting of that shareholder or its proxy or representative constitutes a quorum.
- 42.3 If the Company has more than one shareholder, the presence of any of the following at a general meeting constitutes a quorum:
- (a) two shareholders;
 - (b) two persons, one being a shareholder and the other being a proxy or representative of another shareholder or each being either a proxy or representative of a different member;
 - (c) one person who is a shareholder and either the proxy or representative of another shareholder; or
 - (d) one person who is either the proxy or representative of two or more shareholders.
- 42.4 The references in this article **42** to a proxy or representative are to a proxy or representative appointed in relation to the meeting in question in accordance with section 324 or 323 respectively of the Companies Act 2006.

43. Chairing general meetings

- 43.1 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.
- 43.2 If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start:
- (a) the directors present; or
 - (b) (if no directors are present) the meeting
- must appoint a director or shareholder to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the general meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
- 43.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article **43** is referred to as the “**chairman of the general meeting**”.

44. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders

- 44.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.
- 44.2 The chairman of the general meeting may permit other persons who are not:
- (a) shareholders of the Company; or

- (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings

to attend and speak at a general meeting.

45. Adjournment

- 45.1 If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the general meeting must adjourn it.
- 45.2 The chairman of the general meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:
 - (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment; or
 - (b) it appears to the chairman of the general meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- 45.3 The chairman of the general meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 45.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the general meeting must:
 - (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors; and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 45.5 If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given):
 - (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given; and
 - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- 45.6 No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

46. Voting: general

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

47. Errors and disputes

- 47.1 No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid.
- 47.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the general meeting, whose decision is final.

48. Poll votes

- 48.1 A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
- (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote; or
 - (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- 48.2 A poll may be demanded by:
- (a) the chairman of the general meeting;
 - (b) any director;
 - (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution;
 - (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution; or
 - (e) a person or persons representing voting rights on 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 which carry voting rights.
- 48.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:
- (a) the poll has not yet been taken; and
 - (b) the chairman of the general meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- 48.4 Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the general meeting directs.

49. Content of proxy notices

- 49.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "**proxy notice**") which:
- (a) states the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy;
 - (b) identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - (c) is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and

- (d) is delivered to the Company in accordance with these articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which it relates.

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

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

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

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

50. Delivery of proxy notices

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

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

50.3 A proxy notice or notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the taking of any vote at the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

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

51. Amendments to resolutions

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

- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the Company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the general meeting may determine); or
- (b) the chairman of the general meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed

and, in either case, the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the general meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.

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

PART 5

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

52. Means of communication to be used

- 52.1 Subject to these articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the Company under these articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company and the company communications provisions in the Companies Act 2006 shall apply to anything sent or supplied under these articles.
- 52.2 A communication sent or supplied by the Company shall be deemed to have been received by the intended recipient:
- (a) if it is sent by post, 24 hours after it was posted;
 - (b) if it is hand delivered, at the time of such delivery;
 - (c) if it is sent by electronic means, immediately upon its being sent; and
 - (d) if it is made available on a website, when the notification of the presence of the communication on the website was received by the intended recipient or, if later, on the date on which the communication appeared on the website.
- 52.3 In the case of a communication sent or supplied by the Company, the Company may make the documents or information available on a website in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.
- 52.4 Subject to these articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
- 52.5 A director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than that specified in article **52.2**.

- 52.6 Anything to be agreed or specified in relation to documents or information to be sent or supplied to the joint holders of a share may be agreed or specified by any of the joint holders on behalf of all of them.

53. Company seal

- 53.1 Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.
- 53.2 The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- 53.3 Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- 53.4 For the purposes of this article **53**, an authorised person is:
- (a) any director of the Company;
 - (b) the company secretary (if any); or
 - (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

54. No right to inspect accounts and other records

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

55. Provision for employees on cessation of business

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

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

56. Indemnity

- 56.1 Subject to article **56.2** and to the prior written approval of the Founder (which may be subject to such terms and conditions as the Founder shall specify), a relevant director of the Company or an associated company shall be indemnified out of the Company's assets against:
- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company or an associated company;
 - (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the Company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of

an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006); and

- (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the Company or an associated company.

56.2 This article **56** does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

56.3 In this article **56**:

- (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate; and
- (b) a "**relevant director**" means any director or former director of the Company or an associated company.

57. Insurance

57.1 With the prior written approval of the Founder (which may be subject to such terms and conditions as the Founder shall specify), the directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the Company, for the benefit of any relevant officer in respect of any relevant loss.

57.2 In this article **57**:

- (a) a "**relevant officer**" means any director or former director, secretary or former secretary, manager or former manager of the Company or an associated company;
- (b) a "**relevant loss**" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that officer's duties or powers in relation to the Company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Company or associated company; and
- (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.