

File Copy



CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY

Company No. 8414062

The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales, hereby certifies that

IOCR LIMITED

is this day incorporated under the Companies Act 2006 as a private company, that the company is limited by guarantee, and the situation of its registered office is in England and Wales

Given at Companies House, Cardiff, on 21st February 2013



N08414062C



THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES



Companies House

— for the record —

The above information was communicated by electronic means and authenticated by the Registrar of Companies under Section 1115 of the Companies Act 2006



Companies House
— for the record —

IN01(ef)

Application to register a company

Received for filing in Electronic Format on the: 21/02/2013



X22PEW4H

*Company Name
in full:*

IOCR LIMITED

Company Type:

Private limited by guarantee

*Situation of Registered
Office:*

England and Wales

*Proposed Register
Office Address:*

**55 COLMORE ROW
BIRMINGHAM
WEST MIDLANDS
UNITED KINGDOM
B3 2AS**

I wish to adopt entirely bespoke articles

Company Director **1**

Type: **Person**
Full forename(s): **MRS TRACY LEE**

Surname: **PLIMMER**

Former names:

Service Address: **55 COLMORE ROW
BIRMINGHAM
WEST MIDLANDS
UNITED KINGDOM
B3 2AS**

Country/State Usually Resident: **UNITED KINGDOM**

Date of Birth: **26/03/1976** *Nationality:* **BRITISH**
Occupation: **SOLICITOR**

Consented to Act: **Y** *Date authorised:* **21/02/2013** *Authenticated:* **YES**

Statement of Guarantee

I confirm that if the company is wound up while I am a member , or within one year after I cease to be a member, I will contribute to the assets of the company by such amount as may be required for :

- payment of debts and liabilities of the company contracted before I cease to be a member;*
- payments of costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and;*
- adjustment of the rights of the contributors among ourselves, not exceeding the specified amount below.*

Name: INGLEBY NOMINEES LIMITED

Address: 55 COLMORE ROW
 BIRMINGHAM
 WEST MIDLANDS
 UNITED KINGDOM
 B3 2AS

Amount Guaranteed: GBP1

Statement of Compliance

I confirm the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as to registration have been complied with.

memorandum delivered by an agent for the subscriber(s): **Yes**

Agent's Name: **WRAGGE AND CO LLP**

Agent's Address: **55 COLMORE ROW
BIRMINGHAM
UNITED KINGDOM
B3 2AS**

Authorisation

Authoriser Designation: **agent**

Authenticated: **Yes**

Agent's Name: **WRAGGE AND CO LLP**

Agent's Address: **55 COLMORE ROW
BIRMINGHAM
UNITED KINGDOM
B3 2AS**

COMPANY NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

of

IOCR LIMITED

Each subscriber to this memorandum of association wishes to form a company under the Companies Act 2006 and agrees to become a member of the company.

Name of each subscriber	Authentication by each subscriber
INGLEBY NOMINEES LIMITED	

DATED: 21 February 2013

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

IOCR LIMITED

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1 Exclusion of default articles and defined terms

1.1 In these articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

“**alternate**” or “**alternate director**” has the meaning given in article 22;

“**appointor**” has the meaning given in article 22;

“**articles**” means the company’s articles of association;

“**bankruptcy**” includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

“**CA 2006**” means the Companies Act 2006;

“**chairman**” has the meaning given in article 12;

“**chairman of the meeting**” has the meaning given in article 32;

“**Companies Acts**” means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 CA 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;

“**document**” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

“**electronic form**” has the meaning given in section 1168 CA 2006;

“eligible director” means a director who would be entitled to vote on the matter at a meeting of directors (but excluding any director whose vote is not to be counted in respect of the particular matter);

“member” has the meaning given in section 112 CA 2006;

“Model Articles” means the regulations contained in Schedule 2 to the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008;

“ordinary resolution” has the meaning given in section 282 CA 2006;

“participate”, in relation to a directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in article 10;

“proxy notice” has the meaning given in article 38;

“special resolution” has the meaning given in section 283 CA 2006;

“subsidiary” has the meaning given in section 1159 CA 2006; 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 The Model Articles do not apply to the company.
- 1.3 Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in CA 2006, as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company.
- 1.4 Headings in these articles are used for convenience only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of these articles.
- 1.5 A reference in these articles to an “article” is a reference to the relevant article of these articles unless expressly provided otherwise.
- 1.6 Unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to a statute, statutory provision or subordinate legislation is a reference to it as it is in force from time to time, taking account of:
 - (a) any subordinate legislation from time to time made under it; and
 - (b) any amendment or re-enactment and includes any statute, statutory provision or subordinate legislation which it amends or re-enacts.
- 1.7 Any phrase introduced by the terms “including”, “include”, “in particular” or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words preceding those terms.

2 Liability of members

- 2.1 The liability of each member is limited to £1, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member or within one year after he ceases to be a member, for:

- (a) payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before he ceases to be a member;
- (b) payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
- (c) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3 Directors' general authority

- 3.1 Subject to the 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 Members' reserve power

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

5 Directors may delegate

- 5.1 Subject to 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.
- 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 the

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 the articles if they are not consistent with them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

7 Directors to take decisions collectively

- 7.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 8.

- 7.2 If:

- (a) the company only has one director; and
- (b) no other provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director,

the general rule does not apply, and the quorum for meetings of the directors shall be one and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making subject to article 17. Accordingly, articles 8 to 13 inclusive shall not apply in those circumstances.

8 Unanimous decisions

- 8.1 Subject to article 8.2, a decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when either

- (a) all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter (and such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing, or may be in electronic form); or
- (b) A proposed decision has been notified (by any means permitted by these articles) to all eligible directors and a majority of eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they agree on that decision (and such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by a majority of the eligible directors or which a majority of eligible directors has otherwise indicated agreement in writing, or may be in electronic form).

- 8.2 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at a directors' meeting.

9 Calling a directors' meeting

- 9.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving reasonable notice of the

meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.

9.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:

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

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

9.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

10 Participation in directors' meetings

10.1 Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) not participating in a directors' meeting; and

(b) would have been entitled to vote if they were participating in it.

11 Quorum for directors' meetings

11.1 At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.

11.2 The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than two, and unless otherwise fixed (and subject to article 7.2) it is two eligible directors.

11.3 For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held in accordance with article 15 to authorise a director's conflict, if there is only one eligible director in office other than the conflicted director(s), the quorum for that meeting (or part of a meeting) is one eligible director.

11.4 If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:

(a) to appoint further directors; or

(b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the members to appoint further directors.

12 Chairing of directors' meetings

12.1 The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.

12.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.

12.3 The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.

12.4 If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

13 Casting vote

13.1 If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.

13.2 But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

14 Directors' interests in transactions or arrangements with the company

14.1 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 in any way directly or indirectly interested, that director shall be counted as participating in the decision making process for quorum and voting purposes provided that the relevant interest either:

(a) has been duly declared in accordance with section 177 or section 182 CA 2006, as the case may require; or

(b) is not required by the terms of either of those sections to be declared.

14.2 So long as the relevant interest falls within article 14.1(a) or 14.1(b), a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction with the company:

- (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) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of any such matter or proposed matter in which he is interested;
- (c) 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
- (d) 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 in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested.

15 Directors' conflicts of interest

15.1 The provisions of this article shall apply in relation to the exercise of the power of the directors to authorise any matter which would or might otherwise constitute or give rise to a breach of the duty of a director under section 175(1) CA 2006 to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company.

15.2 In this article and article 16:

“authorise” means to authorise in accordance with section 175(5)(a) CA 2006 and “authorisation”, “authorised” and cognate expressions shall be construed accordingly;

a “conflict of interest” includes a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties;

“conflicted director” means a director in relation to whom there is a conflicting matter;

“conflicting matter” means a matter which would or might (if not authorised) constitute or give rise to a breach of the duty of a director under section 175(1) CA 2006 to avoid a situation in which he has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company; and

an interest or duty is “material” unless it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest.

15.3 The provisions of this article apply without prejudice (and subject) to the provisions of section 175(6) CA 2006. Nothing in these articles shall invalidate an authorisation.

- 15.4 A conflicted director seeking authorisation of any conflicting matter shall disclose to the directors the nature and extent of the conflicting matter as soon as is reasonably practicable. The conflicted director shall provide the directors with such details of the conflicting matter as are necessary for the directors to decide how to address the conflicting matter, together with such additional information as may be requested by the directors.
- 15.5 Any director (including the conflicted director) may propose that a conflicted director's conflicting matter be authorised. Any such proposal, and any authorisation given by the directors, shall be effected in the same way as any other matter may be proposed to and resolved on by the directors under the provisions of these articles, except that:
- (a) the conflicted director and any other interested director shall not count towards the quorum nor vote on any resolution giving that authorisation; and
 - (b) the conflicted director and any other interested director may, if the directors so decide, be excluded from any meeting of the directors while the conflicting matter and the giving of that authorisation are under consideration.
- 15.6 Where the directors authorise a conflicted director's conflicting matter:
- (a) the directors may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently):
 - (i) require that the conflicted director is excluded from the receipt of information, the participation in discussions and/or the making of decisions (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise) related to the conflicting matter; and
 - (ii) impose on the conflicted director such other terms or conditions for the purpose of dealing with any actual or potential conflict of interest which may arise from the conflicting matter as they may determine;
 - (b) the conflicted director shall conduct himself in accordance with any terms or conditions imposed by the directors in giving that authorisation;
 - (c) the directors may provide that, where the conflicted director obtains (otherwise than through his position as a director) information that is confidential to a third party, the conflicted director will not be obliged to disclose the information to the company, or to use or apply the information in relation to the company's affairs, where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence;
 - (d) the terms of the authorisation shall be recorded in writing (but the authorisation shall be effective whether or not the terms are so recorded); and
 - (e) the directors may revoke or vary the authorisation at any time but no such action will affect anything done by the conflicted director prior to that action in accordance with the terms of the authorisation.

15.7 A director who has directly or indirectly an interest or a duty in a matter which is material and which conflicts or may conflict with the interests of the company shall be counted as participating in the decision making process for quorum and voting purposes, notwithstanding his interest or duty, at any meeting at which the matter is considered provided that:

- (a) he has disclosed the nature and extent of his interest or duty giving rise to his conflict of interest; and
- (b) where his conflict of interest is constituted by or arises from a conflicting matter of his, that conflicting matter (or any breach of his duty under section 175(1) CA 2006 by reason of that conflicting matter) has been authorised or ratified (either in accordance with these articles or by the members) and the director has not been required to be excluded from participation in discussions and/or the making of decisions related to the matter.

16 Additional provisions about directors' interests and conflicts

16.1 A director shall not, by reason of his office or of the resulting fiduciary relationship, be liable to account to the company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him) derives from:

- (a) an interest to which article 14.1(a) or article 14.1(b) applies; or
- (b) a conflicting matter authorised by the directors,

and no transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit.

16.2 If a question arises at a meeting of the directors about whether a director (other than the chairman of the meeting) has an interest or a conflict of interest for the purposes of articles 14 or 15, or if he can vote or be counted in the quorum, and the relevant director does not agree to abstain from voting on the issue or not to be counted in the quorum, the question must be referred to the chairman of the meeting. The ruling of the chairman of the meeting about any other director is final and conclusive, unless the nature or extent of the director's interest (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the directors.

16.3 If a question of the kind referred to in article 16.2 arises about the chairman of the meeting, the question shall be decided by a resolution of the directors. The chairman of the meeting cannot vote on the question but can be counted in the quorum. The directors' resolution about the chairman of the meeting is conclusive, unless the nature and extent of the chairman's interest (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the directors.

16.4 The company may by ordinary resolution ratify any transaction or arrangement which has not been properly authorised by reason of a contravention of these articles.

17 Records of decisions to be kept

17.1 The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors.

- 17.2 Where a decision of the directors is taken by electronic means, that decision must be recorded in permanent form, so that it may be read with the naked eye.

18 Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

19 Methods of appointing directors

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

20 Termination of director's appointment

- 20.1 A person ceases to be a director as soon as:
- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of CA 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
 - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
 - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
 - (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than 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; or
 - (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.

21 Removal of Directors

- 21.1 In addition and without prejudice to the provisions of sections 168 and 169 CA 2006, the company may by ordinary resolution remove any director before the expiry of his period of office and may, if thought fit, by ordinary resolution appoint another person in his place. Removal of a director in accordance with this article shall be without prejudice to any claim that director may have for damages for breach of any contract between him and the company.

22 Appointment and removal of alternate directors

- 22.1 Any director (the “appointor”) may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors, to:

- (a) exercise that director’s powers; and
- (b) carry out that director’s responsibilities,

in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors in the absence of the alternate’s appointor.

- 22.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate must be effected by notice in writing to the company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors.

- 22.3 The notice must:

- (a) identify the proposed alternate; and
- (b) in the case of a notice of appointment, contain a statement signed by the proposed alternate that the proposed alternate is willing to act as the alternate of the director giving the notice.

23 Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

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

- 23.2 Except as the articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:

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

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

- (a) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person’s appointor is not participating); and

- (b) may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by that person's appointor).

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 Termination of alternate directorship

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

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

25 Directors' remuneration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26 Officers' expenses

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

- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors;
- (b) general meetings; and
- (c) separate meetings of the holders 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

MEMBERS

BECOMING AND CEASING TO BE A MEMBER

27 Applications for membership

27.1 No person shall become a member of the company unless:

- (a) that person has completed an application for membership in a form approved by the directors; and
- (b) the directors have approved the application.

28 Termination of membership

- 28.1 A member may withdraw from membership of the company by giving 7 days' notice to the company in writing.
- 28.2 Membership is not transferable.
- 28.3 A person's membership terminates when that person dies or ceases to exist.

29 Enjoyment or exercise of members' rights

- 29.1 Any member may by notice in writing to the company nominate another person or persons as entitled to enjoy or exercise all or any specified rights of that member in relation to the company in accordance with section 145 CA 2006.
- 29.2 A member who has made a nomination in accordance with article 29.1 may vary or terminate that nomination by notice in writing to the company.
- 29.3 The company shall act in accordance with every notice of nomination, variation or termination given in accordance with article 29.1 or article 29.2.

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

30 Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- 30.1 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.
- 30.2 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.
- 30.3 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.
- 30.4 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.
- 30.5 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.
- 30.6 Article 29 has effect in relation to the right to receive notices of and to attend general meetings.

31 Quorum for general meetings

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

32 Chairing general meetings

- 32.1 If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

- 32.2 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 member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

- 32.3 A proxy or a representative appointed in accordance with section 323 CA 2006 may chair a general meeting if appointed to do so in accordance with article 32.2.

- 32.4 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as the “chairman of the meeting”.

33 Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

- 33.1 Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members.

- 33.2 The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not members of the company to attend and speak at a general meeting.

- 33.3 Article 29 has effect in relation to the right to speak at general meetings.

34 Adjournment

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

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

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

- 34.3 The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 34.4 When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman of the meeting must:
- (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors; and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- 34.5 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.
- 34.6 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

35 Voting: general

- 35.1 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 the articles.

36 Errors and disputes

- 36.1 No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general
- 36.2 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.
- 36.3 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision is final.

37 Poll votes

- 37.1 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.
- 37.2 A poll may be demanded by:
- (a) the chairman of the meeting;

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

37.3 A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:

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

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

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

38 Content of proxy notices

38.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a “proxy notice”) which:

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

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

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

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

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

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

39 Delivery of proxy notices

- 39.1 A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a
- 39.2 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.
- 39.3 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.
- 39.4 A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.
- 39.5 If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

40 Amendments to resolutions

- 40.1 An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if:
 - (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine); and
 - (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution.
- 40.2 A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if:
 - (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed; and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- 40.3 If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

PART 4

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

41 Means of communication to be used

- 41.1 Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which CA 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.

41.2 Subject to the 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.

41.3 A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

42 Deemed delivery of documents and information

42.1 Any notice, document or other information shall be deemed served on or delivered to the intended recipient:

- (a) if properly addressed and sent by prepaid United Kingdom first class post to an address in the United Kingdom, [48] hours after it was posted [(or [five] business days after posting either to an address outside the United Kingdom or from outside the United Kingdom to an address within the United Kingdom, if (in each case) sent by reputable international overnight courier addressed to the intended recipient, provided that delivery in at least [five] business days was guaranteed at the time of sending and the sending party receives a confirmation of delivery from the courier service provider)];
- (b) if properly addressed and delivered by hand, when it was given or left at the appropriate address; and
- (c) if sent or supplied by means of a website, when the material is first made available on the website or (if later) when the recipient receives (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material is available on the website.

For the purposes of this article, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

42.2 In proving that any notice, document or other information was properly addressed, it shall be sufficient to show that the notice, document or other information was delivered to an address permitted for the purpose by CA 2006.

42.3 For the purposes of section 1147(3) CA 2006, where a document or information is sent or supplied by the company to any member by electronic means, and the company is able to show that it was properly addressed, it is deemed to have been received by the intended recipient [one hour] after it was sent (but subject to section 1147(5)).

42.4 Article 42.3 does not apply where a document or information is in electronic form but is delivered by hand or by post or by other non-electronic means

42.5 Where a document or information is sent or supplied to the company by one person (the “agent”) on behalf of another person (the “sender”), the company may require reasonable evidence of the authority of the agent to act on behalf of the sender.

43 Failure to notify contact details

43.1 If:

- (a) the company sends two consecutive documents to a member over a period of at least 12 months; and
- (b) each of those documents is returned undelivered, or the company receives notification that it has not been delivered,

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

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

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

43.3 This article shall also apply to any person nominated in accordance with article 29 to receive any notice or document.

44 Company seals

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

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

44.3 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.

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

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

45 No right to inspect accounts and other records

45.1 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 member.

46 Provision for employees on cessation of business

46.1 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

47 Indemnity

47.1 Subject to article 47.2, a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against:

- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or 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) CA 2006); and
- (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.

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

47.3 In this article:

- (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.

48 Insurance

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

48.2 In this article:

- (a) a "relevant director" means any director or former director 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 director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' benefit 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.

