

Registration Number: 11081427

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

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

LDPATH LIMITED

Contents

1	Preliminary	1
2	Defined terms	1
3	Liability of members	3
4	Directors' general authority	3
5	Members' reserve power	3
6	Directors may delegate	3
7	Committees	4
8	Directors to take decisions collectively	4
9	Unanimous decisions	4
10	Calling a directors' meeting	5
11	Participation in directors' meetings	5
12	Quorum for directors' meetings	6
13	Chairing directors' meetings	6
14	Voting at directors' meetings: general rules	7
15	Chairman's casting vote at directors' meetings	8
16	Directors' conflicts: situational conflicts	8
17	Directors' conflicts: transactions or arrangements with the Company	8
18	Directors' conflicts: general provisions	9
19	Records of decisions to be kept	10
20	Directors' discretion to make further rules	10
21	Appointment and removal of directors	10
22	Termination of director's appointment	11
23	Directors' remuneration	11
24	Directors' expenses	11
25	Appointment and removal of alternate directors	12

26	Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors	12
27	Alternate directors and decisions of the directors	13
28	Termination of alternate directorship	13
29	Classes of shares	13
30	Voting rights	14
31	All shares to be fully paid up	15
32	Powers to issue different classes of share	15
33	Directors' authority	15
34	Allotment of shares: pre-emption rights	16
35	Company not bound by less than absolute interests	16
36	Certificates to be issued except in certain cases	17
37	Replacement share certificates	17
38	Share transfers	18
39	Procedure for declaring dividends	19
40	Payment of dividends and other distributions	19
41	No interest on distributions	20
42	Unclaimed distributions	20
43	Non-cash distributions	20
44	Waiver of distributions	21
45	Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums	21
46	Attendance and speaking at general meetings	22
47	Quorum for general meetings	22
48	Chairing general meetings	23
49	Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members	23
50	Adjournment	23
51	Voting: general	24

52	Errors and disputes	24
53	Demanding a poll	25
54	Content and delivery of proxy notices	25
55	Effect of proxy notice	26
56	Amendments to resolutions	26
57	No voting of shares on which money owed to Company	27
58	Means of communication	27
59	Deemed receipt	27
60	Communications with certain recipients	28
61	Secretary	29
62	Company seals	29
63	No right to inspect accounts and other records	29
64	Provision for employees on cessation of business	29
65	Indemnity and funding	29
66	Insurance	30
67	Relevant Agreements	30
68	Restrictions on transfer	30

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(as amended by written resolution dated 22 November 2022)

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PART 1 Interpretation and limitation of liability

1 Preliminary

- 1.1 The articles of association of the Company comprise the provisions set out in this document, as amended from time to time. No other regulations for the management of a company set out in any schedule to any statute concerning companies or contained in any regulations or instrument made pursuant to a statute shall apply to the Company.
- 1.2 Words and expressions used in the Articles are defined in Article 2. Unless defined in Article 2 (and unless the context requires otherwise), other words or expressions contained in the Articles bear the same meaning as in the Act.
- 1.3 A reference in the Articles to any statute or statutory provision includes a reference to any subordinate legislation made under it from time to time and shall, unless the context requires otherwise, include any statutory modification or re-enactment of any statute or statutory provision for the time being in force
- 1.4 Any phrase in the Articles 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.
- 1.5 Where for any purpose in the Articles an ordinary resolution of the Company is required, a special resolution shall also be effective.

2 Defined terms

In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

Act means the Companies Act 2006;

alternate director has the meaning given in Article 25;

appointor has the meaning given in Article 25;

Articles means the Company's articles of association as described in Article 1.1 (and a reference to an **Article** is a reference to a provision of the Articles);

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;

business day means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday or a bank holiday or public holiday in England and Wales;

chairman has the meaning given in Article 13;

chairman of the meeting has the meaning given in Article 48;

Claim means where, at any time, the Company wishes to (a) enforce or exercise any right under, or has any claim against or is the subject of a claim by any member in respect of any shareholders' agreement or any agreement or arrangement entered into pursuant to such an agreement; or (b) enforce any obligation owed to the Company by any member;

Companies Acts means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Act), in so far as they apply to the Company;

Conflict Matter means a matter authorised as provided in Article 16 or permitted under Article 17;

director means a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;

distribution recipient means, as regards a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:

- (a) the holder of the share; or
- (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members;

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

electronic form has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act; electronic means has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act;

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

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 Act;

holder in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;

instrument means a document in hard copy form;

member has the meaning given in section 112 of the Act;

ordinary resolution has the meaning given in section 282 of the Act;

paid means paid or credited as paid;

participate, in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in Article 11;

proxy notice has the meaning given in Article 54;

relevant officer means any director or other officer or former director or other officer of the Company but excluding any person engaged by the Company as auditor;

shares means shares in the Company;

special resolution has the meaning given in section 283 of the Act;

subsidiary has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Act;

working day has the meaning given in section 1173 of the Act; 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.

3 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

4 Directors' general authority

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

5 Members' reserve power

5.1 The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

5.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

6 Directors may delegate

6.1 Subject to the Articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the Articles:

(a) to any director;

- (b) to a committee of persons, the majority of whom are directors;
 - (c) by such means (including by power of attorney);
 - (d) to such an extent;
 - (e) in relation to such matters or territories; and
 - (f) on such terms and conditions,
- as they think fit.

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

7 Committees

7.1 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.

7.2 Subject to Article 7.1 and to the extent that these Articles do not make provision, the directors may make additional rules of procedure for all or any committees.

Decision-making by directors

8 Directors to take decisions collectively

8.1 The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a decision taken by vote (pursuant to Article 14.1) at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 9.

8.2 If and for so long as the Company only has one director, the general rule does not apply and the director may take decisions (provided he is an Eligible Director in relation to the matter in question) and may exercise all of the other powers and discretions given to the directors by the Articles and the Companies Acts which are capable in law of being exercised by a sole director.

9 Unanimous decisions

9.1 A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this Article when all Eligible Directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.

9.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, signed by each Eligible Director (whether on the same or one of several copies) or to which each Eligible Director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

9.3 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.

10 Calling a directors' meeting

- 10.1 Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving not less than one business days' notice of the meeting (or such shorter period of notice as all the directors may agree) to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
- 10.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:
- (a) its proposed date and time;
 - (b) where it is proposed 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.
- 10.3 Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing
- 10.4 Unless all of the directors agree otherwise, notice of any directors' meetings must be accompanied by:
- (a) an agenda specifying in reasonable detail the matters to be raised at the meeting; and
 - (b) copies of any papers to be discussed at the meeting.
- 10.5 Matters not on the agenda, or business conducted in relation to those matters, may not be raised at a meeting of directors unless all the directors at the meeting agree otherwise.
- 10.6 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 before or not more than seven 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.

11 Participation in directors' meetings

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- 11.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, the meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no group which is larger than any other group, at the place where the chairman (or other director chairing the meeting) is.

- 11.4 If at any time at any meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors at which a quorum is present all directors participating should request that the meeting be adjourned or reconvened to another time or date (whether to enable further consideration to be given to any matter or for other directors to participate or for any other reason, which need not be stated) than such meeting shall be adjourned or reconvened accordingly, and no business shall be conducted at that meeting after such a request has been made. No meeting of directors may be adjourned pursuant to this article more than once.
- 11.5 Subject as provided in these Articles, the directors may participate in directors' meetings for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. The directors will try to meet at least four times per calendar year.

12 Quorum for directors' meetings

- 12.1 No business shall be transacted at any directors' meeting unless a quorum is present. Once a directors' meeting is quorate and has commenced, the departure of a director from the directors' meeting shall not make the meeting inquorate unless the remaining directors agree unanimously that it should do so.
- 12.2 The quorum for directors' meetings (including adjourned directors' meetings) shall be one Eligible Director if the Company has only one director and one more Eligible Director(s) appointed by one or more members individually or collectively in aggregate holding not less than 50 per cent in nominal value of the issued shares for the time being in the Company present at the time the directors' meeting commences if the Company has more than one director.
- 12.3 If a quorum is not present within half an hour of the time appointed for the directors' meeting or ceases to be present, the directors present shall adjourn the directors' meeting to a specified place and time not less than one business day after the original date. It shall be necessary to give notice of an adjourned directors' meeting or of any business to be transacted at an adjourned directors' meeting. If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for resumption of the directors' meeting, the meeting shall be deemed dissolved.

13 Chairing directors' meetings

- 13.1 The members shall appoint a director to chair directors meetings.
- 13.2 The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman and will serve for a one year period.
- 13.3 If the chairman ceases to hold office as a director during his term of appointment as chairman, the member who nominated him shall nominate another director as chairman for the remainder of the term of the chairman who ceased to hold office.
- 13.4 If:
- (a) the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start; or

- (b) the chairman is not an Eligible Director in respect of any matter to be discussed at the meeting,

the other directors participating in the meeting shall appoint one of themselves (who is an Eligible Director in respect of the matters to be discussed at the meeting) to chair it.

14 Voting at directors' meetings: general rules

14.1 Subject to the Articles, a decision is taken at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the Eligible Directors who are participating and:

- (a) if for so long as Dr Alistair Robson (being a member of the Company as at the date of the adoption of these Articles) holds over 50% of the total issued share capital of the Company, each Eligible Director participating in a directors' meeting has such number of votes as is equal to the number of Shares held by the Shareholder who appointed such Director; and

- (b) otherwise each Eligible Director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote.

14.2 Subject to Article 14.3, if a question arises at a meeting of directors (or of a committee established by the directors) as to the right of a director (or committee member) to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes or otherwise in accordance with the Articles, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman (or other person chairing the meeting) whose ruling in relation to any person other than himself is to be final and conclusive.

14.3 If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman (or other person chairing the meeting), the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors (or committee members) at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman (or other person chairing the meeting) is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

14.4 The directors appointed by a member who has been notified by the other members pursuant to these Articles or any other arrangements or agreement made between all of the members that it is required to transfer the shares held by it in the Company shall not, from the time that member is deemed to have received such notification until the time its shares are transferred, be entitled to vote at any meeting of the directors or any committee of the directors and any requirement contained in these Articles for a certain number of directors to be present at a meeting of the directors or any committee of the directors to constitute a quorum shall be met without the attendance or presence of a director(s) appointed by a member who has received such notification notwithstanding that a particular number or certain type of director is normally required in order to constitute a quorum.

14.5 The directors appointed by a member who is interested in a Claim (other than interested solely by virtue of being a member of the Company) shall be entitled to attend and speak at any meeting of the directors or any committee of the directors in relation to such Claim but shall not be entitled to vote at such meeting. Any requirement contained in these Articles for a certain number of directors to be present at a meeting of the directors or any committee of the directors to constitute a quorum shall be met without the attendance or presence of a director(s) appointed by a member which is interested in the Claim (other than interested solely by virtue

of being a member of the Company) where a resolution in relation to a Claim is proposed notwithstanding that a particular number or certain type of director is normally required in order to constitute a quorum.

15 Chairman's casting vote at directors' meetings

If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting shall not have a casting vote.

16 Directors' conflicts: situational conflicts

16.1 The directors may, in accordance with this Article and the Act, authorise any matter which would or might, if not authorised, involve a director breaching the duty to avoid conflicts of interest in section 175 of the Act.

16.2 Any such matter shall be proposed in writing for consideration by the directors in accordance with any procedures for the time being established for the purpose by the directors or in such other manner as the directors may approve.

16.3 An authorisation pursuant to Article 16.1:

(a) will be subject to any restrictions or conditions expressly imposed by the directors at the time of authorisation or subsequently; and

(b) may be varied or terminated by the directors at any time.

Nothing in this Article will affect anything done by a director in accordance with the terms of an authorisation prior to any such variation or termination.

16.4 No authority under this Article is required in respect of a conflict of interest arising in relation to a transaction or arrangement with the Company, but this is without prejudice to a directors obligation to declare any interest pursuant to the Act and the Articles.

16.5 A director, notwithstanding his office, may be a director or other officer of, employed by, or otherwise interested (including by the holding of shares) in, the member who appointed him as a director of the Company, or any other subsidiary or holding company of any such member, and no authorisation under Article 16 shall be necessary in respect of such interest.

16.6 Nothing in this Article affects any power of the Company to authorise any matter which would or might, if not authorised, involve a director breaching the duty to avoid conflicts of interest in section 175 of the Act.

17 Directors' conflicts: transactions or arrangements with the Company

17.1 Provided that he has disclosed to the directors the nature and extent of any direct or indirect interest in accordance with section 177 or section 182 of the Act (as appropriate), a director:

(a) may enter into or otherwise be interested in any transaction or arrangement with the Company or in which the Company is otherwise interested;

- (b) may hold any other office or employment with the Company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with the office of director, and may act by himself or through his firm in a professional capacity for the Company, in any such case on such terms as to remuneration and otherwise as the directors may decide, either in addition to or instead of any remuneration provided for by any other Article; and
- (c) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the Company is interested.

18 Directors' conflicts: general provisions

- 18.1 Subject to the Articles (and to the terms of any authorisation given as provided in Article 16), a director shall not by reason of his office be liable to account to the Company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit derived as a result of a Conflict Matter. No transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of a director having an interest or benefit authorised or permitted as provided in the Articles.
- 18.2 In relation to any Conflict Matter, the general duties that a director owes to the Company under the Act will not be infringed by anything done (or omitted to be done) by the director concerned in accordance with the Articles.
- 18.3 The director may, for as long as he reasonably believes a Conflict Matter subsists:
- (a) absent himself from meetings of the directors or from the discussion of any matter at a meeting or in respect of any other proposed decision of the directors; and
 - (b) make such arrangements as he sees fit for relevant board papers and other information not to be sent to him.
- 18.4 Where the director obtains (otherwise than as a director or employee of the Company) in relation to a Conflict Matter information in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to another person he shall not be obliged to disclose such information or use it for the benefit of the Company (in circumstances in which he would otherwise be so obliged).
- 18.5 A director appointed under Article 21 (or his alternate) shall be entitled from time to time to disclose to the member which appointed him such information concerning the business and affairs of the Company as he shall at his discretion see fit.
- 18.6 Subject to the Articles, a director may vote at any meeting of the directors (or committee established by the directors) and take part in any other decision of the directors despite the fact that the decision concerns or relates to a matter in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest or duty which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the Company provided that the director has, as appropriate:
- (a) received an authorisation as provided in Article 16 (and the terms of the authorisation do not provide otherwise); or
 - (b) made a disclosure in accordance with Article 17.

19 Records of decisions to be kept

The directors must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, for at least ten years from the date of the decision recorded:

- (a) of every unanimous or majority decision in whatever form taken by the directors; and
- (b) in the case of a sole director, of every decision in whatever form that would have been taken by unanimous or majority decision if the Company had more than one director.

20 Directors' discretion to make further rules

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.

21 Appointment and removal of directors

- 21.1 Each member shall be entitled to appoint one director and to remove or replace any director so appointed.
- 21.2 Any such appointment or removal shall be in writing served on the Company and signed by the persons appointing or removing the director. In the case of a corporation, such document may be signed on its behalf by a director or the secretary or by its duly appointed attorney or duly authorised representative. The appointment or removal shall take effect when the notice is deemed delivered or on such later date (if any) specified in the notice. Upon a director being removed from his/her position as a director of the Company the member that removed such director shall be entitled to appoint another director in his/her place in accordance with this Article 21.
- 21.3 The appointment of any nominee director by a member (**appointing person**) shall automatically be terminated immediately upon the appointing person ceasing to hold any shares in the Company.
- 21.4 If a member is notified by the other members pursuant to these Articles or any other arrangements or agreement made between all of the members that it is required to transfer the shares held by it in the Company, it shall cease to have the right to appoint any directors and any directors appointed by it shall promptly resign or be removed by it, failing which any such director(s) may be removed from office by notice to the Company by a majority of the other members.
- 21.5 Any requirement contained in these Articles for a certain number of directors to be present at a meeting of the directors or any committee of the directors to constitute a quorum shall be met without the attendance or presence of a director:
- (a) if his appointment has automatically terminated pursuant to Article 21.3; or
 - (b) if he has been removed in accordance with Article 21.4;

notwithstanding that a particular number or certain type of director is normally required in order to constitute a quorum

21.6 No director shall be appointed or removed otherwise than pursuant to these Articles, save as provided by law

22 Termination of director's appointment

A person ceases to be a director as soon as:

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office as director, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms; or
- (f) that person's appointment is terminated in the circumstances set out in Article 21.

23 Directors' remuneration

23.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the directors decide and on such terms and conditions as the directors think fit.

23.2 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.

23.3 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.

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

24 Directors' expenses

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

- (a) meetings of directors or committees established by the directors;

- (b) general meetings; or
- (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.

Alternate directors

25 Appointment and removal of alternate directors

25.1 Any director (**appointor**) (other than an alternate director) may appoint as an **alternate director** any other director to:

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

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

25.2 Any appointment or removal of an alternate director must be effected by notice in writing to the Company signed by the appointor, or in any other manner approved by the directors and has immediate effect (subject to any necessary approval and unless otherwise specified).

25.3 The notice must:

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

26 Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

26.1 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.

26.2 An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the remuneration (if any) of the alternate directors appointor as such appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company. An alternate director is however entitled to the payment by the Company of such expenses as might properly be paid to him if he were a director.

27 Alternate directors and decisions of the directors

- 27.1 Subject to the Articles, an alternate director may act as alternate director for more than one director and has the same rights in relation to any decision of the directors as the alternate directors appointor.
- 27.2 Subject to the Articles, an alternate director is entitled to take part for all purposes (including quorum and voting purposes) in a decision of the directors in respect of which his appointor:
- (a) is not taking part; and
 - (b) is an Eligible Director.
- 27.3 If an alternate director's appointor is not an Eligible Director in relation to a decision of the directors, this does not preclude the alternate director from taking part on behalf of another appointor who is (and on his own behalf if he is) an Eligible Director in relation to that decision.
- 27.4 An alternate director is not entitled to take part in a decision of the directors if he would not qualify as an Eligible Director in relation to that decision.
- 27.5 No person taking part in a decision of the directors may (whether in his capacity as director or alternate director) be counted as more than one director for the purposes of determining whether the quorum requirement is satisfied in relation to that decision.
- 27.6 Subject to the Articles, an alternate director who acts as alternate director for more than one director has one vote for each appointor, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director.

28 Termination of alternate directorship

An alternate directors appointment as an alternate director terminates:

- (a) when the alternate directors 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 director of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate directors appointor, would result in the termination of the appointors appointment as a director;
- (c) on the death of the alternate directors appointor; or
- (d) when the appointment as a director of the alternate director's appointor terminates.

PART 3 Shares and distributions

Shares

29 Classes of shares

- 29.1 The share capital of the Company shall be divided into four classes of share designated A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares, C Ordinary Shares and D Ordinary Shares.

29.2 The A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares, C Ordinary Shares, and D Ordinary Shares and the rights attaching to them shall be as follows:

- (a) all shares rank *par passu* in all respects save for the voting rights as set out below;
- (b) the profits of the Company which are resolved to be divided amongst the Members in any year shall be applied in paying to the holders of the respective classes of shares dividends at such respective rates (if any) as the Company shall determine and so that a dividend or dividends may be declared at different rates on the respective classes of shares provided that at least 5% of the total dividend declared be declared on each of the following classes of share in issue: A Ordinary Share, B Ordinary Share and C Ordinary Share. The Directors may pay an interim dividend or dividends to the holders of the respective classes of shares at different rates provided that at least 5% of the total interim dividend declared be declared on each of the following classes of share in issue: A Ordinary Share, B Ordinary Share and C Ordinary Share; and
- (c) on a return of assets on liquidation, capital reduction or otherwise the assets of the Company remaining after payment of its liabilities (the "net proceeds") shall be applied (to the extent lawfully permitted and unless otherwise prescribed in any Relevant Agreement) as follows:
 - (i) first:
 - (A) at least 5% of the net proceeds shall be applied amongst the holders of A Ordinary Shares (if such shares are in issue);
 - (B) at least 5% of the net proceeds shall be applied amongst the holders of the B Ordinary Shares (if such shares are in issue); and
 - (C) at least 5% of the net proceeds shall be applied amongst the holders of the C Ordinary Shares (if such shares are in issue); and
 - (ii) thereafter, the Company may distribute the remaining balance of the net proceeds to the holders of the A Ordinary Shares, B Ordinary Shares, C Ordinary Shares, and D Ordinary Shares as it sees fit; and
- (d) in the event of a disposal of the whole of the ordinary share capital of the Company, each of the following classes of share in issue shall be entitled to at least 5% of the proceeds of sale: A Ordinary Share, B Ordinary Share and C Ordinary Share.

30 Voting rights

30.1 If and for so long as Dr Robinson holds over 50% of the total issued share capital of the Company:

- (a) each holder of A Ordinary Shares shall have one vote for each A Ordinary Share held;
- (b) each holder of B Ordinary Shares shall have one vote for each B Ordinary Share held;

(c) each holder of C Ordinary Shares shall have one vote for each C Ordinary Share held; and

(d) each holder of D Ordinary Shares shall have one vote for each D Ordinary Share held;

30.2 If and for so long as Dr Robson does not hold over 50% of the total issued share capital of the Company:

(a) the holders of the A Ordinary Shares shall collectively have one vote, which shall only be exercised in accordance with the direction of the person(s) individually or in aggregate holding more than 50% of the A Ordinary Shares;

(b) the holders of the B Ordinary Shares shall collectively have one vote, which shall only be exercised in accordance with the direction of the person(s) individually or in aggregate holding more than 50% of the B Ordinary Shares;

(c) the holders of the C Ordinary Shares shall collectively have one vote, which shall only be exercised in accordance with the direction of the person(s) individually or in aggregate holding more than 50% of the C Ordinary Shares; and

(d) the holders of the D Ordinary Shares shall collectively have one vote, which shall only be exercised in accordance with the direction of the person(s) individually or in aggregate holding more than 50% of the D Ordinary Shares.

31 All shares to be fully paid up

31.1 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.

31.2 This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's memorandum.

Issue of shares

32 Powers to issue different classes of share

32.1 Subject to the Articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the Company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.

32.2 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.

Allotment of shares

33 Directors' authority

33.1 Except to the extent authorised by the Articles or by ordinary resolution of the Company in accordance with section 551 of the Act, the directors shall not exercise any power of the Company to allot shares or to grant rights to subscribe for or to convert any security into shares.

- 33.2 Subject to the Articles, the directors are generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with section 551 of the Act and otherwise to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot, grant options, rights of subscription or conversion over or otherwise dispose of shares to such persons (including the directors themselves) at such times and on such terms and conditions as they think fit, provided that:
- (a) the maximum nominal amount of shares that the directors may allot, grant options, rights of subscription or conversion over or otherwise dispose of is £10; and
 - (b) the authority conferred by this Article 31 will expire on the fifth anniversary of the date on which the resolution adopting the Articles was passed.
- 33.3 Subject to section 551 of the Act, the authority conferred by this Article 33 may be renewed, revoked or varied at any time by the Company.
- 33.4 The Company may, before the authority conferred by this Article 33 expires, make offers or agreements which would or might require the allotment, grant of options, rights or subscription or conversion over or other disposal of shares after its expiry and the directors may allot, grant options, rights of subscription or conversion over or otherwise dispose of shares in pursuance of any such offer or agreement as if this authority had not expired.
- 33.5 No shares shall be allotted on terms that the right to take up the shares allotted may be renounced in favour of, or assigned to, another person and no person entitled to the allotment of a share may direct that such share be allotted or issued to another person.

34 Allotment of shares: pre-emption rights

- 34.1 The directors may not allot, grant options, rights of subscription or conversion over or otherwise dispose of unissued shares in the capital of the Company unless within one month before that allotment, grant or disposal all holders of shares in the Company for the time being in issue have consented in writing to that allotment or grant and its terms and to the identity of the proposed allottee or grantee.
- 34.2 In accordance with section 567(1) of the Act, sections 561 and 562 of the Act shall not apply to an allotment or grant of any equity securities (as defined in section 560(1) of the Act) where the consent to that allotment or grant of every holder of shares in the Company has been obtained as required by these Articles and that allotment or grant otherwise conforms to the requirements of these Articles.
- 34.3 In the case of options, rights of subscription or conversion over shares, the provisions of this Article 34 apply to the grant of any such rights but not to the allotment of shares pursuant to such rights.

Interests in shares

35 Company not bound by less than absolute interests

Except to the extent provided in the Articles or 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 the 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.

Share certificates

36 Certificates to be issued except in certain cases

- 36.1 The Company must issue each member, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds.
- 36.2 Every certificate must specify:
- (a) in respect of how many shares, and of what class, it is issued;
 - (b) the nominal value of those shares;
 - (c) the amount paid up on them; and
 - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- 36.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- 36.4 If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it
- 36.5 Certificates must:
- (a) have affixed to them the Company's common seal; or
 - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

37 Replacement share certificates

- 37.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a member's shares is:
- (a) damaged or defaced; or
 - (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,
- that member is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.
- 37.2 A member exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:
- (a) may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
 - (b) must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and
 - (c) must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

Transfer of shares

38 Share transfers

- 38.1 In this Article 38 references to an interest in shares shall be deemed to include any interest or right whatsoever in, over, or arising from or referable to shares including (without limitation) any option or other contractual right or any encumbrance over or in respect of any share.
- 38.2 Subject to the Articles, shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of:
- (a) the transferor; and
 - (b) (unless the share is fully paid) the transferee.
- 38.3 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- 38.4 The Company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- 38.5 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of members as holder of it.
- 38.6 Subject to the Articles:
- (a) the right to transfer or otherwise dispose of or deal with shares or any interest in shares in the issued share capital of the Company is subject to the following provisions of this Article 38; and
 - (b) any transfer, disposal or dealing made otherwise than in accordance with these Articles is void.

Nothing in this Article 38 applies to the appointment by any member in accordance with the Act and the Articles of a proxy or a corporate representative to exercise the voting rights attaching to any share.

- 38.7 The directors:
- (a) must refuse to register the transfer of a share which is not permitted by these Articles;
 - (b) may refuse to register the transfer of a share:
 - (i) if the share is not fully paid;
 - (ii) unless the certificate for the share and other evidence satisfactory to the directors of the right to make the transfer is produced to them;
 - (iii) unless the transfer is duly stamped (if applicable); or
 - (iv) if otherwise entitled to do so pursuant to the Articles.

If the directors refuse to register the transfer of a share, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

- 38.8 Subject to Article 38.7 and except as required by law, the directors shall register the transfer of a share made in accordance with the Articles.
- 38.9 Subject to the provisions of this Article 38, shares or any interest in shares may not at any time be transferred to any person without the prior written consent of by the holder(s) of the majority of the A Shares, the holder(s) of the majority of the B Shares, and the holder(s) of the majority of the C Shares (in each case excluding the transferor of the shares being transferred).

Distributions

39 Procedure for declaring dividends

- 39.1 The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
- 39.2 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.
- 39.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with members' respective rights.
- 39.4 Unless the members' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each member's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 39.5 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.
- 39.6 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.
- 39.7 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.

40 Payment of dividends and other distributions

- 40.1 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.

41 No interest on distributions

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.

42 Unclaimed distributions

42.1 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.

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

42.3 If:

- (a) 12 years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and
- (b) the distribution recipient has not claimed it,

the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the Company.

43 Non-cash distributions

43.1 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).

43.2 For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution:

- (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.

44 Waiver of distributions

Distribution recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share in whole or in part by giving the Company notice in writing to that effect (executed as a deed, unless the waiver is made for valuable consideration), 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 executed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

Capitalisation of profits

45 Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

45.1 Subject to the 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 or any other reserve; and
- (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (capitalised sum) to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (persons entitled) and in the same proportions.

45.2 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.

45.3 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.

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

- (a) in or towards paying up any amounts unpaid on existing shares held by the persons entitled; or
- (b) 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.

45.5 Subject to the Articles, the directors may:

- (a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with Articles 45.3 and 45.4 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 (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.

PART 4 Decision-making by members

Organisation of general meetings

46 Attendance and speaking at general meetings

46.1 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.

46.2 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.

46.3 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.

46.4 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.

46.5 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.

47 Quorum for general meetings

47.1 No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Once a meeting is quorate and has commenced, the departure of a member from the meeting shall not make the meeting inquorate unless the remaining members agree unanimously that it should do so and provided that more than one member is present in person.

47.2 Save as otherwise provided by these Articles, and unless the Company has a single member when that person or their proxy or (being a corporation) their duly authorised representative shall constitute a quorum, the quorum at any meeting shall be one or more members individually or collectively in aggregate holding not less than 50 per cent in nominal value of the issued shares for the time being in the Company present in person or by proxy or, in the case of a corporation, by a duly authorised representative, at the time any such meeting commences.

48 Chairing general meetings

48.1 The chairman of the board of directors, or director nominated by such chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so.

48.2 If the chairman or the director nominated by 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.

48.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this Article is referred to as the **chairman of the meeting**.

49 Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

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

49.2 The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not:

- (a) members of the Company; or
 - (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of members in relation to general meetings,
- to attend and speak at a general meeting.

50 Adjournment

50.1 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. If a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for resumption of the meeting, the meeting shall be deemed dissolved.

50.2 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.
- 50.3 The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- 50.4 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.
- 50.5 It shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjourned general meeting or of any business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- 50.6 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

51 Voting: general

- 51.1 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.
- 51.2 If a member is notified by the other members pursuant to these Articles or any other arrangements or agreement made between all of the members that it is required to transfer the shares held by it in the Company, from the time that member is deemed to have received such notification until the time its shares are transferred, it shall not exercise any voting rights attached to its shares and any requirement contained in these Articles for a certain number of members to be present at a meeting to constitute a quorum shall be met without the attendance or presence of it notwithstanding that a particular number or certain type of member is normally required in order to constitute a quorum.
- 51.3 Any member interested in a Claim (other than interested solely by virtue of being a member of the Company) shall be entitled to attend and speak at any meeting in relation to such Claim but shall not be entitled to vote at such meeting. Any requirement contained in these Articles for a certain number of members to be present at a meeting to constitute a quorum shall be met without the attendance or presence of a member who is interested in a Claim (other than interested solely by virtue of being a member of the Company) where a resolution in relation to such a Claim is proposed notwithstanding that a particular number or certain type of member is normally required in order to constitute a quorum.

52 Errors and disputes

- 52.1 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.

52.2 Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision is final.

53 Demanding a poll

53.1 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

53.2 A poll may be demanded at any general meeting by any qualifying person (as defined in section 318 of the Act) present and entitled to vote at the meeting.

53.3 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 which is withdrawn shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

53.4 Polls must be taken at the general meeting at or in respect of which they are demanded and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

53.5 The result of a poll shall be the decision of the meeting in respect of the resolution on which the poll was demanded.

54 Content and delivery of proxy notices

54.1 Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (**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

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

54.3 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.

54.4 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.

55 Effect of proxy notice

- 55.1 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.
- 55.2 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.
- 55.3 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.
- 55.4 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 the appointor's behalf.

56 Amendments to resolutions

- 56.1 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.
- 56.2 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.
- 56.3 If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, his error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

Restrictions on members' rights

57 No voting of shares on which money owed to Company

No voting rights attached to a share may be exercised at any general meeting, at any adjournment of it, or on any written resolution of the Company unless all amounts due and payable to the Company in respect of that share have been paid.

PART 5 Miscellaneous provisions

Company communications

58 Means of communication

58.1 Subject to the Articles, any document or information sent or supplied by the Company:

- (a) under the Articles or pursuant to the Companies Acts; or
- (b) pursuant to any other rule or regulation to which the Company may be subject (and if permitted by such rule or regulation),

may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Act provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of the Act to be sent or supplied by the Company (including, without limitation, by making documents or information available on a website).

58.2 Subject to the Articles, any document or information sent or supplied to the Company under the Articles or pursuant to the Companies Acts may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Act provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of the Act to be sent or supplied to the Company.

58.3 References in the Articles to documents or information being sent or supplied by or to the Company include references to documents or information being sent or supplied by or to the directors acting on behalf of the Company.

59 Deemed receipt

59.1 Any document or information sent or supplied by the Company shall be deemed to have been received by the intended recipient:

- (a) if delivered by hand to an address in the United Kingdom, on the day of delivery to such address (or, if not a working day, on the next working day);
- (b) if sent by first-class post to an address in the United Kingdom and the Company is able to show that it was properly addressed, prepaid and posted, the second working day after it was posted;
- (c) if sent by airmail to an address outside the United Kingdom and the Company is able to show it was properly addressed, pre-paid and despatched, the third working day after it was despatched;
- (d) if sent or supplied by electronic means and the Company is able to show that it was properly addressed, 2 hours after it was sent; and

- (e) if sent or supplied by means of a website:
 - (i) when the material was first made available on the website; or
 - (ii) if later, when the recipient received (or is deemed pursuant to this Article 59.1 to have received) notice of the fact that the material was available on the website.

59.2 For the purposes of Article 59.1:

- (a) in calculating a period of hours, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day;
- (b) a document or information is properly addressed if it is sent or supplied to an address to which the Company may send or supply documents or information in accordance with the Act; and
- (c) the Company shall not be required to investigate or prove actual receipt by an intended recipient of any document or information (including any document or information sent or supplied by electronic means).

59.3 A member present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting of the Company or of the holders of any class of shares in the Company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and of the purposes for which it was called.

60 Communications with certain recipients

60.1 Subject to the Articles, in the case of joint holders of a share:

- (a) the sending or supply of any document or information to any one of the joint holders shall be deemed to be sufficient sending or supply to all the joint holders; and
- (b) where, for the purposes of the company communications provisions of the Act or of the Articles anything is to be agreed or specified by a holder, the agreement or deemed agreement of or specification by any one of the joint holders shall be deemed to be sufficient agreement or specification by all the joint holders

60.2 Subject to the Articles, any notice or other 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.

60.3 A director may agree with the Company that notices or other 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 the time periods set out in Article 59.

Company secretary

61 Secretary

The directors may appoint a person to act as the secretary of the Company for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by them (with or without replacement).

Administrative arrangements

62 Company seals

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

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

62.3 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.

62.4 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.

62.5 The Company may execute deeds and other documents otherwise than under the common seal provided that execution is in accordance with the Companies Acts.

63 No right to inspect accounts and other records

Except as provided by law or any other arrangement or agreement made between all of the members 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.

64 Provision for employees on cessation of business

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

Directors' indemnity, funding and insurance

65 Indemnity and funding

65.1 Subject to Article 65.2, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer may otherwise be entitled, the directors may exercise the power of the Company to.

- (a) indemnify any relevant officer out of the assets of the Company against:
 - (i) any liability incurred by that relevant officer in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company;
 - (ii) any liability incurred by that relevant officer in connection with the activities of the Company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Act); and
 - (iii) any other liability incurred by that relevant officer as an officer of the Company;
- (b) provide any relevant officer with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by such relevant officer:
 - (i) in defending any criminal or civil proceedings or in defending himself in an investigation by a regulatory authority or against action proposed to be taken by a regulatory authority in connection with any alleged negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company; or
 - (ii) in connection with any application for relief (within the meaning of section 205(5) of the Act),

or to do anything to enable a relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.

65.2 This Article does not authorise any indemnity, provision of funds or other matter which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

66 Insurance

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 loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with their duties or powers in relation to the Company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Company.

67 Relevant Agreements

Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, the provisions of these Articles are subject to the provisions of any written agreement relating to the Company between all the members of the Company from time to time (**Relevant Agreement**) and the directors of the Company shall exercise their voting and other powers and authorities as directors of the Company to procure, insofar as it is within their respective powers to do so, the compliance by the Company with any Relevant Agreement to which the Company is also a party.

68 Restrictions on transfer

Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles:

68.1 any pre-emption rights conferred on existing members by these Articles or otherwise shall not apply to, and

- 68.2 the directors of the Company shall not decline to register, nor suspend registration of, any transfer of shares where such transfer is:
- (a) in favour of any bank or institution (or any nominee or nominees of such bank or institution) to whom such shares are being transferred by way of security; or
 - (b) duly executed by any such bank or institution (or any such nominee or nominees) to whom such shares shall (including any further shares in the Company acquired by reason of its holding of such shares) have been transferred as aforesaid, pursuant to the power of sale under such security; or
 - (c) duly executed by a receiver or manager appointed by or on behalf of such bank or institution pursuant to any security document which creates any security interest over such shares;
- 68.3 a certificate by any official of such bank or institution or any such receiver that the shares are or are to be subject to such a security and that the transfer is executed in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall be conclusive evidence of such facts; and
- 68.4 any lien on shares which the Company has shall not apply in respect of any shares which have been charged by way of security to a bank or financial institution or a subsidiary of a bank or financial institution or which are transferred in accordance with the provisions of this Article.