FILE COPY

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF A
PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY

Company Number **12794964**

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

STARLINK INTERNET SERVICES UK LIMITED

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

Given at Companies House, Cardiff, on **5th August 2020**

* N12794964T *

Companies House

THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

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

IN01(ef)

Application to register a company

Received for filing in Electronic Format on the: **05/08/2020**

X9ASQIA3

Company Name in full:	**STARLINK INTERNET SERVICES UK LIMITED**
Company Type:	**Private company limited by shares**
Situation of Registered Office:	**England and Wales**
Proposed Registered Office Address:	**100 NEW BRIDGE STREET LONDON UNITED KINGDOM EC4V 6JA**
Sic Codes:	**61200 61300 61900**

Proposed Officers

Company Director 1

Type:	**Person**
Full Forename(s):	**MR DAVID JOSHUA**
Surname:	**ANDERMAN**
Service Address:	**SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES CORP. 1 ROCKET ROAD HAWTHORNE UNITED STATES CA 90250-6844**
Country/State Usually Resident:	**UNITED STATES**

Date of Birth: ****/05/1969** *Nationality:* **AMERICAN**

Occupation: **ATTORNEY**

The subscribers confirm that the person named has consented to act as a director.

Company Director 2

Type:	**Person**
Full Forename(s):	**MS LAUREN ASHLEY**
Surname:	**DREYER**
Service Address:	**SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES CORP. 1 ROCKET ROAD MCGREGOR UNITED STATES TX 76657-3991**
Country/State Usually Resident:	**UNITED STATES**

Date of Birth: ****/05/1983** *Nationality:* **AMERICAN**

Occupation: **ENGINEER**

The subscribers confirm that the person named has consented to act as a director.

Statement of Capital (Share Capital)

Class of Shares:	**ORDINARY**	*Number allotted*	**1**
Currency:	**GBP**	*Aggregate nominal value:*	**1**

Prescribed particulars

ON A POLL EACH MEMBER SHALL HAVE ONE VOTE FOR EVERY SHARE OF WHICH HE IS THE HOLDER. EACH SHARE IS ENTITLED PARI PASSU TO DIVIDEND PAYMENTS, AND TO DISTRIBUTIONS ARISING FROM A WINDING UP. THE SHARES ARE NOT REDEEMABLE NOR LIABLE TO BE REDEEMED.

Statement of Capital (Totals)

Currency:	**GBP**	*Total number of shares:*	**1**
		Total aggregate nominal value:	**1**
		Total aggregate unpaid:	**0**

Initial Shareholdings

Name: **TIBRO NETHERLANDS B.V.**

Address **. BURGEMEESTER STRAMANWEG 122**
1101EN AMSTERDAM
NETHERLANDS

Class of Shares:	**ORDINARY**
Number of shares:	**1**
Currency:	**GBP**
Nominal value of each share:	**1**
Amount unpaid:	**0**
Amount paid:	**1**

Persons with Significant Control (PSC)

Statement of initial significant control

On incorporation, there will be someone who will count as a Person with Significant Control (either a registerable person or relevant legal entity (RLE)) in relation to the company

Individual Person with Significant Control details

Names: **ELON REEVE MUSK**

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

Date of Birth: ****/06/1971** *Nationality:* **AMERICAN**

Service Address: **SPACE EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGIES CORP. 1 ROCKET ROAD HAWTHORNE UNITED STATES CA 90250-6844**

The subscribers confirm that each person named as an individual PSC in this application knows that their particulars are being supplied as part of this application.

Nature of control	**The person has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, significant influence or control over the activities of a trust, and the trustees of that trust (in their capacity as such) hold, directly or indirectly, 75% or more of the shares in the company.**
Nature of control	**The person has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, significant influence or control over the activities of a trust, and the trustees of that trust (in their capacity as such) hold, directly or indirectly, 75% or more of the voting rights in the company.**
Nature of control	**The person has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, significant influence or control over the activities of a trust, and the trustees of that trust (in their capacity as such) have the right to appoint or remove, directly or indirectly, a majority of the board of directors of the company.**

Statement of Compliance

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

Name: **TIBRO NETHERLANDS B.V.**
Authenticated **YES**

Authorisation

Authoriser Designation: **subscriber** *Authenticated* **YES**

End of Electronically filed document for Company Number: 12794964

COMPANY HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF

STARLINK INTERNET SERVICES UK 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 and to take at least one share.

Name of each subscriber	**Authentication by each subscriber**
TIBRO Netherlands B.V.	

Date 5 August 2020

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

STARLINK INTERNET SERVICES UK LIMITED

Part 1

Preliminary

1. Articles of association

These articles constitute the articles of association of the company. No regulations contained in any statute or subordinate legislation, including the regulations contained in Schedule 1 to The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008, apply to the company.

Interpretation and limitation of liability

2. Defined terms

In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

"alternate" or "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;

"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;

"call" has the meaning given in article 39;

"call notice" has the meaning given in article 39;

"chairman" has the meaning given in article 14;

"chairman of the meeting" has the meaning given in article 64;

"Companies Acts" means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the company;

"company's lien" has the meaning given in article 37;

"director" means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called and "directors" means the directors or any of them acting as the board of directors of the company;

"distribution recipient" has the meaning given in article 55;

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

"electronic form" has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

"fully paid" in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in respect of that share have been paid to the company;

"hard copy form" has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

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

"instrument" means a document in hard copy form;

"lien enforcement notice" has the meaning given in article 38;

"member" has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act 2006;

"office" means the registered office of the company;

"ordinary resolution" has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006;

"paid" means paid or credited as paid;

"parent company" means a company (wherever incorporated) which is the holder of not less than ninety per cent of the issued shares of the company;

"participate", in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 12;

"partly paid" in relation to a share means that part of that share's nominal value or any premium at which it was issued has not been paid to the company;

"proxy notice" has the meaning given in article 70;

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

"shares" means shares in the company;

"special resolution" has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006;

"subsidiary" has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006;

"transmittee" means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a member, or in consequence of the merger or consolidation of any member, being a corporation, or otherwise by operation of law; and

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

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

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.

Clause and paragraph headings are inserted for ease of reference only and shall not affect construction.

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, or the parent company (if any) may, by notice, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

5.2 No such direction invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution or the giving of the notice (as the case may be).

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 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.

6.2 Any such delegation shall, in the absence of express provision to the contrary in the terms of delegation, be deemed to include authority to sub-delegate all or any of the powers delegated.

6.3 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 The directors may co-opt persons other than directors onto any such committee. Any such co-opted persons may enjoy voting rights in the committee. The co-opted members shall be less than one half of the total membership of the committee and a resolution of any committee shall be effective only if a majority of the members present are directors.

7.3 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.

8. Associate directors

The directors may appoint any person to any office or employment having a designation or title including the word "director" and/or may attach such a designation or title to any existing office or employment with the company and may terminate any such appointment or the use of any such designation or title. The inclusion of the word "director" in the designation or title of any such office or employment shall in no way imply that the holder is a director of the company, and the holder shall not thereby be empowered in any respect to act as, or be deemed to be, a director of the company for any of the purposes of the articles.

Decision-making by directors

9. Directors to take decisions collectively

9.1 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 10.

9.2 If:

(a) the company only has one director; and

(b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director,

the general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making, save that he shall comply with the requirements of article 19.

10. Unanimous decisions

10.1 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.

10.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing where each eligible director has signed one or more copies of it, or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

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

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

11. Calling a directors' meeting

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

11.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate:

(a) its proposed date and time;

(b) where it is to take place; and

(c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

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

11.4 Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company 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.

12. Participation in directors' meetings

12.1 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.

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

12.3 If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is. In default of such a decision, the meeting shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting is.

13. Quorum for directors' meetings

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

13.2 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 it is two.

13.3 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.

14. Chairing of directors' meetings

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

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

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

14.4 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.

15. Voting at directors' meetings: general rules

15.1 Subject to the articles, each director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote.

15.2 Subject to such disclosure as is required by law and the articles, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company is to be counted as participating in the decision making process (including for this purpose any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting) for quorum and voting purposes.

16. Chairman's casting vote at directors' meetings

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

17. Alternates voting at directors' meetings

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.

18. Conflicts of interest

18.1 Subject to the articles, and provided that he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts, a director notwithstanding his office:

(a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise interested;

(b) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to any transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate promoted by the company or in which the company is otherwise interested; and

(c) 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 parent undertaking or subsidiary undertaking of the company, or any subsidiary undertaking of any parent undertaking of the company, or any body corporate in which any such parent undertaking or subsidiary undertaking is interested

and:

(i) unless the directors decide otherwise shall not, by reason of his office, be accountable to the company for any remuneration or other benefit which he derives from any such office or employment or from any such transaction or

arrangement or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the ground of any such interest or benefit;

(ii) shall not infringe his duty 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 as a result of holding any such office or employment with or being a party to any such transaction or arrangement or otherwise being interested in any such body corporate;

(iii) shall not be required to disclose to the company, or use in performing his duties as a director of the company, any information relating to any such office or employment if to make such a disclosure or use would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to or in connection with that office, employment, transaction, arrangement or interest; and

(iv) may absent himself from discussions, whether in meetings of the directors or otherwise, and exclude himself from the receipt or use of information, which will or may relate to that office, employment, transaction, arrangement or interest.

18.2 The directors may authorise (subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as they may think fit to impose from time to time, and subject always to their right to vary or terminate such authorisation), to the fullest extent permitted by law:

(a) any matter which would otherwise result in a director infringing his duty 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 which may reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest (including a conflict of interest and duty or conflict of duties); and

(b) a director to accept or continue in any office, employment or position in addition to his office as a director of the company (not being an office, employment or position which the director is authorised to hold pursuant to article 18.1(b) and/or article 18.1(c))

and may authorise the manner in which a conflict of interest arising out of such matter, office, employment or position may be dealt with, either before or at the time that such a conflict of interest arises.

18.3 Any authorisation pursuant to article 18.2 is effective only if:

(a) the matter in question was proposed in writing for consideration <u>at a directors' meeting</u>, in accordance with normal procedures or in such other manner as the directors may approve;

(b) any requirement as to the quorum at the meeting at which the matter is considered is met without counting the director in question or any other interested director; and

(c) the matter was agreed to without their voting or would have been agreed to if their votes had not been counted.

18.4 In relation to any matter, office, employment or position that has been authorised pursuant to article 18.2 (subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as the directors may think fit to impose from time to time, and subject always to their right to vary or terminate such authorisation or the permissions set out below):

(a) the director shall not be required to disclose to the company, or use in performing his duties as a director of the company, any information relating to such matter, or such office, employment or position, if to make such a disclosure or use would result in a breach of a duty or obligation of confidence owed by him in relation to or in connection with that matter, or that office, employment or position;

(b) the director may absent himself from discussions, whether in directors' meetings or otherwise, and exclude himself from the receipt or use of information, which will or may relate to that matter, or that office, employment or position; and

(c) the director shall not, by reason of his office as a director of the company, be accountable to the company for any remuneration or other benefit which he derives from any such matter, or from any such office, employment or position.

19. Records of decisions to be kept

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.

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.

Appointment of directors

21. Methods of appointing and removing directors

21.1 The parent company (if any) may at any time and from time to time appoint any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director, and may remove any director from office.

21.2 Any appointment or removal of a director in accordance with article 21.1 must be effected by notice in writing to the company signed by the person making the appointment or removal or in any other manner approved by the directors.

21.3 The directors shall also have the power to appoint any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an additional director.

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 Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;

(b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;

(c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;

(d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating 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;

(f) that person is convicted of a criminal offence involving fraud or dishonesty and the directors resolve that he shall for that reason cease to be a director;

(g) that person is removed as a director in accordance with article 21.1; or

(h) that person is requested to resign in writing by all of the other directors. In calculating the number of directors who are required to make such a request to the director:

(i) an alternate director appointed by him acting in his capacity as such shall be excluded; and

(ii) a director and any alternate director appointed by him and acting in his capacity as such shall constitute a single director for this purpose, so that the signature of either shall be sufficient.

23. Directors' remuneration

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

23.2 Directors, provided that they have obtained the approval of the parent company (if any), 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 of directors;

(b) general meetings; or

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

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

Alternate directors

25. Appointment and removal of alternates

25.1 Any director (the "appointor") may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, and who has been approved by decision 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.

25.2 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.

26. Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

26.1 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's appointor.

26.2 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.

26.3 A person who is an alternate director and also a director is entitled, in the absence of his appointor, to a separate vote on behalf of his appointor, in addition to his own vote, on any decision of the directors, but shall not be counted as more than one director for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

26.4 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 present (but only if that person's appointor is not participating);

(b) may participate in taking a decision in accordance with article 10 (but only if that person's appointor has not so participated); and

(c) shall not be counted as more than one director for the purposes of articles 26.4(a) and 26.4(b).

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

27. Termination of alternate directorship

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;

(d) when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates; or

(e) when the alternate director resigns his office by notice to the company.

Secretary

28. Appointment and removal of secretary

28.1 The company is not required to have a secretary. However, a secretary may at any time and from time to time be appointed, in which case the remaining provisions of this article 28 shall apply.

28.2 Subject to the articles, the secretary shall be appointed by the parent company (if any) or the directors for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit and any secretary so appointed may be removed by such appointor(s).

28.3 Two or more joint secretaries, each of whom shall have full authority to act alone and independently of each other, may be appointed pursuant to the provisions of this article 28.

Part 3

Shares and distributions

Issue of shares

29. Powers to issue different classes of share

29.1 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 or, subject to and in default of such determination, as the directors may determine.

29.2 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.

30. Power to allot shares

30.1 None of the requirements of sections 561 and 562 of the Companies Act 2006 shall apply to the company.

30.2 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, except with the prior approval of the parent company (if any) save that no such approval shall be required in respect of any allotment or grant to the parent company (if any).

31. Payment of commissions on subscription for shares

31.1 The company may pay any person a commission in consideration for that person:

(a) subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, for shares; or

(b) procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscriptions for shares.

31.2 Any such commission may be paid:

(a) in cash, or in fully paid or partly paid shares or other securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other; and

(b) in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription.

Interests in shares

32. Company not bound by less than absolute interests

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or 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.

Purchase of own shares

33. Power to Purchase shares out of cash

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the company may purchase its own shares out of capital, otherwise than in accordance with Chapter 5 of Part 18 of the Companies Act 2006, up to an aggregate purchase price in any financial year not exceeding the lower of:

(a) £15,000; and

(b) the nominal value of five per cent of the fully paid share capital of the company, calculated at the beginning of the relevant financial year.

Share certificates

34. Certificates to be issued

34.1 The company must issue each member with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds.

34.2 Except as otherwise specified in the articles, all certificates must be issued free of charge.

34.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.

34.4 If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

35. Contents and execution of share certificates

35.1 Every certificate must specify:

(a) in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;

(b) the nominal value of those shares;

(c) the amount paid up on them; and

(d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.

35.2 Certificates must:

(a) have affixed to them the company's common seal; or

(b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

36. Replacement share certificates

36.1 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.

36.2 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.

Partly paid shares

37. Company's lien over partly paid shares

37.1 The company has a lien (the "company's lien") over every share which is partly paid for any part of:

(a) that share's nominal value; and

(b) any premium at which it was issued,

which has not been paid to the company, and which is payable immediately or at some time in the future, whether or not a call notice has been sent in respect of it.

37.2 The company's lien over a share:

(a) takes priority over any third party's interest in that share; and

(b) extends to any dividend or other money payable by the company in respect of that share and (if the lien is enforced and the share is sold by the company) the proceeds of sale of that share.

37.3 The directors may at any time decide that a share which is or would otherwise be subject to the company's lien shall not be subject to it, either wholly or in part.

38. Enforcement of the company's lien

38.1 Subject to the provisions of this article, if:

(a) a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a share; and

(b) the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it,

the company may sell that share in such manner as the directors decide.

38.2 A lien enforcement notice:

(a) may only be given in respect of a share which is subject to the company's lien, in respect of which a sum is payable and the due date for payment of that sum has passed;

(b) must specify the share concerned;

(c) must require payment of the sum payable within 14 days of the notice;

(d) must be addressed either to the holder of the share or to a transmittee of that holder; and

(e) must state the company's intention to sell the share if the notice is not complied with.

38.3 Where shares are sold under this article:

(a) the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or to a person nominated by the purchaser; and

(b) the transferee is not bound to see to the application of the consideration, and the transferee's title is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the sale.

38.4 The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied:

(a) first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice;

(b) second, to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale, but only after the certificate for the shares sold has been surrendered to the company for cancellation or a suitable indemnity has been given for any lost certificates, and subject to a lien equivalent to the company's lien over the shares before the sale for any money payable in respect of the shares after the date of the lien enforcement notice.

38.5 A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary (if any) that the declarant is a director or the secretary and that a share has been sold to satisfy the company's lien on a specified date:

(a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share; and

(b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

39. Call notices

39.1 Subject to the articles and the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may send a notice (a "call notice") to a member requiring the member to pay the company a specified sum of money (a "call") which is payable in respect of shares which that member holds at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice.

39.2 A call notice:

(a) may not require a member to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on that member's shares (whether as to the share's nominal value or any amount payable to the company by way of premium);

(b) must state when and how any call to which it relates it is to be paid; and

(c) may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments.

39.3 A member must comply with the requirements of a call notice, but no member is obliged to pay any call before 14 days have passed since the notice was sent.

39.4 Before the company has received any call due under a call notice the directors may:

(a) revoke it wholly or in part; or

(b) specify a later time for payment than is specified in the notice,

by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose shares the call is made.

40. Liability to pay calls

40.1 Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which it is required to be paid.

40.2 Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.

40.3 Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may, when issuing shares, provide that call notices sent to the holders of those shares may require them:

(a) to pay calls which are not the same; or

(b) to pay calls at different times.

41. When call notice need not be issued

41.1 A call notice need not be issued in respect of sums which are specified, in the terms on which a share is issued, as being payable to the company in respect of that share (whether in respect of nominal value or premium):

(a) on allotment;

(b) on the occurrence of a particular event; or

(c) on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue.

41.2 But if the due date for payment of such a sum has passed and it has not been paid, the holder of the share concerned is treated in all respects as having failed to comply with a call notice in respect of that sum, and is liable to the same consequences as regards the payment of interest and forfeiture.

42. Failure to comply with call notice: automatic consequences

42.1 If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date:

(a) the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture to that person; and

(b) until the call is paid, that person must pay the company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate.

42.2 For the purposes of this article:

(a) the "call payment date" is the time when the call notice states that a call is payable, unless the directors give a notice specifying a later date, in which case the "call payment date" is that later date;

(b) the "relevant rate" is:

(i) the rate fixed by the terms on which the share in respect of which the call is due was allotted;

(ii) such other rate as was fixed in the call notice which required payment of the call, or has otherwise been determined by the directors; or

(iii) if no rate is fixed in either of these ways, five per cent per annum.

42.3 The relevant rate must not exceed by more than five percentage points the base lending rate most recently set by the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England in connection with its responsibilities under Part 2 of the Bank of England Act 1998.

42.4 The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part.

43. Notice of intended forfeiture

A notice of intended forfeiture:

(a) may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice;

(b) must be sent to the holder of that share or to a transmittee of that holder;

(c) must require payment of the call and any accrued interest and all expenses that may have been incurred by the company by reason of such non-payment by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the notice;

(d) must state how the payment is to be made; and

(e) must state that if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

44. Directors' power to forfeit shares

If a notice of intended forfeiture is not complied with before the date by which payment of the call is required in the notice of intended forfeiture, the directors may decide that any share in respect of which it was given is forfeited, and the forfeiture is to include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.

45. Effect of forfeiture

45.1 Subject to the articles, the forfeiture of a share extinguishes:

(a) all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the company in respect of it; and

(b) all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the company.

45.2 Any share which is forfeited in accordance with the articles:

(a) is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited;

(b) is deemed to be the property of the company; and

(c) may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit.

45.3 If a person's shares have been forfeited:

(a) the company must send that person notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the register of members;

(b) that person ceases to be a member in respect of those shares;

(c) that person must surrender the certificate for the shares forfeited to the company for cancellation;

(d) that person remains liable to the company for all sums payable by that person under the articles at the date of forfeiture in respect of those shares, including any interest (whether accrued before or after the date of forfeiture); and

(e) the directors may waive payment of such sums wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.

45.4 At any time before the company disposes of a forfeited share, the directors may decide to cancel the forfeiture on payment of all calls, interest and expenses due in respect of it and on such other terms as they think fit.

46. Procedure following forfeiture

46.1 If a forfeited share is to be disposed of by being transferred, the company may receive the consideration for the transfer and the directors may authorise any person to execute the instrument of transfer.

46.2 A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary (if any) that the declarant is a director or the secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date:

(a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share; and

(b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

46.3 A person to whom a forfeited share is transferred is not bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor is that person's title to the share affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the forfeiture or transfer of the share.

46.4 If the company sells a forfeited share, the person who held it prior to its forfeiture is entitled to receive from the company the proceeds of such sale, net of any commission, and excluding any amount which:

(a) was, or would have become, payable; and

(b) had not, when that share was forfeited, been paid by that person in respect of that share

but no interest is payable to such a person in respect of such proceeds and the company is not required to account for any money earned on them.

47. Surrender of shares

47.1 A member may surrender any share:

(a) in respect of which the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture;

(b) which the directors may forfeit; or

(c) which has been forfeited.

47.2 The directors may accept the surrender of any such share.

47.3 The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share.

47.4 A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited.

Transfer and transmission of shares

48. Transfers of shares

48.1 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) (if any of the shares is partly paid) the transferee.

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

48.3 The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.

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

48.5 The directors shall register a transfer of shares which is:

(a) lodged at the office or such other place as the directors have appointed;

(b) accompanied by the certificate for the shares to which it relates, or such other evidence as the directors may reasonably require to show the transferor's right to make the transfer, or evidence of the right of someone other than the transferor to make the transfer on the transferor's behalf; and

(c) presented for registration duly stamped or is an exempt transfer within the Stock Transfer Act 1982,

and may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to register any other transfer of shares.

48.6 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.

49. Transmission of shares

49.1 If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.

49.2 Nothing in these articles releases the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of a share solely or jointly held by that member.

50. Transmittees' rights

50.1 A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require:

(a) may, subject to the articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person; and

(b) subject to the articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.

50.2 But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares.

51. Exercise of transmittees' rights

51.1 Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the company in writing of that wish.

51.2 If the transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.

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

52. Transmittees bound by prior notices

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

Distributions

53. Procedure for declaring dividends

53.1 The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.

53.2 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.

53.3 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with members' respective rights.

53.4 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.

53.5 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.

53.6 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.

53.7 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.

54. Calculation of dividends

54.1 Except as otherwise provided by the articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends must be:

(a) declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the shares on which the dividend is paid; and

(b) apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid.

54.2 If any share is issued on terms providing that it ranks for dividend as from a particular date, that share ranks for dividend accordingly.

55. Payment of dividends and other distributions

55.1 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.

55.2 In the articles, the "distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable:

(a) the holder of the share; or

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

(c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or in consequence of the merger or consolidation of any holder being a corporation, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

56. Deductions from distributions in respect of sums owed to the company

56.1 If:

(a) a share is subject to the company's lien; and

(b) the directors are entitled to issue a lien enforcement notice in respect of it,

they may, instead of issuing a lien enforcement notice, deduct from any dividend or other sum payable in respect of the share any sum of money which is payable to the company in respect of that share to the extent that they are entitled to require payment under a lien enforcement notice.

56.2 Money so deducted must be used to pay any of the sums payable in respect of that share.

56.3 The company must notify the distribution recipient in writing of:

(a) the fact and amount of any such deduction;

(b) any non-payment of a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share resulting from any such deduction; and

(c) how the money deducted has been applied.

57. No interest on distributions

The company shall not be obliged to 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.

58. Unclaimed distributions

58.1 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.

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

58.3 If:

(a) twelve 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.

59. Non-cash distributions

59.1 Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question:

(a) the company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the directors; and

(b) (in the case of an interim dividend) the directors may 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).

59.2 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.

60. Waiver of distributions

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

(a) the share has more than one holder; or

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

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

Capitalisation of profits

61. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

61.1 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; and

(b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.

61.2 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.

61.3 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.

61.4 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.

61.5 Subject to the articles, the directors may:

(a) apply capitalised sums in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (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

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

62. Attendance and speaking at general meetings

62.1 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.

62.2 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.

62.3 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.

62.4 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.

62.5 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.

63. Quorum for general meetings

63.1 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.

63.2 Save in the case of a company having only one member, two qualifying persons present at a meeting shall be a quorum, unless each is a qualifying person only because:

(a) he is duly authorised to act as the representative of a corporation in relation to the meeting and they are representatives of the same corporation; or

(b) he is appointed as proxy of a member in relation to the meeting and they are proxies of the same member.

63.3 In the case of a company having only one member, one qualifying person present at a meeting shall be a quorum.

63.4 In this article, a "qualifying person" means:

(a) an individual who is a member of the company;

(b) a person duly authorised to act as the representative of a corporation in relation to the meeting; or

(c) a person appointed as a proxy of a member in relation to the meeting.

64. Chairing general meetings

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

64.2 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.

64.3 The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as the "chairman of the meeting".

65. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

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

65.2 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.

66. Adjournment

66.1 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.

66.2 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.

66.3 The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.

66.4 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.

66.5 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 seven 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.

66.6 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

67. Voting: general

67.1 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.

67.2 Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands:

(a) every member present in person has one vote; and

(b) every proxy present who has been duly appointed by one or more members entitled to vote on the resolution has one vote.

67.3 Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a poll:

(a) every member has one vote for every share of which he is the holder; and

(b) all or any of the voting rights of a member may be exercised by one or more duly appointed proxies (but so that, where a member appoints more than one proxy, the proxies (taken together) shall not exercise more extensive voting rights than could be exercised by the member in person).

68. Errors and disputes

68.1 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.

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

69. Poll votes

69.1 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.

69.2 A poll may be demanded by:

(a) the chairman of the meeting;

(b) the directors; or

(c) any member (being an individual) present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) present by a duly authorised representative or by proxy and having the right to vote on the resolution.

69.3 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.

69.4 Polls must be taken at such time and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

70. Content of proxy notices

70.1 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.

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

70.3 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.

70.4 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.

71. Delivery of proxy notices

71.1 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.

71.2 Subject to articles 71.3 and 71.4, a proxy notice must be delivered to the company or to such other place as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting not less than 48 hours before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

71.3 In the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, the notice must be delivered to the company or to such other place as is specified in the notice convening the meeting or in any instrument of proxy sent out by the company in relation to the meeting not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.

71.4 In the case of a poll not taken during the meeting but taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, the proxy notice must be delivered in accordance with article 71.2 or at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman, the secretary (if any) or any director.

71.5 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.

71.6 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.

71.7 If a proxy notice is not signed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who signed it to sign it on the appointor's behalf.

72. Amendments to resolutions

72.1 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.

72.2 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.

72.3 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.

Restrictions on members' rights

73. 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 poll called at or in relation to it, unless all amounts payable to the company in respect of that share have been paid.

Application of rules to class meetings

74. Class meetings

The provisions of the articles relating to general meetings apply, with any necessary modifications, to meetings of the holders of any class of shares.

Part 5

Administrative arrangements

75. Means of communication to be used

75.1 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 the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company.

75.2 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.

75.3 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.

76. Company seals

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

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

76.3 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.

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

(a) any director of the company;

(b) the secretary (if any); or

(c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

76.5 If the company has an official seal for use abroad, it may only be affixed to a document if its use on that document, or documents of a class to which it belongs, has been authorised by a decision of the directors.

77. No right to inspect accounts and other records

Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person, other than the parent company (if any), is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a member.

78. Provision for employees on cessation of business

The directors may decide, with the approval of the parent company (if any), 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

79. Indemnity

79.1 Subject to article 79.2, 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) of the Companies Act 2006); and

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

79.2 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.

79.3 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.

80. Insurance

80.1 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.

80.2 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' share scheme of the company or associated company; and

(c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.