

PEARSON COLLEGE LIMITED
("the Company")

COMPANY NUMBER: 7967446

WRITTEN RESOLUTION OF THE COMPANY
PURSUANT TO SECTION 288 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The sole member of the Company proposes that the following written resolution be passed by the Company as a special resolution

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

THAT with effect from 00 01am on 15 July 2013.

the amendment to the articles of association (marked 'A' and attached to this written resolution) be approved and adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles of association thereof

The sole member of the Company who is an eligible member because they are entitled to vote on the resolution on the circulation date (being the date set out below on which copies of the resolution are first sent to the sole member) should sign and date below to signify its agreement to the resolution

This resolution must be passed by the requisite majority by the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date otherwise it will lapse

Circulation Date 15 July 2013

For and on behalf of Longman Group (Overseas Holdings) Limited



VICTORIA MARY LOCKIE, DIRECTOR

Dated 15 July 2013



COMPANY NO. 7967446

COMPANIES ACT 2006

A PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

PEARSON COLLEGE LIMITED

PRELIMINARY

Table A

1. The model articles for private companies limited by shares contained in Schedule 1 to the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 as in force at the date of the incorporation of the company shall not apply to the company.

Definitions

2. In these articles

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

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

auditors means the auditors of the company,

clear days in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect,

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

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

dividend means a distribution as defined in section 829 and Part 23 of the Act, ,

the holder in relation to shares means the member whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares,

office means the registered office of the company,

paid means paid or credited as paid,

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

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

the United Kingdom means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

Construction

3. In these articles:

- (a) words denoting the singular number include the plural number and vice versa, words denoting the masculine gender include the feminine gender and words denoting persons include corporations,
- (b) words or expressions contained in these articles which are not defined in these articles but are defined in the Act have the same meaning as in the Act (but excluding any modification of the Act not in force at the date these articles took effect) unless inconsistent with the subject or context,
- (c) subject to paragraph (b), references to any provision of any enactment or of any subordinate legislation (as defined by section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978) include any modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force;

- (d) headings and marginal notes are inserted for convenience only and do not affect the construction of these articles;
- (e) powers of delegation shall not be restrictively construed but the widest interpretation shall be given to them,
- (f) the word **directors** in the context of the exercise of any power contained in these articles includes any committee consisting of one or more directors, any director holding executive office and any local or divisional directors, manager or agent of the company to which or, as the case may be, to whom the power in question has been delegated;
- (g) no power of delegation shall be limited by the existence or, except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the exercise of that or any other power of delegation; and
- (h) except where expressly provided by the terms of delegation, the delegation of a power shall not exclude the concurrent exercise of that power by any other body or person who is for the time being authorised to exercise it under these articles or under another delegation of the power

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

OBJECTS

5 The company's objects are the advancement of education and training for the benefit of the public in the United Kingdom and/or in Europe and/or worldwide and in particular:

- (a) to provide professional or other education and training whether or not leading to a degree or qualification or award whether of the company or of a third party or dual or joint degrees, qualifications or awards recognised by relevant professional bodies and/or any other competent body such education and training to be provided by means of full-time, part-time, modular or other types of courses, lectures, seminars, conferences, training, e-learning, distance learning, blended learning or other forms of teaching and learning now or in the future devised, and
- (b) to establish and run any education institution within the higher or further education sector or schools sector including a university, college, faculty or school being an institution established by order of the Privy Council or by such other legal authority as may be competent from time to time for this purpose

6. In the furtherance of the foregoing objects at Article 5 but not further or otherwise the company shall have the following powers.

- (a) to borrow or raise money with or without security including the issue of debentures or debenture stock and mortgage, charge or lien upon the whole or any part of the undertaking, property and assets of the company, both present and future, and also by a similar mortgage, charge or lien to secure and guarantee the performance by the company or any other person, firm or company of any obligation undertaken by the company as the case may be and upon all such or any other terms as the directors may consider expedient,
- (b) to purchase or otherwise acquire and otherwise deal with any shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, or securities of any other company or corporation carrying on business in any part of the world or to hold the same, and to purchase the shares of the company in accordance with the provisions of the Act and any legislation, rule or order amending or extending the same;
- (c) to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire and hold for any interest whatsoever any movable or immovable property, real or personal, whether tangible or intangible and wheresoever situate, which the directors may think necessary or convenient for the furtherance of the company's objects and to sell, lease, hire, grant rights in or over, improve, manage or develop all or any part of such property or otherwise deal with the same;
- (d) to build, construct, maintain, alter, pull down, repair, remove or replace any buildings, works, plant and machinery necessary or convenient for the furtherance of the company's objects and to join with any person, firm or company in doing any of the things aforesaid;
- (e) to apply for and take out, purchase or otherwise acquire and to hold any patents, licences, copyrights, and the like conferring an exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right of user, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem to the company directly or indirectly to the benefit of the company, and to use, assign, or otherwise deal with the same, grant licences in respect of the same or otherwise turn to account any rights or information required,
- (f) to issue, place, underwrite or guarantee the subscription of, or concur or assist in the issuing or placing, underwriting or guaranteeing the subscription of shares, debenture stock bonds, stocks and securities of any company or corporation whensoever and howsoever incorporated at such times and upon such terms and conditions as to remuneration and otherwise as may be agreed,
- (g) to establish, exchange, lease, dispose of, or otherwise deal with the whole or any part of the assets or undertaking of the company for such consideration as may be considered expedient and in particular the shares, stock or securities of any other company;

- (h) to enter into partnership or into any arrangement or to amalgamate with any person, firm, or company carrying on or proposing to carry on any of the company's objects or any business or transaction which the directors consider capable of being conducted directly or indirectly to benefit the company;
- (i) to acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the property, assets, liabilities and transactions of any person, firm or company carrying on or proposing to carry on any of the objects which the company is authorised to carry on, or can be carried on in conjunction therewith or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company,
- (j) to remunerate any employee or other person, firm or company rendering services to the company whether by cash payment or otherwise and to pay any or all of the formation and promotion expenses of the company and of any company formed or promoted by the company or associated with it, and to pay for any rights, interest or other property real or personal acquired by the company by any means in any manner whatsoever,
- (k) to establish, support or aid whether financially or otherwise in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, clubs, funds, trusts, and schemes calculated to benefit the directors, ex-directors, officers, employees or ex-employees of the company or the families, dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions, gratuities and allowances to and to make payments towards insurance for the benefit of such persons as aforesaid, their families, dependants or connections and to subscribe or contribute to any charitable, benevolent or useful object of a public character,
- (l) to draw, accept, endorse, negotiate, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, script, warrants, and other transferable or negotiable instruments;
- (m) to do all or any of the above things in any part of the world either along or in conjunction with others and either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise and either by or through agents, subcontractors, trustees or otherwise;
- (n) to do all such other things as may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them,

PROVIDED THAT the income and property (including, without limitation, any retained profits or earnings) of the company wheresoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the company and notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred or distributed directly or indirectly by way of dividend or bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the shareholders of the

company PROVIDED THAT nothing herein shall prevent any payment in good faith by the company of

- (A) interest on money lent to the company by any shareholder of the company or by any Group Company
- (B) reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let to the company by any member of the company or by a Group Member,
- (C) reasonable and proper remuneration or fees to any member, officer or employee of the company, or to any Group Company or to any officer or employee of a Group Company, in return for services or facilities actually rendered to the company,
- (D) consideration for the transfer to the company of any asset, property or business (including goodwill) from any member of the company or from any Group Company,

PROVIDED ALWAYS that notwithstanding any other provision of these articles any charges made to the Company shall not enrich either directly or indirectly a Group Company and that where charges are made to the Company by a Group Company then such charges will be at cost

For the purposes of paragraphs (A), (B), (C) and (D) above "Group Company" means the company regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate holding company and each subsidiary (as defined in Section 1162 of the Act of such holding company from time to time other than the company)

SHARE CAPITAL AND LIMITED LIABILITY

Limited liability

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

8 Subject to the provisions of the Act and without prejudice to any rights attached to any existing shares, any share may be issued with such rights or restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution determine or, subject to and in default of such determination, as the directors shall determine

Commissions

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

Trusts not recognised

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

**Section 561
exclusion**

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

**Residual
allotment
powers**

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

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

SHARE CERTIFICATES**Members'
rights to
certificates**

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

**Replacement
certificates**

14 If a share certificate is defaced, worn-out, lost or destroyed, it may be renewed on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity and payment of the expenses reasonably incurred by the company in investigating evidence as the directors may determine but otherwise free of charge, and (in the case of defacement or wearing-out) on delivery up of the old certificate.

LIEN**Company to
have lien on
shares**

15 The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all moneys (whether presently payable or not) payable at a fixed time or called in respect of that share. The directors may at any time declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this regulation. The company's lien on a share shall extend to any amount payable in respect of it.

**Enforcement
of lien by sale**

16. The company may sell in such manner as the directors determine any shares on which the company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within fourteen clear days after

notice has been given to the holder of the share or to the person entitled to it in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of the holder, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the shares may be sold.

Giving effect to sale

17. To give effect to a sale the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares sold to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The title of the transferee to the shares shall not be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

Application of proceeds

18 The net proceeds of the sale, after payment of the costs, shall be applied in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as is presently payable, and any residue shall (upon surrender to the company for cancellation of the certificate for the shares sold and subject to a like lien for any moneys not presently payable as existed upon the shares before the sale) be paid to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale

CALLS ON SHARES AND FORFEITURE

Power to make calls

19. Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether in respect of nominal value or premium) and each member shall (subject to receiving at least fourteen clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be required to be paid by instalments. A call may, before receipt by the company of any sum due thereunder, be revoked in whole or part and payment of a call may be postponed in whole or part. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable for calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect whereof the call was made.

Time when call made

20 A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the directors authorising the call was passed

Liability of joint holders

21 The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect thereof.

Interest payable

22. If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it became due and payable until it is paid at the rate fixed by the terms of allotment of the share or in the notice of the call or, if no rate is fixed, at the appropriate rate (as defined by the Act) but the directors may waive payment of the interest wholly or in part

Deemed calls

23 An amount payable in respect of a share on allotment or at any fixed date, whether in respect of nominal value or premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and if it is not paid the provisions of the articles shall apply as if that amount had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

Differentiation on calls	<p>24 Subject to the terms of allotment, the directors may make arrangements on the issue of shares for a difference between the holders in the amounts and times of payment of calls on their shares.</p>
Notice requiring payment of call	<p>25 If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable the directors may give to the person from whom it is due not less than fourteen clear days' notice requiring payment of the amount unpaid together with any interest which may have accrued. The notice shall name the place where payment is to be made and shall state that if the notice is not complied with the shares in respect of which the call was made will be liable to be forfeited.</p>
Forfeiture for non-compliance	<p>26. If the notice is not complied with any share in respect of which it was given may, before the payment required by the notice has been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the directors and the forfeiture shall include all dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture.</p>
Sale of forfeited shares	<p>27 Subject to the provisions of the Act, a forfeited share may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of on such terms and in such manner as the directors determine either to the person who was before the forfeiture the holder or to any other person and at any time before sale, re-allotment or other disposition, the forfeiture may be cancelled on such terms as the directors think fit. Where for the purposes of its disposal a forfeited share is to be transferred to any person the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person.</p>
Liability following forfeiture	<p>28. A person any of whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the company for cancellation the certificate for the shares forfeited but shall remain liable to the company for all moneys which at the date of forfeiture were presently payable by him to the company in respect of those shares with interest at the rate at which interest was payable on those moneys before the forfeiture or, if no interest was so payable, at the appropriate rate (as defined in the Act) from the date of forfeiture until payment but the directors may waive payment 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.</p>
Evidence of forfeiture or surrender	<p>29 A statutory declaration by a director or the secretary that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share and the declaration shall (subject to the execution of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the consideration, if any, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the forfeiture or disposal of the share.</p>

TRANSFER OF SHARES

Form and execution of transfer of share	30 The instrument of transfer of a share may be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve and shall be executed by or on behalf of the transferor and, unless the share is fully paid, by or on behalf of the transferee.
Registration of transfer	31. The directors may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to register the transfer of a share to any person, whether or not it is fully paid or a share on which the company has a lien
Notice of refusal to register	32. If the directors refuse to register a transfer of a share, they shall within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the company send to the transferee notice of the refusal
Suspension of registration	33 The registration of transfers of shares or of transfers of any class of shares may be suspended at such times and for such periods (not exceeding thirty days in any year) as the directors may determine.
No fee payable on registration	34. No fee shall be charged for the registration of any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share
Retention of transfers	35. The company shall be entitled to retain any instrument of transfer which is registered, but any instrument of transfer which the directors refuse to register shall be returned to the person lodging it when notice of the refusal is given

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

Transmission	36 If a member dies the survivor or survivors where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his interest, but nothing herein contained shall release the estate of a deceased member from any liability in respect of any share which had been jointly held by him
Elections permitted	37. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member may, upon such evidence being produced as the directors may properly require, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the transferee. If he elects to become the holder he shall give notice to the company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered he shall execute an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. All the articles relating to the transfer of shares shall apply to the notice or instrument of transfer as if it were an instrument of transfer executed by the member and the death or bankruptcy of the member had not occurred.

Rights of
persons
entitled by
transmission

38. A person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member shall have the rights to which he would be entitled if he were the holder of the share, except that he shall not, before being registered as the holder of the share, be entitled in respect of it to attend or vote at any meeting of the company or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.

ALTERATION OF SHARE CAPITAL

New shares
subject to
these articles

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

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

Fractions
arising

40. Whenever as a result of a consolidation of shares any members would become entitled to fractions of a share, the directors may, on behalf of those members, sell the shares representing the fractions for the best price reasonably obtainable to any person (including, subject to the provisions of the Act, the company), and the directors may authorise some person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the proceedings in reference to the sale.

GENERAL MEETINGS

Convening
general
meetings

41. The directors may call general meetings and, on the requisition of members pursuant to the provisions of the Act, shall forthwith proceed to convene a general meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Act. If there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient directors to call a general meeting, any director or any member of the company may call a general meeting.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Period of
notice

42. General meetings shall be called by at least fourteen clear days' notice but a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote being a majority together holding not less than ninety per cent in nominal value of the shares giving that right.

The notice shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted.

Subject to the provisions of the articles and to any restrictions imposed on any shares, the notice shall be given to all the members, to all persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member, to the directors and to the auditors

Accidental omission to give notice

43 The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Quorum

44 No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum is present. Save in the case of a company with a single member, two persons entitled to vote upon the business to be transacted, each being a member or a proxy for a member or a duly authorised representative of a corporation, shall be a quorum.

If quorum not present

45. If such a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, or if during a meeting such a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such time and place as the directors may determine.

Chairman

46. The chairman, if any, of the board of directors or in his absence some other director nominated by the directors shall preside as chairman of the meeting, but if neither the chairman nor such other director (if any) be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting and willing to act, the directors present shall elect one of their number to be chairman and, if there is only one director present and willing to act, he shall be chairman.

No director willing to act or present

47 If no director is willing to act as chairman, or if no director is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present and entitled to vote shall choose one of their number to be chairman

Directors entitled to speak

48 A director shall, notwithstanding that he is not a member, be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company.

Adjournments chairman's powers

49 The chairman may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at an adjourned meeting other than business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. When a meeting is adjourned for fourteen days or more, at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place of the adjourned meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. Otherwise it shall not be necessary to give any such notice

Methods of voting	<p>50 A resolution put to the vote of a meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is duly demanded Subject to the provisions of the Act, a poll may be demanded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) by the chairman, or(b) by at least two members having the right to vote at the meeting; or(c) by a member or members representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting, or(d) by a member or members holding shares conferring a right to vote at the meeting being shares on which an aggregate sum has been paid up equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right, <p>and a demand by a person as proxy for a member shall be the same as a demand by the member.</p>
Declaration of result	<p>51 Unless a poll is duly demanded a declaration by the chairman that a resolution has been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, or not carried by a particular majority and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution</p>
Withdrawal of demand for poll	<p>52 The demand for a poll may, before the poll is taken, be withdrawn but only with the consent of the chairman and a demand so withdrawn shall not be taken to have invalidated the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.</p>
Conduct of a poll	<p>53. A poll shall be taken as the chairman directs and he may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and fix a time and place for declaring the result of the poll. The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.</p>
Chairman's casting vote	<p>54 In the case of an equality of votes on a show of hands, the chairman shall be entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote he may have</p>
When poll to be taken	<p>55 A poll demanded on the election of a chairman or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken either forthwith or at such time and place as the chairman directs not being more than thirty days after the poll is demanded The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which the poll was demanded If a poll is demanded before the declaration of the result of a show of hands and the demand is duly withdrawn, the meeting shall continue as if the demand had not been made</p>

Notice of poll 56. No notice need be given of a poll not taken forthwith if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded. In any other case at least seven clear days' notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

Right to vote 57. Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or by proxy, unless the proxy (in either case) or the representative is himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote and on a poll every member shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder

Votes of joint holders 58. In the case of joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders; and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members

Member under incapacity 59. A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his receiver, curator bonis or other person authorised in that behalf appointed by that court, and any such receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy. Evidence to the satisfaction of the directors of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote shall be deposited at the office, or at such other place as is specified in accordance with the articles for the deposit of instruments of proxy, not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the right to vote is to be exercised and in default the right to vote shall not be exercisable

Calls in arrears 60. No member shall vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all moneys presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

Objection to voting 61. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting shall be valid. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the chairman whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

Supplementary provisions on voting 62. On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion.

Appointment of proxy execution 63. The appointment of a proxy, whether in hard copy form or electronic form, shall be executed in such manner as the directors may approve. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy shall be executed by the appointor or his attorney or, if the appointor is a corporation, executed by a

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

Form of proxy 64 The appointment of a proxy shall be made in writing and shall be in any usual form or in any other form which the directors may approve. Subject thereto, the appointment of a proxy may be:

- (a) in hard copy form, or
- (b) in electronic form, if the company agrees

The directors may, if they think fit, but subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, at the company's expense send hard copy forms of proxy for use at the meeting and issue invitations in electronic form to appoint a proxy in relation to the meeting in such form as may be approved by the directors. The appointment of a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned. A member may appoint more than one proxy to attend on the same occasion, provided that each such proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by that member.

Delivery/receipt of proxy appointment

65. The appointment of a proxy shall:

- (a) if in hard copy form, be delivered by hand or by post to the office or such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose
 - (i) in the notice convening the meeting, or
 - (ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting,

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

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

- (i) in the notice convening the meeting, or
- (ii) in any form of proxy sent by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting, or
- (iii) in any invitation to appoint a proxy issued by or on behalf of the company in relation to the meeting,

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

- (c) in either case, where a poll is taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, be delivered or received as aforesaid after the poll has been demanded and before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, or
- (d) if in hard copy form, where the poll is not taken forthwith but is taken not more than 48 hours after it was demanded, be delivered at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman or to the secretary or to any director;

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

**Receipt of
authority**

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

- (a) the company may treat the appointment as sufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that holder;
- (b) that holder shall, if requested by or on behalf of the company at any time, send or procure the sending of any written authority under which the appointment has been made, sent or supplied or a copy of such authority certified notarially or in some other way approved by the directors, to such address and by such time as may be specified in the request and, if the request is not complied with in any respect, the appointment may be treated as invalid, and
- (c) whether or not a request under article 66(b) has been made or complied with, the company may determine that it has insufficient evidence of the authority of that person to make, send or supply the appointment on behalf of that holder and may treat the appointment as invalid.

**Revocation of
authority**

67 A vote given or poll demanded by proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting or demanding the poll unless notice of the determination was delivered or received as mentioned in the following sentence before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote is given or the poll demanded or (in the case of a poll taken otherwise than on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll. Such notice of determination shall be either in hard copy form delivered to the office or such other place within the United Kingdom as may be specified by or on behalf of the company in accordance with article 65(a) or in electronic form received at the address (if any) specified by the company in accordance with article 65(b), regardless of whether any relevant proxy appointment was effected in hard copy form or in electronic form

Rights of proxy

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

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS**Number of directors**

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

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**Power to appoint alternates**

70. A director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any person willing to act, whether or not he is a director of the company, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

Alternates entitled to receive notice

71. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors and of all meetings of committees of directors of which his appointor is a member, to attend and vote at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present, and generally to perform all the functions of his appointor as a director in his absence but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company for his services as an alternate director. But it shall not be necessary to give notice of such a meeting to an alternate director who is absent from the United Kingdom.

Alternates representing more than one director

72. A director or any other person may act as alternate director to represent more than one director, and an alternate director shall be entitled at meetings of the directors or any committee of the directors to one vote for every director whom he represents (and who is not present) in addition to his own vote (if any) as a director, but he shall count as only one for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present.

Expenses and remuneration of alternates

73. An alternate director may be repaid by the company such expenses as might properly have been repaid to him if he had been a director but shall not be entitled to receive any remuneration from the company in respect of his services as an alternate director except such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to his appointor as such appointor may by notice in writing to the company from time to time direct. An alternate director shall be entitled to be indemnified by the company to the same extent as if he were a director.

Termination of appointment

74. An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director

- (a) if his appointor ceases to be a director, or
- (b) if his appointor revokes his appointment pursuant to article 70; or

- (c) on the happening of any event which, if he were a director, would cause him to vacate his office as director; or
- (d) if he resigns his office by notice to the company

Method of appointment and revocation

75 Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the company by the director making or revoking the appointment and shall take effect in accordance with the terms of the notice on receipt of such notice by the company which shall be in hard copy form or in electronic form sent to such address (if any) for the time being specified by or on behalf of the company for that purpose, or, in default of such specification, to the office.

Alternate not an agent of appointor

76. Save as otherwise provided in the articles, an alternate director shall be deemed for all purposes to be a director and shall alone be responsible for his own acts and defaults and he shall not be deemed to be the agent of the director appointing him

POWERS OF DIRECTORS

Business to be managed by directors

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

Exercise by company of voting rights

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

Change of company's name

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

DELEGATION OF DIRECTORS' POWERS

Committees of the directors

80. The directors may delegate any of their powers to any committee consisting of one or more directors. The directors may also delegate to any director holding any executive office such of their powers as the directors consider desirable to be exercised by him. 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 to one or more directors (whether or not acting as a committee) or to any employee or agent of the company. Any such delegation may be made subject to such conditions as the directors may specify, and may be revoked or altered. The directors may co-opt persons other than directors on to any

such committee. 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. Subject to any conditions imposed by the directors, the proceedings of a committee with two or more members shall be governed by these articles regulating the proceedings of directors so far as they are capable of applying.

Agents

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

Offices including the title "director"

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

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**Appointment and removal by majority shareholder(s)**

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

The notice may consist of one or more hard copies or electronic copies, each executed by or on behalf of the appointor(s), or a combination of both.

Appointment by the directors

84. The directors shall also have power to appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing directors, subject to any maximum for the time being in force, and any director so appointed shall hold office until he is removed in accordance with article 83 or under article 85.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS**Disqualification as a director**

85. A person ceases to be a director as soon as.

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a director by law,
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person,
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months,
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have,
- (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms,
- (g) that person has been absent for more than six consecutive months without permission of the directors from meetings of the directors held during that period and his alternate director (if any) has not attended in his place during that period and the directors resolve that his office be vacated,
- (h) he is removed in accordance with article 83; or
- (i) that person receives notice signed by not less than three quarters of the other directors stating that that person should cease to be a director. In calculating the number of directors who are required to give such notice 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 notice by either shall be sufficient

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

Remuneration 86 The directors shall be entitled to such remuneration as the company may by ordinary resolution determine and, unless the resolution provides otherwise, the remuneration shall be deemed to accrue from day to day.

DIRECTORS' EXPENSES

Directors may be paid expenses 87. The directors may be paid all travelling, hotel, and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with their attendance at meetings of directors or committees of directors or general meetings or separate meetings

of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company or otherwise in connection with the discharge of their duties

DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENTS AND INTERESTS

**Appointment
to executive
office**

88. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may appoint one or more of their number to the office of managing director or to any other executive office under the company and may enter into an agreement or arrangement with any director for his employment by the company or for the provision by him of any services outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director. Any such appointment, agreement or arrangement may be made upon such terms as the directors determine and they may remunerate any such director for his services as they think fit. Any appointment of a director to an executive office shall terminate if he ceases to be a director but without prejudice to any claim to damages for breach of the contract of service between the director and the company.

**Authorisation
under s175 of
the Act**

89. For the purposes of section 175 of the Act, the directors may authorise any matter proposed to them in accordance with these articles which would, if not so authorised, involve a breach of duty by a director under that section, including, without limitation, any matter which relates to a situation in which a director has, or can have, an interest which conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company. Any such authorisation will be effective only if

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

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

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

**Director may
contract with
the company
and hold other
offices etc**

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

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

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

Remuneration, benefits etc

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

- (a) the acceptance, entry into or existence of which has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 89 (subject, in any such case, to any limits or conditions to which such approval was subject), or
- (b) which he is permitted to hold or enter into by virtue of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of article 90,

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

Notification of interests

92. Any disclosure required by article 90 may be made at a meeting of the directors, by notice in writing or by general notice or otherwise in accordance with section 177 of the Act

Duty of confidentiality to another person

93 A director shall be under no duty to the company with respect to any information which he obtains or has obtained otherwise than as a director of the company and in respect of which he owes a duty of confidentiality to another person. However, to the extent that his relationship with that other person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, this article applies only if the existence of that relationship has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 89. In particular, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act because he fails

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

**Consequences
of
authorisation**

94. Where the existence of a director's relationship with another person has been approved by the directors pursuant to article 89 and his relationship with that person gives rise to a conflict of interest or possible conflict of interest, the director shall not be in breach of the general duties he owes to the company by virtue of sections 171 to 177 of the Act because he

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

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

**Without
prejudice to
equitable
principles or
rule of law**

95 The provisions of articles 93 and 94 are without prejudice to any equitable principle or rule of law which may excuse the director from

- (a) disclosing information, in circumstances where disclosure would otherwise be required under these articles, or
- (b) attending meetings or discussions or receiving documents and information as referred to in article 94, in circumstances where such attendance or receiving such documents and information would otherwise be required under these articles

BENEFITS, PENSIONS AND INSURANCE

**Benefits and
pensions**

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

Insurance

97 Without prejudice to the provisions of article 128, the directors may exercise all the powers of the company to purchase and maintain insurance for or for the benefit of any person who is or was

- (a) a director, other officer, employee or auditor of the company, or any body which is or was the holding company or subsidiary undertaking of the company, or in which the company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking has or had any interest (whether direct or indirect) or with which the company or such holding company or subsidiary undertaking is or was in any way allied or associated, or
- (b) a trustee of any pension fund in which employees of the company or any other body referred to in article 97(a) is or has been interested,

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

**Directors not
liable to
account**

98 Without prejudice to the generality of article 91, no director or former director shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to article 96 or 97. The receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the company.

**Section 247 of
the Act**

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

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

**Convening
meetings**

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

- Voting** 101. Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
- Quorum** 102. The quorum for the transaction of the business of the directors may be fixed by the directors and unless so fixed at any other number shall be two, except when there is only one director. If there is only one director, he may exercise all the powers and discretions conferred on directors by these articles. A person who holds office only as an alternate director shall, if his appointor is not present, be counted in the quorum. Any director who ceases to be a director at a directors' meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the directors' meeting if no director objects.
- Meetings by telephone, etc** 103. Without prejudice to the first sentence of article 100, a person entitled to be present at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors shall be deemed to be present for all purposes if he is able (directly or by telephonic communication) to speak to and be heard by all those present or deemed to be present simultaneously. A director so deemed to be present shall be entitled to vote and be counted in a quorum accordingly. Such a meeting shall be deemed to take place where it is convened to be held or (if no director is present in that place) where the largest group of those participating is assembled, or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting is. The word **meeting** in these articles shall be construed accordingly.
- Chairman and deputy chairman** 104. The directors may appoint one of their number to be the chairman of the board of directors and may at any time remove him from that office. Unless he is unwilling to do so, the director so appointed shall preside at every meeting of directors at which he is present. But if there is no director holding that office, or if the director holding it is unwilling to preside or is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
- Validity of acts of the directors** 105. All acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, or by a person acting as a director shall, notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any director or that any of them were disqualified from holding office, or had vacated office, or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director and had been entitled to vote.
- Resolutions in writing** 106. A resolution in writing agreed to by all the directors entitled to vote at a meeting of the directors or of a committee of the directors (not being less than the number of directors required to form a quorum) shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or (as the case may be) a committee of the directors duly convened and held. For this purpose.

- (a) a director signifies his agreement to a proposed written resolution when the company receives from him a document indicating his agreement to the resolution authenticated in the manner permitted by the Companies Acts for a document in the relevant form,
- (b) the director may send the document in hard copy form or in electronic form to such address (if any) for the time being specified by the company for that purpose, or in default of such specification to the office;
- (c) if an alternate director signifies his agreement to the proposed written resolution, his appointor need not also signify his agreement, and
- (d) if a director signifies his agreement to the proposed written resolution, an alternate director appointed by him need not also signify his agreement in that capacity

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

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

SECRETARY

Appointment and removal of secretary

108 Subject to the provisions of the Act, the directors may decide from time to time whether the company should have a secretary and, if they so decide, the secretary shall be appointed by 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 them. In these articles references to the secretary shall be construed accordingly

MINUTES

Minutes required to be kept

109 The directors shall cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:

- (a) of all appointments of officers made by the directors; and
- (b) of all proceedings at meetings of the company, of the holders of any class of shares in the company, and of the directors, and of committees of directors, including the names of the directors present at each such meeting.

THE SEAL, DEEDS AND CERTIFICATION

Authority
required for
execution of
deed

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

Certified
copies

111 Any director or the secretary or any person appointed by the directors for the purpose shall have power to authenticate and certify as true copies of and extracts from

- (a) any document comprising or affecting the constitution of the company, whether in hard copy form or in electronic form,
- (b) any resolution passed by the company, the holders of any class of shares in the capital of the company, the directors or any committee of the directors whether in hard copy form or in electronic form, and
- (c) any book, record and document relating to the business of the company whether in hard copy form or in electronic form (including without limitation the accounts).

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

RECORD DATES

Record dates
for dividends,
etc

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

DIVIDENDS

Declaration of
dividends

113 No dividends will be paid

Interim
dividends

ACCOUNTS

Rights to inspect records

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

COMMUNICATIONS

Form of notice

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

Method of giving notice to member

116 Subject to article 115 and unless otherwise provided by these articles, the company shall send or supply a document or information that is required or authorised to be sent or supplied to a member or any other person by the company by a provision of the Companies Acts or pursuant to these articles or to any other rules or regulations to which the company may be subject in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that the provisions of the Act which apply to sending or supplying a document or information required or authorised to be sent or supplied by the Companies Acts shall, the necessary changes having been made, also apply to sending or supplying any document or information required or authorised to be sent by these articles or any other rules or regulations to which the company may be subject.

Methods of member etc giving notice

117 Subject to article 115 and unless otherwise provided by these articles, a member or a person entitled by transmission to a share shall send a document or information pursuant to these articles to the company in such form and by such means as it may in its absolute discretion determine provided that

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

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

Deemed receipt of notice

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

Terms and conditions for electronic means	119. The directors may from time to time issue, endorse or adopt terms and conditions relating to the use of electronic means for the sending of notices, other documents and proxy appointments by the company to members or persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or otherwise by operation of law and by members or such persons entitled by transmission to the company.
Transferees etc bound by prior notice	120. Every person who becomes entitled to a share shall be bound by any notice in respect of that share which, before his name is entered in the register of members, has been duly given to a person from whom he derives his title
Notice to joint holders	121. In the case of joint holders of a share, all documents and information shall be sent to the joint holder whose name stands first in the register in respect of the joint holding Any document or information so sent shall be deemed for all purposes sent to all the joint holders
Registered address outside the UK	<p>122. A member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom and who gives to the company an address within the United Kingdom at which a document or information may be sent to him in hard copy form or an address to which a document or information may be sent to him in electronic form shall (provided that, in the case of electronic form, the company so agrees) be entitled to have documents or information sent to him at that address but otherwise</p> <p>(a) no such member shall be entitled to receive any document or information from the company, and</p> <p>(b) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, any notice of a general meeting of the company which is in fact sent or purports to be sent to such member shall be ignored for the purpose of determining the validity of the proceedings at such general meeting.</p>
Proof of sending/ when notices etc deemed sent by post	<p>123 Proof that a document or information sent in hard copy form was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the document or information was sent. A document or information sent by the company to a member by post shall be deemed to have been received:</p> <p>(a) if sent by first class post or special delivery post from an address in the United Kingdom to another address in the United Kingdom, or by a postal service similar to first class post or special delivery post from an address in another country to another address in that other country, on the day following that on which the document or information was posted,</p> <p>(b) if sent by airmail from an address in the United Kingdom to an address outside the United Kingdom, or from an address in another country to an address outside that country (including without limitation an address in the United Kingdom), on the third day following that on which the document or information was posted;</p>

- (c) in any other case, on the second day following that on which the document or information was posted.

When notices
etc deemed
sent by
electronic
means

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

125. A document or information sent or supplied by the company to a member by means of a website shall be deemed to have been received by the member:

- (a) when the document or information was first made available on the website; or
- (b) if later, when the member is deemed by article 123 or 124 to have received notice of the fact that the document or information was available on the website. Such a document or information shall be deemed received by the member on that day notwithstanding that the company becomes aware that the member has failed to receive the relevant document or information for any reason and notwithstanding that the company subsequently sends a hard copy of such document or information by post to the member.

Notice to
persons
entitled by
transmission

126. A document or information may be sent by the company to the person or persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member by sending it, in any manner the company may choose authorised by these articles for the sending of a document or information to a member, addressed to them by name, or by the title of representative of the deceased, or trustee of the bankrupt or by any similar description at the address (if any) within the United Kingdom as may be supplied for that purpose by or on behalf of the person or persons claiming to be so entitled. Until such an address has been supplied, a document or information may be sent in any manner in which it might have been sent if the death or bankruptcy had not occurred.

WINDING UP

Liquidator may
distribute in
specie

127. If the company is wound up, the liquidator may, with the sanction of a special resolution of the company and any other sanction required by the Act, divide among the members in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the company and may, for that purpose, value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the members or different classes

of members. The liquidator may, with the like sanction, vest the whole or any part of the assets in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the members as he with the like sanction determines, but no member shall be compelled to accept any assets upon which there is a liability

INDEMNITY

Indemnity to
directors and
officers

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