

Company number: 13293044

**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

**COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

**OF**

**BLUE SKY CONTAINER INVESTMENTS LTD (the "company")**

**(Adopted by special resolution passed on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2021)**

**INTERPRETATION**

**1. Defined terms**

In these articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

*"Act"* means the Companies Act 2006;

*"articles"* means the company's articles of association for the time being in force;

*"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;

*"board"* means the board of directors for the time being of the company or the directors present or deemed to be present at a duly convened quorate meeting of the directors;

*"Business Day"* means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in England on which banks in London are open for business;

*"certificate"* means a paper certificate (other than a share warrant) evidencing a person's title to specified shares or other securities;

*"chairman"* has the meaning given in article 14;

*"chairman of the meeting"* has the meaning given in article 29;

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

*"conflict"* means a situation in which a director has, or can have, a direct or indirect interest that conflicts, or possibly may conflict, with the interests of the company;

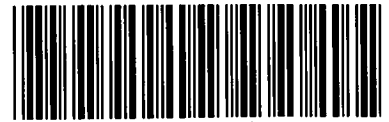
*"Controlling Shareholder"* means a registered holder for the time being of not less than 75% in nominal value of the equity share capital of the company from time to time;

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

*"distribution recipient"* has the meaning given in article 52;

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

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*“electronic form”* has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act;

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

*“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;

*“group”* means the company, any subsidiary or any holding company of the company from time to time, and any subsidiary from time to time of a holding company and **member of the group** means any of them;

*“hard copy form”* has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Act;

*“holder”* in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares, or, in the case of a share in respect of which a share warrant has been issued (and not cancelled), the person in possession of that warrant;

*“holding company”* has the meaning given in article 1(2);

*“instrument”* means a document in hard copy form;

*“Model Articles”* means the model articles for private companies limited by shares contained in Schedule 1 of the Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/3229), as amended prior to the date of adoption of these articles;

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

*“paid”* means paid or credited as paid;

*“participate”*, in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 11;

*“proxy notice”* has the meaning given in article 35;

*“shareholder”* means a person who is the holder of a share;

*“shares”* means shares in the company;

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

*“subsidiary”* has the meaning given in article 1(2);

*“transmittee”* means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law; and

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

- (2) A reference to a **holding company** or **subsidiary** means a holding company or a subsidiary (as the case may be) as defined in section 1159 of the Act and for the purposes only of the membership requirement contained in sections 1159(1)(b) and (c), a company shall be treated as a member of another company even if its shares in that other company are registered in the name of (a) another person (or its nominee), by way of security or in connection with the taking of security, or (b) its nominee.

- (3) The Model Articles shall apply to the company, except in so far as they are modified or excluded by, or are inconsistent with, these articles.

**2. Liability of shareholders**

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

**3. Change of name**

The name of the company may be changed by:

- (a) a decision of the directors; or
- (b) a special resolution of the shareholders,

or otherwise in accordance with the Act.

## **DIRECTORS**

### **DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**4. Directors' general authority**

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

**5. Shareholders' reserve power**

- (1) The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
- (2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

**6. Directors may delegate**

- (1) Subject to these articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under these articles—
  - (a) to such person or committee;
  - (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
  - (c) to such an extent;
  - (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
  - (e) on such terms and conditions;as they think fit.
- (2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- (3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

## **7. Committees**

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

## **DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS**

## **8. Directors to take decisions collectively**

- (1) Subject as provided herein 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 9.
- (2) If
  - (a) the company only has one director for the time being, and
  - (b) no provision of these articles requires it to have more than one director,the general rule does not apply, and the director may (for so long as they remain the sole director) take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of these articles relating to directors' decision-making.

## **9. Unanimous decisions**

- (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.
- (2) Such a decision may take the form of a directors' written resolution of which each eligible director has signed one or more copies.
- (3) 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.

## **10. Calling a directors' meeting**

- (1) Any director may call a directors' meeting.
- (2) The company secretary (if any) must call a directors' meeting if a director so requests.
- (3) A directors' meeting is called by giving notice of the meeting to the directors.
- (4) 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.

- (5) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- (6) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

#### **11. Participation in directors' meetings**

- (1) Subject to these 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 these articles, and
  - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- (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.
- (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.

#### **12. Quorum for directors' meetings**

- (1) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.
- (2) Subject to article 12(3), the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of directors is any two eligible directors, or, where there is only one director in office for the time being, that director.
- (3) For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held pursuant to article 17 to authorise a conflict, if there is only one eligible director in office other than the interested director(s) (as defined in article 17(1)), the quorum for such meeting (or part of a meeting) shall be one eligible director.

#### **13. Meetings where total number of directors less than quorum**

- (1) This article applies where the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum for directors' meetings.
- (2) If there is only one director, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so.
- (3) If there is more than one director—
  - (a) a directors' meeting may take place, if it is called in accordance with these articles and at least two directors participate in it, with a view to appointing sufficient directors to make up a quorum or calling a general meeting to do so, and
  - (b) if a directors' meeting is called but only one director attends at the appointed

date and time to participate in it, that director may appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or call a general meeting to do so.

**14. Chairing directors' meetings**

- (1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
- (3) The directors may appoint other directors as deputy or assistant chairmen to chair directors' meetings in the chairman's absence.
- (4) The directors may terminate the appointment of the chairman, deputy or assistant chairman at any time.
- (5) If neither the chairman nor any director appointed generally to chair directors' meetings in the chairman's absence is 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. Casting vote**

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

**16. Transactions or Other Arrangements with the Company**

- (1) Subject to section 177(5) and (6) and section 182(5) and (6) of the Act, and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Act, a director who is in any way, whether directly or indirectly, interested in an existing or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company:
  - (a) may be a party to, or otherwise interested in, any transaction or arrangement with the company or in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested;
  - (b) shall be an eligible director for the purposes of any proposed decision of the directors (or committee of directors) in respect of such existing or proposed transaction or arrangement in which he is interested;
  - (c) shall be entitled to vote at a meeting of directors (or of a committee of the directors) or participate in any unanimous decision, in respect of such existing or proposed transaction or arrangement in which he is interested;
  - (d) 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;
  - (e) may be a director or other officer of, or employed by, or a party to a transaction or arrangement with, or otherwise interested in, any body corporate in which the company is otherwise (directly or indirectly) interested; and

- (f) shall not, save as he may otherwise agree, be accountable to the company for any benefit which he (or a person connected with him (as defined in section 252 of the Act)) derives from any such transaction or arrangement or from any such office or employment or from any interest in any such body corporate and no such transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit, nor shall the receipt of any such remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Act.
- (2) The provisions of article 16(1)(a) to article 16(1)(f) (inclusive) are subject, where applicable, to any terms and conditions imposed by the directors in accordance with article 17(3).

## 17. Conflicts of interest

- (1) The directors may, in accordance with the requirements set out in this article 17, authorise any conflict proposed to them by any director which would, if not authorised, involve a director (an **interested director**) breaching his duty under section 175 of the Act to avoid conflicts of interest.
- (2) Any authorisation under this article 17 will be effective only if:
  - (a) the matter in question shall have been proposed by any director for consideration in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to the directors under the provisions of these articles or in such other manner as the directors may determine;
  - (b) any requirement as to the quorum for consideration of the relevant matter is met without counting the interested director; and
  - (c) the matter was agreed to without the interested director voting or would have been agreed to if the interested director's vote had not been counted.
- (3) Any authorisation of a conflict under this article 17 may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently) impose on the interested director such conditions or limitations, or be granted subject to such terms, as the directors may think fit for the purposes of dealing with the conflict and the interested director will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any such terms and conditions.
- (4) The directors may revoke or vary such authorisation at any time, but this will not affect anything done by the interested director, before such revocation or variation, in accordance with the terms of such authorisation.
- (5) A director, notwithstanding his office, may be a director or other officer of, employed by, or otherwise interested (including by the holding of shares) in, any member of the group and no further authorisation under article 17(1) shall be necessary in respect of any such interest.
- (6) A director is not required, by reason of being a director (or because of the fiduciary relationship established by reason of being a director), to account to the company for any remuneration, profit or other benefit that he derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a conflict which has been authorised by the directors in accordance with these articles, by the company or by these articles (subject in each case to any terms, limits or conditions attaching to that authorisation) and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on such grounds.
- (7) For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.

- (8) Subject to paragraph (9), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.
- (9) If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

#### **18. Proposing directors' written resolutions**

- (1) Any director may propose a directors' written resolution.
- (2) The company secretary (if any) must propose a directors' written resolution if a director so requests.
- (3) A directors' written resolution is proposed by giving notice of the proposed resolution to the directors.
- (4) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must indicate—
  - (a) the proposed resolution, and
  - (b) the time by which it is proposed that the directors should adopt it.
- (5) Notice of a proposed directors' written resolution must be given in writing to each director.
- (6) Any decision which a person giving notice of a proposed directors' written resolution takes regarding the process of adopting that resolution must be taken reasonably in good faith.

#### **19. Adoption of directors' written resolutions**

- (1) A proposed directors' written resolution is adopted when all the directors who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution at a directors' meeting have signed one or more copies of it, provided that those directors would have formed a quorum at such a meeting.
- (2) It is immaterial whether any director signs the resolution before or after the time by which the notice proposed that it should be adopted.
- (3) Once a directors' written resolution has been adopted, it must be treated as if it had been a decision taken at a directors' meeting in accordance with these articles.

#### **20. Records of decisions to be kept**

- (1) The company secretary (if any) or 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, including all directors' written resolutions.
- (2) Where decisions of the directors are taken by electronic means, such decisions shall



be recorded by the directors in a form that enables the directors to retain a copy of such decision.

**21. Directors' discretion to make further rules**

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

**APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS**

**22. Methods of appointing directors**

- (1) Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director—
  - (a) by ordinary resolution, or
  - (b) by a decision of the directors.
- (2) In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no shareholders and no directors, the personal representatives of the last shareholder to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.
- (3) For the purposes of article 22(2), where 2 or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

**23. Termination of director's appointment**

- (1) A person ceases to be a director as soon as—
  - (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Act or is prohibited from being a director by law;
  - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
  - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
  - (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
  - (e) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office as director, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.
- (2) Any removal of a director pursuant to article 23 shall be without prejudice to any claim for breach of contract under any employment agreement between the company and the director so removed.

**24. Directors' remuneration**

- (1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.

- (2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine—
  - (a) for their services to the company as directors, and
  - (b) for any other service which they undertake for the company.
- (3) Subject to these articles, a director's remuneration may—
  - (a) take any form, and
  - (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.
- (4) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.
- (5) Unless the directors decide otherwise, directors are not accountable to the company for any remuneration which they receive as directors or other officers or employees of the company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the company is interested.

## **25. 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.

## **DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS**

### **ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS**

## **26. Shareholders can call general meeting if not enough directors**

If—

- (a) the company has fewer than two directors, and
- (b) the director (if any) is unable or unwilling to appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or to call a general meeting to do so,

then two or more shareholders, or the sole shareholder (as applicable) may call a general meeting (or instruct the company secretary (if any) to do so) for the purpose of appointing one or more directors.

## **27. Attendance and speaking at general meetings**

- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (4) If applicable, in determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more shareholders attending it are in the same place as each other.
- (5) If applicable, 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.

## **28. Quorum for general meetings**

- (1) No business, other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting, is to be transacted at a general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the meeting and also when that business is voted on.
- (2) Where the company has only one shareholder for the time being, one qualifying person (as defined in section 318 of the Act) present at the meeting shall be a quorum. In any other case, the quorum shall be:
  - (a) a Controlling Shareholder present in person, by proxy or by authorised representative; or
  - (b) if the company does not have a Controlling Shareholder for the time being, any two shareholders present in person, by proxy or by authorised representative.

## **29. Chairing general meetings**

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

- (3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "*the*

*chairman of the meeting”.*

**30. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders**

- (1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not—
  - (a) shareholders of the company, or
  - (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings,to attend and speak at a general meeting.

**31. Adjournment**

- (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.
- (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.
- (3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting.
- (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.
- (5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)—
  - (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
  - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- (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**

### **32. Voting: general**

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

### **33. Errors and disputes**

- (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.
- (2) Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting whose decision is final.

### **34. Poll votes**

- (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.
- (2) A poll may be demanded by—
  - (a) the chairman of the meeting;
  - (b) the directors;
  - (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or
  - (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.
- (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.
- (4) A demand so withdrawn shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- (5) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

### **35. Content of proxy notices**

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

authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and

- (d) is delivered to the company in accordance with these articles 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 accordance with any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting (or adjourned meeting) to which they relate,

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

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

### **36. Delivery of proxy notices**

- (1) Any notice of a general meeting must specify the address or addresses (“proxy notification address”) at which the company or its agents will receive proxy notices relating to that meeting, or any adjournment of it, delivered in hard copy or electronic form.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Subject to paragraphs (4) and (5), a proxy notice must be delivered to a proxy notification address not less than 48 hours before the general meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.
- (4) In the case of a poll taken more than 48 hours after it is demanded, the notice must be delivered to a proxy notification address not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll.
- (5) 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—
  - (a) in accordance with paragraph (3), or
  - (b) at the meeting at which the poll was demanded to the chairman, secretary or any director.
- (6) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given to a proxy notification address.

- (7) 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.
- (8) 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 executed it to execute it on the appointor's behalf.

### **37. Amendments to resolutions**

- (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 secretary (if any) 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.
- (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.
- (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.

## **APPLICATION OF RULES TO CLASS MEETINGS**

### **38. Class meetings**

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

## **SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS**

### **ISSUE OF SHARES**

### **39. All shares to be fully paid up**

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

### **40. Powers to issue different classes of share**

- (1) Subject to these 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 if no resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the board may determine.

- (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 board may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

## **INTERESTS IN SHARES**

### **41. 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 these articles, the company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

## **SHARE CERTIFICATES**

### **42. Certificates to be issued except in certain cases**

- (1) The company must issue each shareholder with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.
- (2) This article does not apply to shares in respect of which the Companies Acts permit the company not to issue a certificate.
- (3) Except as otherwise specified in these articles, all certificates must be issued free of charge.
- (4) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.
- (5) If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

### **43. Contents and execution of share certificates**

- (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) that the shares are fully paid; and
  - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- (2) Certificates must be executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

### **44. Consolidated share certificates**

- (1) When a shareholder's holding of shares of a particular class increases, the company may issue that shareholder with—
  - (a) a single, consolidated certificate in respect of all the shares of a particular class which that shareholder holds, or



- (b) a separate certificate in respect of only those shares by which that shareholder's holding has increased.
- (2) When a shareholder's holding of shares of a particular class is reduced, the company must ensure that the shareholder is issued with one or more certificates in respect of the number of shares held by the shareholder after that reduction. But the company need not (in the absence of a request from the member) issue any new certificate if—
  - (a) all the shares which the shareholder no longer holds as a result of the reduction, and
  - (b) none of the shares which the shareholder retains following the reduction, were, immediately before the reduction, represented by the same certificate.
- (3) A shareholder may request the company, in writing, to replace—
  - (a) the shareholder's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate, or
  - (b) the shareholder's consolidated certificate with two or more separate certificates representing such proportion of the shares as the member may specify.
- (4) When the company complies with such a request it may charge such reasonable fee as the directors may decide for doing so.
- (5) A consolidated certificate must not be issued unless any certificates which it is to replace have first been returned to the company for cancellation.

#### **45. Replacement share certificates**

- (1) If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is—
  - (a) damaged or defaced, or
  - (b) said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.
- (2) A shareholder 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 and indemnity as the directors decide.

### **TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

#### **46. Transfer of shares**

- (1) Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or

any other form approved by the board, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.

- (2) No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- (3) The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.
- (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.
- (5) The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share if—
  - (a) the share is not fully paid;
  - (b) the transfer is not lodged at the company's registered office or such other place as the directors have appointed;
  - (c) the transfer is not 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;
  - (d) the transfer is in respect of more than one class of share; or
  - (e) the transfer is in favour of more than four transferees.
- (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.
- (7) Notwithstanding anything contained in these articles, the directors may not decline to register any transfer of shares in the Company and may not suspend any registration thereof, where such transfer is—
  - (a) to a bank or institution to which such shares have been mortgaged or charged by way of security (whether as lender, or agent and trustee for a group of banks or institutions or otherwise) (a "Secured Institution"), or to any nominee of such Secured Institution, pursuant to any such security;
  - (b) executed by a Secured Institution or its nominee pursuant to the power of sale or other power under any such security; or
  - (c) executed by a receiver or manager appointed by or on behalf of any Secured Institution or its nominee, under any such security,and furthermore, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in these articles—
  - (d) no transferor of any shares in the Company or proposed transferor of such shares to a Secured Institution or to its nominee;
  - (e) no Secured Institution or its nominee; and
  - (f) no receiver or manager appointed by or on behalf of a Secured Institution or

its nominee,

shall be required to offer the shares which are or are to be the subject of any such transfer to the shareholders for the time being of the Company or any of them, and no such shareholder shall have any right under these articles or otherwise to require such shares to be transferred to them whether for consideration or not.

#### **47. Transmission of shares and transmittes' rights**

- (1) If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.
- (2) A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require—
  - (a) may, subject to these articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
  - (b) subject to these articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.
- (3) But transmittes 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.
- (4) Nothing in these articles releases the estate of a deceased shareholder from any liability in respect of a share solely or jointly held by that shareholder.

#### **48. Exercise of transmittes' rights**

- (1) Transmittes who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the company in writing of that wish.
- (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.
- (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.

#### **49. Transmittes bound by prior notices**

If a notice is given to a shareholder 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 shareholder before the transmittee's name has been entered in the register of members.

### **DISTRIBUTIONS**

#### **50. Procedure for declaring dividends**

- (1) The company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
- (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.

- (3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.
- (4) Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the rights attached to any shares, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- (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 arrears.
- (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.
- (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.

#### **51. Calculation of dividends**

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by these 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.
- (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.
- (3) For the purposes of calculating dividends, no account is to be taken of any amount which has been paid up on a share in advance of the due date for payment of that amount.

#### **52. Payment of dividends and other distributions**

- (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.
- (2) In these 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 otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

### **53. No interest on distributions**

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

- (a) the rights attached to the share, or
- (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the company.

### **54. Unclaimed distributions**

- (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.

- (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.

- (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.

### **55. Non-cash distributions**

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

any company).

- (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.

**56. 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**

**57. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums**

- (1) Subject to these articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution—
- (a) decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
  - (b) appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a “capitalised sum”) to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the “persons entitled”) and in the same proportions.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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
  - (c) authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

## **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

#### **58. Means of communication to be used**

- (1) Subject to these articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under these articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Act 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.
- (2) Subject to these articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.
- (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.
- (4) Subject to article 58(5), any notice, document or other information shall be deemed served on, or delivered to, the intended recipient:
  - (a) if delivered by hand, on signature of a delivery receipt or at the time the notice, document or other information is left at the address; or
  - (b) if sent by fax, at the time of transmission; or
  - (c) if sent by pre-paid United Kingdom first class post, recorded delivery or special delivery to an address in the United Kingdom, at 9.00 am on the second Business Day after posting; or
  - (d) if sent by pre-paid airmail to an address outside the country from which it is sent, at 9.00 am on the fifth Business Day after posting; or
  - (e) if sent by reputable international overnight courier to an address outside the country from which it is sent, on signature of a delivery receipt or at the time

the notice, document or other information is left at the address; or

- (f) if sent or supplied by e-mail, one hour after the notice, document or information was sent or supplied; or
  - (g) if sent or supplied by means of a website, when the material is first made available on the website or (if later) when the recipient receives (or is deemed to have received) notice of the fact that the material is available on the website; and
  - (h) if deemed receipt under the previous paragraphs of this article 58(4) would occur outside business hours (meaning 9.00 am to 5.30 pm Monday to Friday on a day that is not a public holiday in the place of deemed receipt), at 9.00 am on the day when business next starts in the place of deemed receipt. For the purposes of this article, all references to time are to local time in the place of deemed receipt.
- (5) To prove service, it is sufficient to prove that:
- (a) if delivered by hand or by reputable international overnight courier, the notice was delivered to the correct address; or
  - (b) if sent by fax, a transmission report was received confirming that the notice was successfully transmitted to the correct fax number; or
  - (c) if sent by post or by airmail, the envelope containing the notice was properly addressed, paid for and posted; or
  - (d) if sent by e-mail, the notice was properly addressed and sent to the e-mail address of the recipient.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

### **59. Company seals**

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



**60. Destruction of documents**

- (1) The company is entitled to destroy—
  - (a) all instruments of transfer of shares which have been registered, and all other documents on the basis of which any entries are made in the register of members, from six years after the date of registration;
  - (b) all dividend mandates, variations or cancellations of dividend mandates, and notifications of change of address, from two years after they have been recorded;
  - (c) all share certificates which have been cancelled from one year after the date of the cancellation;
  - (d) all paid dividend warrants and cheques from one year after the date of actual payment; and
  - (e) all proxy notices from one year after the end of the meeting to which the proxy notice relates.
- (2) If the company destroys a document in good faith, in accordance with these articles, and without notice of any claim to which that document may be relevant, it is conclusively presumed in favour of the company that—
  - (a) entries in the register purporting to have been made on the basis of an instrument of transfer or other document so destroyed were duly and properly made;
  - (b) any instrument of transfer so destroyed was a valid and effective instrument duly and properly registered;
  - (c) any share certificate so destroyed was a valid and effective certificate duly and properly cancelled; and
  - (d) any other document so destroyed was a valid and effective document in accordance with its recorded particulars in the books or records of the company.
- (3) This article does not impose on the company any liability which it would not otherwise have if it destroys any document before the time at which this article permits it to do so.
- (4) In this article, references to the destruction of any document include a reference to its being disposed of in any manner.

**61. 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 is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a shareholder.

**62. Provision for employees on cessation of business**

The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or

former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

## **DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE**

### **63. Indemnity and Insurance**

- (1) Subject to article 63(2), but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled:
  - (a) each relevant officer shall be indemnified out of the company's assets against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him as a relevant officer:
    - (i) in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties, or in relation to them; and
    - (ii) if relevant, in relation to the company's (or any associated company's) activities as trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Act),  
  
including (in each case) any liability incurred by him in defending any civil or criminal proceedings, or regulatory investigation or action, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or the proceedings are, or the investigation or action is, otherwise disposed of without any finding or admission of any material breach of duty on his part or in connection with any application in which the court grants him, in his capacity as a relevant officer, relief from liability for negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company's (or any associated company's) affairs; and
  - (b) the Company may provide any relevant officer with funds to meet expenditure incurred or to be incurred by him in connection with any proceedings, investigation, action or application referred to in article 63(1)(a) and otherwise may take any action to enable any such relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.
- (2) This article 63 does not authorise any indemnity to the extent that such indemnity would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law and any such indemnity is limited accordingly.
- (3) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant officer in respect of any relevant loss.
- (4) In this article 63:
  - (a) associated company means any member of the group and associated companies shall be construed accordingly;
  - (b) a relevant loss means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant officer in connection with that relevant officer's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company; and
  - (c) a relevant officer means any director or other officer or former director or other officer of the company or an associated company (including any company which is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined by section 235(6) of the

Act), but excluding in each case any person engaged by the company (or associated company) as auditor (whether or not he is also a director or other officer), to the extent he acts in his capacity as auditor).