

**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

**PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES**

**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

**OF**

**THE ACE SUPPLY TOPCO LIMITED**

**Company No: 14930182**

(Adopted by special resolution passed on

<sup>14</sup>  
2/11/

2023)

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INTRODUCTION

1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 In these Articles, the following words have the following meanings:

**Acting in Concert:** has the meaning given to it in the City Code on Takeovers and Mergers published by the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers (as amended from time to time);

**Appointor:** has the meaning given in article 13.1;

**Articles:** the Company's articles of association for the time being in force;

**A Ordinary Share:** an ordinary share of £0.10 in the capital of the Company designated as an A Ordinary share

**Bad Leaver:** a Departing Employee Shareholder who becomes a Departing Employee Shareholder in circumstances where he is not a Good Leaver;

**B Ordinary Share:** an ordinary share of £0.10 in the capital of the Company designated as an B Ordinary share

**Business Day:** a day other than a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in England when banks in London are open for business;

**CA 2006:** the Companies Act 2006;

**Civil Partner:** in relation to a shareholder, a civil partner as defined in the Civil Partnership Act 2004;

**Conflict:** 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 Interest:** means an interest in shares giving to the holder or holders control of the Company within the meaning of section 1124 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010;

**C Ordinary Share:** an ordinary share of £0.10 in the capital of the Company designated as an C Ordinary share

**Deemed Transfer Notice:** a Transfer Notice that is deemed to have been served under any provisions of these Articles;

**Departing Employee Shareholder:** an Employee Shareholder who ceases to be a director or employee of the Company (other than by reason of death);

**Eligible Director:** any 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);

**Employee Shareholder:** A shareholder who is, or has been, a director and/or an employee of the Company;

**Fair Value:** in relation to shares, as determined in accordance with article 19;

**Family Trust:** in relation to a shareholder, a trust set up wholly for the benefit of that shareholder and/or that shareholder's Privileged Relations (provided that a trust shall not be regarded as not being wholly for the benefit of that shareholder and/or that shareholder's Privileged Relations by reason only of naming one or more charities as a beneficiary in the event of all of the other beneficiaries of the trust having died before the end of the trust period);

**First Offer Shareholders:** in the respect of an offer of:

- (a) A Ordinary Shares, the Company;
- (b) B Ordinary Shares, the Company.

**Good Leaver:** an Employee Shareholder who either:

- (a) becomes a Departing Employee Shareholder by reason of:
  - (i) ceasing employment with the intention of retiring; or
  - (ii) permanent disability or permanent incapacity through ill-health; or
  - (iii) redundancy (as defined in the Employment Rights Act 1996); or

- (iv) dismissal by the Company which is determined, by an employment tribunal or at a court of competent jurisdiction from which there is no right to appeal, to be wrongful or constructive;

or

- (b) is an Original Shareholder and becomes a Departing Employee Shareholder in any circumstances.

**Interested Director:** has the meaning given in article 10.1;

**Model Articles:** 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 and reference to a numbered Model Article is a reference to that article of the Model Articles;

**Original Shareholder:** a shareholder who holds shares in the Company on the date of adoption of these Articles;

**Permitted Transfer:** a transfer of shares made in accordance with article 17;

**Permitted Transferee:** in relation to a shareholder, any of his Privileged Relations or the trustees of his Family Trust(s);

**Privileged Relation:** the spouse or Civil Partner of a shareholder and the shareholder's children (including step and adopted children);

**Proposed Sale Price:** has the meaning given in article 16.1;

**Sale Shares:** has the meaning given in article 16.1;

**Second Offer Shareholders:** in the respect of an offer of:

- (a) A Ordinary Shares, the holder(s) of B Ordinary Shares (if any);
- (b) B Ordinary Shares, the holder(s) of A Ordinary Shares (if any).

**Seller:** has the meaning given in article 16.1;

**Termination Date:** means:

- (a) where employment ceases by virtue of notice given by the employer to the employee, the date on which such notice expires;
- (b) where a contract of employment is terminated by the employer and a payment is made in lieu of notice, the date on which notice of termination was served;

- (c) where the Employee Shareholder concerned is a director but not an employee, the date on which his service agreement (or other terms of appointment) with the Company is terminated; or
- (d) in any other case, the date on which the employment or holding of office is terminated;

**Transfer Notice:** has the meaning given in article 16.1;

**Transfer Price:** has the meaning given in article 16.5;

**Valuers:** an independent firm of accountants jointly appointed by the Company and the Seller or, in the absence of agreement between the Company and the Seller on the identity of the expert within 10 Business Days of the expiry of the 15 Business Day period referred to in article 16.5, an independent firm of accountants appointed by the President, for the time being, of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (in each case acting as an expert and not as an arbitrator); and

**Writing or written:** the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise.

- 1.2 Save as otherwise specifically provided in these Articles, words and expressions which have particular meanings in the Model Articles shall have the same meanings in these Articles, subject to which and unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions which have particular meanings in the CA 2006 shall have those meanings in these Articles but excluding, for the purpose of this article 1.2, any statutory modification of them not in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Company.
- 1.3 Headings in these Articles are used for convenience only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of these Articles.
- 1.4 A reference in these Articles to an article is a reference to the relevant article of these Articles unless expressly provided otherwise.
- 1.5 Unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to a statute or statutory provision is a reference to it as amended, extended or re-enacted from time to time.
- 1.6 A reference to a statute or statutory provision shall include all subordinate legislation made from time to time under that statute or statutory provision.
- 1.7 Any words following the terms **including, include, in particular, for example** or any similar expression shall be construed as illustrative and shall not limit the sense of the words, description, definition, phrase or term preceding those terms.

## **2. ADOPTION OF THE MODEL ARTICLES**

- 2.1 The Model Articles shall apply to the Company, except in so far as they are modified or excluded by these Articles or are inconsistent with these Articles, and, subject to any

such modifications, exclusions or inconsistencies, shall together with these Articles constitute the articles of association of the Company to the exclusion of any other articles or regulations set out in any statute or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation.

- 2.2 Model Articles 6(2), 7, 8, 9(1), 11 to 14 (inclusive), 16, 17, 18, 22(2), 26(5), 36, 38, 39, 43, 44(2) and 50 to 53 (inclusive) shall not apply to the Company.
- 2.3 Model Article 20 shall be amended by the insertion of the words "(including alternate directors)" before the words "properly incur".
- 2.4 In Model Article 25(2)(c), the words "evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee" shall be deleted and replaced with the words "evidence and indemnity".
- 2.5 Model Articles 27(2)(a) and (b) shall be amended by the insertion, in each case, of the words "and to any other agreement to which the holder was party at the time of his death" after the words "subject to the articles".
- 2.6 Model Article 28(2) shall be amended by the deletion of the word "If" and the insertion of the words "Subject to the articles and to any other agreement to which the holder was party at the time of his death, if" in its place.
- 2.7 Model Articles 31(1)(a) to (c) (inclusive) shall be amended by the deletion, in each case, of the words "either" and "or as the directors may otherwise decide". Model Article 31(d) shall be amended by the deletion of the words "either" and "or by such other means as the directors decide".

## **DIRECTORS**

### **3. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

- 3.1 Any decision of the directors must be taken at a meeting of directors in accordance with these Articles or must be a decision taken in accordance with article 4.
- 3.2 Subject as provided in these Articles, the directors may participate in directors' meetings for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. The directors will try to meet at least quarterly.
- 3.3 All decisions made at any meeting of the directors shall be made only by resolution, and no such resolution shall be passed unless more votes are cast for it than against it.
- 3.4 Each director has one vote at a meeting of directors.

### **4. UNANIMOUS DECISIONS OF DIRECTORS**

- 4.1 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.

- 4.2 Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, where each Eligible Director has signed one or more copies of it, or to which each Eligible Director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.
- 4.3 A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the Eligible Directors would not have formed a quorum at a directors' meeting to vote on the matter.

## **5. NUMBER OF DIRECTORS**

The number of directors shall not be less than two.

## **6. CALLING A DIRECTORS' MEETING**

- 6.1 Any director may call a meeting of directors by giving not less than five Business Days' notice of the meeting (or such lesser notice as all the directors may agree) to each director or by authorising the Company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
- 6.2 Notice of any directors' meeting must be accompanied by:
- (a) an agenda specifying in reasonable detail the matters to be raised at the meeting; and
  - (b) copies of any papers to be discussed at the meeting.
- 6.3 Matters not on the agenda, or business conducted in relation to those matters, may not be raised at a meeting of directors unless all the directors agree in writing.

## **7. QUORUM FOR DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

- 7.1 Subject to article 7.2, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of directors is any two Eligible Directors.
- 7.2 For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held pursuant to article 10 to authorise a director's conflict, if there is only one eligible director in office other than the conflicted director(s), the quorum for such meeting (or part of a meeting) shall be one eligible director.
- 7.3 If the total number of directors in office for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision:
- (a) to appoint further directors; or
  - (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.
- 7.4 No business shall be conducted at any meeting of directors unless a quorum is present at the beginning of the meeting and also when that business is voted on.



- 7.5 If a quorum is not present within 30 minutes of the time specified for the relevant meeting in the notice of the meeting then the meeting shall be adjourned for 5 Business Days at the same time and place.

## **8. CHAIRING OF DIRECTORS' MEETINGS**

The chairman shall not have a casting vote. If the chairman for the time being is unable to attend any meeting of the board of directors, the directors present shall appoint one of their number to act as chairman at the meeting.

## **9. TRANSACTIONS OR OTHER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE COMPANY**

Subject to sections 177(5) and 177(6) and sections 182(5) and 182(6) of CA 2006 and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of CA 2006, 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 CA 2006)) 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 CA 2006.

## **10. DIRECTORS' CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

- 10.1 The directors may, in accordance with the requirements set out in this article, authorise any matter or situation proposed to them by any director which would, if not authorised,

involve a director (an **Interested Director**) breaching his duty under section 175 of CA 2006 to avoid conflicts of interest (**Conflict**).

10.2 Any authorisation under this article 10 will be effective only if:

- (a) to the extent permitted by CA 2006, 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 or any other 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 and any other interested director's vote had not been counted.

10.3 Any authorisation of a Conflict under this article 10 may (whether at the time of giving the authorisation or subsequently):

- (a) extend to any actual or potential conflict of interest which may reasonably be expected to arise out of the matter or situation so authorised;
- (b) provide that the Interested Director be excluded from the receipt of documents and information and the participation in discussions (whether at meetings of the directors or otherwise) related to the Conflict;
- (c) provide that the Interested Director shall or shall not be an eligible director in respect of any future decision of the directors in relation to any resolution related to the Conflict;
- (d) impose upon the Interested Director such other terms for the purposes of dealing with the Conflict as the directors think fit;
- (e) provide that, where the Interested Director obtains, or has obtained (through his involvement in the Conflict and otherwise than through his position as a director of the company) information that is confidential to a third party, he will not be obliged to disclose that information to the company, or to use it in relation to the company's affairs where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence; and
- (f) permit the Interested Director to absent himself from the discussion of matters relating to the Conflict at any meeting of the directors and be excused from reviewing papers prepared by, or for, the directors to the extent they relate to such matters.

10.4 Where the directors authorise a Conflict, the Interested Director will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by the directors in relation to the Conflict.

- 10.5 The directors may revoke or vary such authorisation at any time, but this will not affect anything done by the Interested Director, prior to such revocation or variation, in accordance with the terms of such authorisation.
- 10.6 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 which he derives from or in connection with a relationship involving a Conflict which has been authorised by the directors or by the company in general meeting (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.

## **11. RECORDS OF DECISIONS TO BE KEPT**

Where decisions of the directors are taken by electronic means, such decisions shall be recorded by the directors in a form that enables the Company to retain a copy of such decisions.

## **12. APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**

- 12.1 Save as provided in article 12.2, every director must also be a shareholder.
- 12.2 In any case where, as a result of death or bankruptcy, the company has no Shareholders and no directors, the transmittee(s) of the last shareholder to have died or to have a bankruptcy order made against him (as the case may be) have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a natural person (including a transmittee who is a natural person), who is willing to act and is permitted to do so, to be a director.
- 12.3 For the purpose of article 12.2 where two 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.
- 12.4 Any shareholder who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director by a unanimous decision of the directors.
- 12.5 In the case of any resolution proposed in relation to the matters listed below, any Original Shareholder voting against such resolution shall be entitled to cast such number of votes as is necessary to defeat the resolution:
- (a) any alteration in the articles of association of the Company;
  - (b) any resolution proposed to remove him as a director of the Company whether under section 168 of the CA 2006 or otherwise.
- 12.6 Any resolution proposed as a written resolution in relation to any of the matters listed in article 12.5 shall be proposed in a form that provides shareholders with the ability to cast their votes against as well as in favour of such resolution.
- 12.7 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 and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms;
- (f) he ceases to be a shareholder.

### **13. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

13.1 Any director (**Appointor**) may appoint as an alternate any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors, to:

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

in relation to the taking of decisions by the directors, in the absence of the alternate's Appointor.

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

13.3 The notice must:

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

13.4 An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to any decision of the directors, as the alternate's Appointor.

13.5 Except as these Articles specify otherwise, alternate directors:

- (a) are deemed for all purposes to be directors;
- (b) are liable for their own acts and omissions;

(c) are subject to the same restrictions as their Appointors; and

(d) are not deemed to be agents of or for their Appointors,

and, in particular (without limitation), each alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of directors.

13.6 A person who is an alternate director but not a director may, subject to him being an Eligible Director:

(a) be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present at a meeting of directors (but only if that person's Appointor is an Eligible Director and is not participating); and

(b) participate in a unanimous decision of the directors (but only if his Appointor is an Eligible Director in relation to that decision, and does not himself participate).

13.7 A director who is also an alternate director is entitled, in the absence of his Appointor(s), to a separate vote on behalf of each Appointor (provided that an Appointor is an Eligible Director in relation to that decision), in addition to his own vote on any decision of the directors.

13.8 An alternate director may be paid expenses and may be indemnified by the Company to the same extent as if he were a director but shall not be entitled to receive from the Company any remuneration in his capacity as an alternate director except such part (if any) of the remuneration otherwise payable to the alternate's Appointor as the Appointor may by notice in writing to the Company from time to time direct.

13.9 An alternate director's appointment as an alternate (in respect of a particular Appointor) terminates:

(a) when the alternate's Appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company and the alternate in writing specifying when it is to terminate; or

(b) on the occurrence, in relation to the alternate, of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's Appointor, would result in the termination of the Appointor's appointment as a director; or

(c) when the alternate director's Appointor ceases to be a director for whatever reason.

## **SHARES**

### **14. SHARE CAPITAL**

14.1 Except as otherwise provided in these Articles, the A Ordinary Shares and the B Ordinary Shares and the C Ordinary Shares shall rank *pari passu* in all respects but shall constitute separate classes of shares.

**14.2 On the transfer of any share as permitted by these Articles:**

- (a) a share transferred to a non-shareholder shall automatically be redesignated on transfer as a share of a new class, using the next available letter of the alphabet in the form "[LETTER] Ordinary"
- (b) a share transferred to a shareholder shall automatically be redesignated on transfer as a share of the same class as those shares already held by the shareholder.

If no shares of a class remain in issue following a redesignation under this article, these Articles shall be read as if they do not include any reference to that class or to any consents from, or attendance at any meeting or votes to be cast by, shareholders of that class or directors appointed by that class.

**14.3 The board of directors of the Company may, at its discretion, declare a dividend on any one or more classes of share without being required to declare a dividend on the other class or classes and may declare a dividend of different amounts in respect of one or more classes of share. Each dividend shall be distributed to the appropriate shareholders pro rata according to the number of shares of the relevant class held by them respectively and shall accrue daily as well after as before the commencement of a winding up.**

**14.4 No variation of the rights attaching to any class of shares shall be effective except with the sanction of a special resolution of the holders of the relevant class of shares. Where a special resolution to vary the rights attaching to a class of shares is proposed at a separate general meeting of that class of shares, all the provisions of these Articles as to general meetings of the Company shall mutatis mutandis apply, but so that, in the case of a meeting of the holders of any class of shares the necessary quorum shall be two or (at any time when there shall only be one holder of shares of that class) the necessary quorum shall be the person holding all of that class of shares present in person or by proxy. For the purpose of this article, the person holding all of the shares of that class present in person or by proxy may constitute a meeting.**

**14.5 Each of the following shall be deemed to constitute a variation of the rights attached to each class of shares:**

- (a) any alteration in these Articles; and
- (b) any reduction, subdivision, consolidation, redenomination, or purchase or redemption by the Company of its own shares or other alteration in the share capital of the Company or any of the rights attaching to any share capital.

**14.6 The Company shall immediately cancel any shares acquired under Chapter 4 of Part 18 of the CA 2006.**

**15. SHARE TRANSFERS: GENERAL**

**15.1 In these Articles, reference to the transfer of a share includes the transfer, assignment or other disposal of a beneficial or other interest in that share, or the creation of a trust or**

encumbrance over that share, and reference to a share includes a beneficial or other interest in a share.

15.2 No shareholder shall transfer any share except:

- (a) a shareholder who is either the holder of A Ordinary shares or the holder of B Ordinary shares may transfer all (but not some only) of his shares in the Company for cash and not on deferred terms in accordance with the procedure set out in article 16 (Pre-emption rights on the transfer of shares); or
- (b) in accordance with article 17 (Permitted transfers); or
- (c) in accordance with article 18 (Compulsory transfers); or
- (d) in accordance with article 20 (Drag along); or
- (e) in accordance with article 21 (Tag along).

15.3 Subject to article 15.4, the directors must register any duly stamped or certified exempt transfer made in accordance with these Articles and shall not have any discretion to register any transfer of shares which has not been made in compliance with these Articles.

15.4 The directors may, as a condition to the registration of any transfer of shares in the Company (whether to a Permitted Transferee or otherwise) require the transferee to provide the Company with the required particulars under section 790K of the CA 2006 if the transferee is a registrable person or relevant legal entity within the meaning of section 790C of the CA 2006 and to execute and deliver to the Company a deed under which the transferee agrees to be bound by the terms of any shareholders' agreement (or similar document) in force between the shareholders in such form as the directors may reasonably require (but not so as to oblige the transferee to have any obligations or liabilities greater than those of the proposed transferor under any such agreement or other document). If any such condition is imposed in accordance with this article 15.4 the transfer may not be registered unless that deed has been executed and delivered to the Company's registered office by the transferee and the Company has received all of the required particulars under section 790K of the CA 2006 if the transferee is a registrable person or relevant legal entity within the meaning of section 790C of the CA 2006.

15.5 To enable the directors to determine whether or not there has been a transfer of shares in the Company in breach of these Articles, the directors may from time to time require any shareholder to provide the Company with such information and evidence as they may reasonably require relevant to that purpose. If a shareholder fails to provide information or evidence in respect of any shares registered in his name to the reasonable satisfaction of such directors within 14 days of their request or, as a result of the information and evidence provided such directors are reasonably satisfied that a breach has occurred, then such directors may serve a notice on the shareholder stating that the shareholder shall not in relation to those shares be entitled to be present or to vote in person or by proxy at any general meeting of the Company or any meeting of the holders of shares of that class or to vote on a written resolution of the shareholders or to receive dividends on the shares. Such directors may reinstate these rights at any time.

- 15.6 Any transfer of shares by way of a sale that is required to be made under these Articles shall be deemed to include a warranty that the transferor sells the shares with full title guarantee.
- 15.7 Any Transfer Notice served in respect of the transfer of any shares (and any related Transfer Notice deemed to have been served by a Permitted Transferee or holder of C Ordinary Shares under article 16.3) which has not completed before the date of service of a Deemed Transfer Notice shall automatically be revoked by the service of the Deemed Transfer Notice.

## **16. PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS ON THE TRANSFER OF SHARES**

- 16.1 Except where the provisions of article 17, article 18, article 20 or article 21 apply, a shareholder (**Seller**) wishing to transfer his shares (**Sale Shares**) must give notice in writing (a **Transfer Notice**) to the Company giving details of the proposed transfer including:

- (a) if he wishes to sell the Sale Shares to a third party, the name of the proposed buyer; and
- (b) the price (in cash) at which he wishes to sell the Sale Shares (**Proposed Sale Price**).

- 16.2 A Transfer Notice (or Deemed Transfer Notice) constitutes the Company the agent of the Seller for the sale of the Sale Shares in accordance with the provisions of these Articles.

- 16.3 If an Original Shareholder serves a Transfer Notice under article 16.1, or is deemed to have served a Transfer Notice under article 18, then:

- (a) any Permitted Transferee of that Original Shareholder to whom shares have been transferred in accordance with article 17.1; and
- (b) the holder of C Ordinary Shares, in the case of a Transfer Notice served (or deemed to have been served) by an Original Shareholder who is the holder of B Ordinary Shares;

is also deemed to have served a Transfer Notice in respect of all his shares on the same date as the Original Shareholder's Transfer Notice is served or is deemed to have been served (in the case of a Deemed Transfer Notice)

- 16.4 Once given, a Transfer Notice may only be withdrawn by the Seller where the Transfer Price of the Sale Shares comprised within a Transfer Notice is to be the Fair Value and such Fair Value is less than the Proposed Sale Price. In such case, the Seller may, within 5 Business Days of receipt of notification of the Fair Value, withdraw the Transfer Notice. Any Deemed Transfer Notice in respect of a Permitted Transferee's shares or the shares held by the holder of C Ordinary Shares under article 16.3 will be withdrawn at the same time as the withdrawal by the Original Shareholder of his Transfer Notice under this article 16.4. Except as provided in this article, a Deemed Transfer Notice may not be withdrawn.



- 16.5 The Transfer Price for each Sale Share the subject of a Transfer Notice shall, save where expressly provided otherwise in these Articles, be the price per Sale Share (in cash) agreed between the Seller and the board of directors of the Company or, in default of agreement within 15 Business Days of the date of service of the Transfer Notice, the Fair Value of each Sale Share determined in accordance with article 19. The Transfer Price for each Sale Share of a Permitted Transferee or a holder of C Ordinary Shares the subject of a Deemed Transfer Notice under article 16.3 shall be the same as the Transfer Price for each Sale Share of the Original Shareholder.
- 16.6 As soon as practicable following the determination of the Transfer Price, the directors shall (unless the Transfer Notice is withdrawn in accordance with article 16.4) offer the Sale Shares for sale in the manner set out in the remaining provisions of this article 16 at the Transfer Price. Each offer shall be in writing and give details of the number and Transfer Price of the Sale Shares offered.
- 16.7 The directors shall, subject to article 16.12, offer the Sale Shares in the following order of priority:
- (a) first, to the First Offer Shareholders (if any); and
  - (b) second, to the Second Offer Shareholders,
- in each case excluding any shareholder whose shares are, at the date of the Transfer Notice, the subject of a Deemed Transfer Notice.
- 16.8 The directors shall offer the Sale Shares first to the First Offer Shareholders (other than the Seller), inviting them to apply in writing within the period from the date of the offer to the date 20 Business Days after the offer (both dates inclusive) (the First Offer Period) for the maximum number of Sale Shares they wish to buy.
- 16.9 If:
- (a) at the end of the First Offer Period, the total number of Sale Shares applied for is equal to or exceeds the number of Sale Shares, the directors shall allocate the Sale Shares to each First Offer Shareholder who has applied for Sale Shares in the proportion which his existing holding of shares of the class being offered bears to the total number of shares of that class (excluding those held by the Seller). Fractional entitlements shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number (save where such rounding would result in not all Sale Shares being allocated, in which case, the allocation of any such fractional entitlements among the First Offer Shareholders shall be determined by the directors). No allocation shall be made to a shareholder of more than the maximum number of Sale Shares which he has stated he is willing to buy;
  - (b) not all Sale Shares are allocated following allocations in accordance with article 16.9(a), but there are applications for Sale Shares that have not been satisfied, the directors shall allocate the remaining Sale Shares to such applicants in accordance with the procedure set out in article 16.9(a). The procedure set out in this article 16.9(b) shall apply on any number of consecutive occasions until

either all Sale Shares have been allocated or all applications for Sale Shares have been satisfied; and

- (c) at the end of the First Offer Period, the total number of Sale Shares applied for is less than the number of Sale Shares, the directors shall allocate the Sale Shares to the First Offer Shareholders in accordance with their applications. The balance (the **Initial Surplus Shares**) shall be dealt with in accordance with article 16.10.

16.10 At the end of the First Offer Period, the directors shall offer the Initial Surplus Shares (if any) to the Second Offer Shareholders, inviting them to apply in writing within the period from the date of the offer to the date 20 Business Days after the offer (both dates inclusive) (the **Second Offer Period**) for the maximum number of Initial Surplus Shares they wish to buy.

16.11 If:

- (a) at the end of the Second Offer Period, the number of Initial Surplus Shares applied for is equal to or exceeds the number of Initial Surplus Shares, the directors shall allocate the Initial Surplus Shares to each Second Offer Shareholder who has applied for Initial Surplus Shares in the proportion which his existing holding of shares of the class held by Second Offer Shareholders bears to the total number of shares of that class. Fractional entitlements shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number (save where such rounding would result in not all Initial Surplus Shares being allocated, in which case, the allocation of any such fractional entitlements among the Second Offer Shareholders shall be determined by the directors). No allocation shall be made to a shareholder of more than the maximum number of Initial Surplus Shares which he has stated he is willing to buy;
- (b) not all Initial Surplus Shares are allocated following allocations in accordance with article 16.11(a), but there are applications for Initial Surplus Shares that have not been satisfied, the directors shall allocate the remaining Initial Surplus Shares to such applicants in accordance with the procedure set out in article 16.11(a). The procedure set out in this article 16.11(b) shall apply on any number of consecutive occasions until either all Initial Surplus Shares have been allocated or all applications for Initial Surplus Shares have been satisfied; and
- (c) at the end of the Second Offer Period, the total number of Initial Surplus Shares applied for is less than the number of Initial Surplus Shares, the directors shall allocate the Initial Surplus Shares to the Second Offer Shareholders in accordance with their applications. The balance (the **Second Surplus Shares**) may be transferred to the buyer identified in the Transfer Notice (if any) in accordance with article 16.16.

16.12 In the event that there are no First Offer Shareholders (other than the Seller(s)) at the date of the Transfer Notice and/or Deemed Transfer Notice(s) (as the case may be), article 16.8 and article 16.9 shall apply but the Sale Shares shall be offered first to the Second Offer Shareholders and the provisions of those articles shall apply to an offer of the Sale Shares to the Second Offer Shareholders mutatis mutandis. If there are any Initial Surplus Shares under article 16.9(c), they may be transferred to the buyer

identified in the Transfer Notice (if any) in accordance with article 16.16. For the avoidance of doubt, to the extent shares are being transferred by a Permitted Transferee or a holder of C Ordinary Shares pursuant to article 16.3, the First Offer Shareholders and Second Offer Shareholders for the purposes of this article 16 will be those of the Original Shareholder who serves a Transfer Notice under article 16.1 or is deemed to have served a Transfer Notice under article 18.

- 16.13 The directors shall, when no further offers or allocations are required to be made under article 16.7 to article 16.11 (inclusive), give notice in writing of the allocations of Sale Shares (an **Allocation Notice**) to the Seller and each shareholder to whom Sale Shares have been allocated (each an **Applicant**). The Allocation Notice shall specify the number of Sale Shares allocated to each Applicant and the place and time for completion of the transfer of the Sale Shares (which shall be at least 10 Business Days, but not more than 20 Business Days, after the date of the Allocation Notice).
- 16.14 On the date specified for completion in the Allocation Notice, the Seller shall, against payment from an Applicant, execute and deliver a transfer of the Sale Shares allocated to such Applicant, in accordance with any requirements specified in the Allocation Notice, together with the relevant share certificate(s) (or an indemnity in lieu thereof) and such other documents as the Applicant may reasonably require to show good title to the Sale Shares, or to enable him to be registered as the holder of the Sale Shares.
- 16.15 If the Seller fails to comply with article 16.14:
- (a) the chairperson (or, failing the chairperson, any other director or some other person nominated by a resolution of the directors) may, as agent on behalf of the Seller:
    - (i) complete, execute and deliver in his name all documents necessary to give effect to the transfer of the relevant Sale Shares to the Applicants;
    - (ii) receive the Transfer Price and give a good discharge for it (and no Applicant shall be obliged to see to the distribution of the Transfer Price); and
    - (iii) (subject to the transfers being duly stamped) enter the Applicants in the register of shareholders as the holders of the Sale Shares purchased by them; and
  - (b) the Company shall pay the Transfer Price into a separate bank account in the Company's name on trust (but without interest) for the Seller until he has delivered his certificate(s) for the relevant Sale Shares or an indemnity, in a form reasonably satisfactory to the directors, in respect of any lost certificate, together, in either case, with such other evidence (if any) as the board may reasonably require to prove good title to those Sale Shares, to the Company.
- 16.16 Where an Allocation Notice does not relate to all the Sale Shares, then the Seller may, at any time during the 90 days following the date of service of the Allocation Notice, transfer the Initial Surplus Shares (subject to article 16.12) or the Second Surplus Shares (subject to article 16.11(c)) (as the case may be) to the buyer identified in the Transfer Notice (if any) at a price at least equal to the Transfer Price. The Seller shall not

be permitted to transfer any such Initial Surplus Shares or Second Surplus Shares (as the case may be) to a third party buyer if that buyer was not identified in the Transfer Notice.

## **17. PERMITTED TRANSFERS**

- 17.1 Subject to article 17.2, (and subject to article 17.4 in the case of the holder of C Ordinary shares) an Original Shareholder may transfer up to 95% of the issued shares of the class held by that Original Shareholder on the date of adoption of these Articles to any of his Permitted Transferees without being required to follow the steps set out in article 16.
- 17.2 An Original Shareholder may only transfer shares to the trustees of a Family Trust if the holder(s) of a majority of the other class of shares are satisfied:
- (a) with the terms of the Family Trust and, in particular, with the powers of the trustees;
  - (b) with the identity of the trustees; and
  - (c) that no costs (including any liability to tax) incurred in connection with the setting up or administration of that Family Trust are to be paid by the Company.
- 17.3 Subject to article 17.2, any shareholder holding shares as a result of a Permitted Transfer made by an Original Shareholder in accordance with this article 17 may, at any time, transfer his shares back to that Original Shareholder or to another Permitted Transferee of such Original Shareholder, without being required to follow the steps set out in article 16.
- 17.4 Subject to article 17.2, and notwithstanding article 17.1, an Original Shareholder who is the holder of C Ordinary Shares may, at any time, transfer 100% of her shares back to an Original Shareholder who is the holder of B Ordinary Shares or to another Permitted Transferee of such Original Shareholder, without being required to follow the steps set out in article 16.
- 17.5 If a Permitted Transfer has been made to a Privileged Relation of the Original Shareholder, that Privileged Relation shall within 10 Business Days of ceasing to be a Privileged Relation of the Original Shareholder (whether by reason of divorce, dissolution of a civil partnership or otherwise but not by reason of death) execute and deliver to the Company a transfer of the shares held by him to the Original Shareholder (or, if so directed by the Original Shareholder, to a Permitted Transferee of the Original Shareholder) for such consideration as may be agreed between them, failing which he shall be deemed to have given a Transfer Notice in respect of the shares in accordance with article 16 and article 18.2.
- 17.6 On the death or bankruptcy of a Privileged Relation (other than a joint holder), his personal representatives or trustee in bankruptcy (as the case may be) shall offer the shares held by the Privileged Relation for transfer to the Original Shareholder or, if so directed by the Original Shareholder, to a Permitted Transferee of the Original Shareholder, within 10 Business Days after the grant of probate or the making of the bankruptcy order (as the case may be), for such consideration as may be agreed

between the Original Shareholder and the personal representatives or trustee in bankruptcy (as the case may be). If:

- (a) a transfer of the shares has not been executed and delivered within 10 Business Days of the grant of probate or the making of the bankruptcy order (as the case may be); or
- (b) the Original Shareholder is himself the subject of a bankruptcy order,

the personal representatives or trustee in bankruptcy (as the case may be) shall be deemed to have given a Transfer Notice in respect of the shares in accordance with article 16 and article 18.2.

- 17.7 On the death or bankruptcy of a Original Shareholder who is the holder of C Ordinary shares, her personal representatives or trustee in bankruptcy (as the case may be) shall offer the shares held by her for transfer to the Original Shareholder who is the holder of B Ordinary shares or, if so directed by that Original Shareholder, to a Permitted Transferee of that Original Shareholder, as soon as reasonably practicable following the grant of probate or the making of the bankruptcy order (as the case may be), for such consideration as may be agreed between that Original Shareholder and the personal representatives or trustee in bankruptcy (as the case may be).
- 17.8 If a Permitted Transfer has been made to the trustees of a Family Trust, the trustees of that Family Trust shall within 10 Business Days of that Family Trust ceasing to be wholly for the benefit of the relevant Original Shareholder and/or his Privileged Relations execute and deliver to the Company a transfer of the shares held by them or the Family Trust to the Original Shareholder or, if so directed by the Original Shareholder, to a Permitted Transferee of the Original Shareholder, for such consideration as may be agreed between them, failing which the trustees shall be deemed to have given a Transfer Notice in respect of the shares in accordance with article 16 and article 18.2.

## **18. COMPULSORY TRANSFERS**

- 18.1 Subject to article 17.6 and article 17.7, a shareholder is deemed to have served a Transfer Notice under article 16.1 immediately before any of the following events:
- (a) an order being made for the shareholder's bankruptcy; or
  - (b) an arrangement or composition with any of the shareholder's creditors being made; or
  - (c) the shareholder convening a meeting of his creditors, or taking any other steps with a view to making an arrangement or composition in satisfaction of his creditors generally; or
  - (d) the shareholder being unable to pay his debts as they fall due within the meaning of section 268 of the Insolvency Act 1986; or
  - (e) any encumbrancer taking possession of, or a receiver being appointed over or in relation to, all or any material part of the shareholder's assets; or

- (f) the happening in relation to a shareholder of any event analogous to any of the above in any jurisdiction in which he is resident, carries on business or has assets; or
- (g) the shareholder lacking capacity (under section 2 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005) to make decisions in relation to the Company or his shareholding; or
- (h) the shareholder (being an Employee Shareholder) (other than an Original Shareholder who is a Good Leaver) becoming a Departing Employee Shareholder (a **Compulsory Employee Transfer**) (unless the directors otherwise direct in writing within 20 Business Days of the relevant Termination Date that a Transfer Notice shall not be deemed to have been served). For the purpose of this article 18.1(h), the Transfer Notice is deemed to have been served on the relevant Termination Date;
- (i) the shareholder committing a material or persistent breach of any shareholders' agreement to which he is a party in relation to the shares in the Company which if capable of remedy has not been so remedied within 20 Business Days of the holder(s) of a majority of the shares of the other class requiring such remedy; or
- (j) the shareholder's death.

18.2 The Deemed Transfer Notice has the same effect as a Transfer Notice, except that:

- (a) the Deemed Transfer Notice takes effect on the basis that it does not identify a proposed buyer or state a price for the Sale Shares and, subject to article 18.2(b) and article 18.2(c), the Transfer Price for the Sale Shares shall be the aggregate Fair Value of those shares, determined by the Valuers in accordance with article 19;
- (b) the Transfer Price in respect of a Compulsory Employee Transfer shall, where the Departing Employee Shareholder is:
  - (i) a Bad Leaver, be restricted to the aggregate subscription price paid in respect of the Sale Shares, including any share premium; and
  - (ii) a Good Leaver, be the aggregate Fair Value of such Sale Shares;
- (c) if the Seller is not an Original Shareholder and is deemed to have given a Transfer Notice as a result of article 18.1(i) the Transfer Price shall be restricted to the aggregate subscription price paid in respect of the Sale Shares, including any share premium;

18.3 A Deemed Transfer Notice under article 18.1(h) or article 18.1(i) shall, save where the Deemed Transfer Notice is under article 18.1(h) and the relevant shareholder is a Good Leaver, immediately and automatically revoke:

- (a) a Transfer Notice served by the relevant shareholder or any of his Permitted Transferees (and any Transfer Notices deemed to have been served by any of

his Permitted Transferees or the holder of C Ordinary Shares under article 16.3, where the relevant shareholder is an Original Shareholder) before the occurrence of the relevant event giving rise to the Deemed Transfer Notice under article 18.1(h) or article 18.1(i) (as the case may be); and

- (b) a Deemed Transfer Notice deemed to be served by the relevant shareholder under any of the events set out in article 18.1(a) to article 18.1(g) (inclusive) (and any Transfer Notices deemed to have been served by any of his Permitted Transferees) before the occurrence of the relevant event giving rise to the Deemed Transfer Notice under article 18.1(h) or article 18.1(i) (as the case may be).

## **19. VALUATION**

- 19.1 The Valuers shall be requested to determine the Fair Value within 20 Business Days of their appointment and to notify the Company and the Seller in writing of their determination.
- 19.2 The Fair Value for any Sale Share shall be the price per share determined in writing by the Valuers on the following bases and assumptions:
  - (a) valuing each of the Sale Shares as a proportion of the total value of all the issued shares in the capital of the Company without any premium or discount being attributable to the percentage of the issued share capital of the Company which they represent or for the rights or restrictions applying to the Sale Shares;
  - (b) if the Company is then carrying on business as a going concern, on the assumption that it will continue to do so;
  - (c) the sale is to be on arms' length terms between a willing seller and a willing buyer;
  - (d) the Sale Shares are sold free of all encumbrances; and
  - (e) the sale is taking place on the date the Valuers were requested to determine the Fair Value.
- 19.3 The shareholders are entitled to make written submissions to the Valuers and will provide (or procure that the Company provides) the Valuers with such assistance and documents as the Valuers reasonably require for the purpose of reaching a decision, subject to the Valuers agreeing to give such confidentiality undertakings as the shareholders may reasonably require.
- 19.4 To the extent not provided for by this article 19, the Valuers may, in their reasonable discretion, determine such other procedures to assist with the valuation as they consider just or appropriate, including (to the extent they consider necessary) instructing professional advisers to assist them in reaching their valuation.
- 19.5 The Valuers shall act as expert and not as arbitrator and their written determination shall be final and binding on the shareholders in the absence of manifest error or fraud.

- 19.6 The cost of obtaining the Valuers' valuation shall be borne by the Company and the Seller in such proportions as the Valuers direct (or, in default of such direction, equally) unless the Seller withdraws the relevant Transfer Notice in accordance with article 16.4, in which case the Seller shall bear the cost.

## **20. DRAG ALONG**

- 20.1 If the holders of both the A Ordinary shares and the B Ordinary shares (**Selling Shareholders**) wish to transfer all (but not some only) of their Shares (**Sellers' Shares**) to a bona fide purchaser on arm's length terms (**Proposed Buyer**), the Selling Shareholders may require all other Shareholders (**Called Shareholders**) to sell and transfer all their shares (**Called Shares**) to the Proposed Buyer (or as the Proposed Buyer directs) in accordance with the provisions of this article 20 (**Drag Along Option**).
- 20.2 The Selling Shareholders may exercise the Drag Along Option by giving written notice to that effect to the Called Shareholders (**Drag Along Notice**) at any time before the transfer of the Sellers' Shares to the Proposed Buyer. The Drag Along Notice shall specify:
- (a) that the Called Shareholders are required to transfer all their Called Shares pursuant to this article 20;
  - (b) the person to whom the Called Shares are to be transferred;
  - (c) the purchase price payable for the Called Shares which shall, for each Called Share, be an amount at least equal to the price per share offered by the Proposed Buyer for the Sellers' Shares; and
  - (d) the proposed date of the transfer.
- 20.3 Once issued, a Drag Along Notice shall be irrevocable. However, a Drag Along Notice shall lapse if, for any reason, the Selling Shareholders have not sold the Sellers' Shares to the Proposed Buyer within 20 Business Days of serving the Drag Along Notice. The Selling Shareholders may serve further Drag Along Notices following the lapse of any particular Drag Along Notice.
- 20.4 Subject to article 15.6, no Drag Along Notice shall require a Called Shareholder to agree to any terms except those specifically set out in this article 20.
- 20.5 Completion of the sale of the Called Shares shall take place on the Completion Date. Completion Date means the date proposed for completion of the sale of the Sellers' Shares unless:
- (a) all of the Called Shareholders and the Selling Shareholders agree otherwise in which case the Completion Date shall be the date agreed in writing by all of the Called Shareholders and the Selling Shareholders; or



- (b) that date is less than 10 Business Days after the date on which the Drag Along Notice is served, in which case the Completion Date shall be the tenth Business Day after service of the Drag Along Notice.
- 20.6 The proposed sale of the Sellers' Shares by the Selling Shareholders to the Proposed Buyer is subject to the rights of pre-emption set out in article 16, but the sale of the Called Shares by the Called Shareholders shall not be subject to those provisions **OR** Neither the proposed sale of the Sellers' Shares by the Selling Shareholders to the Proposed Buyer nor the sale of the Called Shares by the Called Shareholders shall be subject to the rights of pre-emption set out in article 16.
- 20.7 On or before the Completion Date, the Called Shareholders shall execute and deliver stock transfer forms for the Called Shares, together with the relevant share certificates (or a suitable indemnity for any lost share certificates) to the Company. On the Completion Date, the Company shall pay the Called Shareholders, on behalf of the Proposed Buyer, the amounts due pursuant to article 20.2(c) to the extent that the Proposed Buyer has put the Company in the requisite funds. The Company's receipt for the price shall be a good discharge to the Proposed Buyer. The Company shall hold the amounts due to the Called Shareholders in trust for the Called Shareholders without any obligation to pay interest.
- 20.8 To the extent that the Proposed Buyer has not, on the Completion Date, put the Company in funds to pay the purchase price due in respect of the Called Shares, the Called Shareholders shall be entitled to the return of the stock transfer forms and share certificates (or suitable indemnity) for the relevant Called Shares and the Called Shareholders shall have no further rights or obligations under this article 20 in respect of their Shares.
- 20.9 If any Called Shareholder does not, on or before the Completion Date, execute and deliver (in accordance with article 20.7) transfer(s) in respect of all of the Called Shares held by it, each defaulting Called Shareholder shall be deemed to have irrevocably appointed any person nominated for the purpose by the Selling Shareholders to be its agent to execute all necessary transfer(s) on its behalf, against receipt by the Company (on trust for such holder) of the purchase price payable for the Called Shares, and to deliver such transfer(s) to the Proposed Buyer (or as it may direct) as the holder thereof. After the Proposed Buyer (or its nominee) has been registered as the holder of the Called Shares, the validity of such proceedings shall not be questioned by any person. Failure to produce a share certificate shall not impede the registration of shares under this article 20.
- 20.10 Upon any person, following the issue of a Drag Along Notice, becoming a Shareholder (or increasing an existing shareholding) including, without limitation, pursuant to the exercise of any option, warrant or other right to acquire or subscribe for, or to convert any security into, Shares (a **New Shareholder**), a Drag Along Notice shall be deemed to have been served on the New Shareholder on the same terms as the previous Drag Along Notice. The New Shareholder shall then be bound to sell and transfer all Shares acquired by it to the Proposed Buyer (or as the Proposed Buyer may direct) and the provisions of this article 20 shall apply with the necessary changes to the New Shareholder, except that completion of the sale of the Shares shall take place on the

Completion Date or immediately upon the New Shareholder becoming a Shareholder of the Company, if later.

## **21. TAG ALONG**

21.1 Except in the case of transfers pursuant to article 17, and after going through the pre-emption procedure set out in article 16, the provisions of article 21.2 to article 21.6 shall apply if, in one or a series of related transactions, one or more Sellers propose to transfer any of the Shares (**Proposed Transfer**) which would, if carried out, result in any person (**Buyer**), and any person Acting in Concert with the Buyer, acquiring a Controlling Interest in the Company.

21.2 Before making a Proposed Transfer, a Seller shall procure that the Buyer makes an offer (**Offer**) to:

- (a) the other Shareholders to purchase all of the Shares held by them;
- (b) the holders of any existing options to acquire Shares (granted by the Company or under any share option arrangements established by the Company) that are already capable of exercise or that are expected to become capable of exercise before the Proposed Transfer, to purchase any Shares acquired on the exercise of options at any time before the Proposed Transfer;
- (c) the holders of any warrants to subscribe for Shares that are capable of exercise or that are expected to become capable of exercise before the Proposed Transfer, to purchase any Shares acquired on the exercise of the subscription rights under such warrants at any time before the Proposed Transfer; and
- (d) the holders of any securities of the Company that are convertible into Shares (**Convertible Securities**), to purchase any Shares arising from the conversion of such Convertible Securities at any time before the Proposed Transfer,

for a consideration in cash per Share that is at least equal to the highest price per Share offered or paid by the Buyer, or any person Acting in Concert with the Buyer, in the Proposed Transfer or in any related previous transaction in the 12 months preceding the date of the Proposed Transfer (**Specified Price**).

21.3 The Offer shall be made by written notice (**Offer Notice**), at least 15 Business Days before the proposed sale date (**Sale Date**). To the extent not described in any accompanying documents, the Offer Notice shall set out:

- (a) the identity of the Buyer;
- (b) the Specified Price and other terms and conditions of payment;
- (c) the Sale Date; and
- (d) the number of Shares proposed to be purchased by the Buyer (**Offer Shares**).

- 21.4 If the Buyer fails to make the Offer to all of the persons listed in article 21.2 in accordance with article 21.2 and article 21.3, the Seller shall not be entitled to complete the Proposed Transfer and the Company shall not register any transfer of Shares effected in accordance with the Proposed Transfer.
- 21.5 If the Offer is accepted by any Shareholder (**Accepting Shareholder**) in writing within 10 Business Days of receipt of the Offer Notice, the completion of the Proposed Transfer shall be conditional on completion of the purchase of all the Offer Shares held by Accepting Shareholders.
- 21.6 The Proposed Transfer is subject to the pre-emption provisions of article 16, but the purchase of Offer Shares from Accepting Shareholders shall not be subject to those provisions.

## **DECISION MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS**

### **22. QUORUM FOR GENERAL MEETINGS**

- 22.1 The quorum at any general meeting of the Company, or adjourned general meeting, shall be two persons present in person or by proxy.
- 22.2 No business shall be transacted by any general meeting unless a quorum is present at the commencement of the meeting and also when that business is voted on.

### **23. CHAIRING GENERAL MEETINGS**

The chairperson of the board of directors shall chair general meetings. If the chairperson is unable to attend any general meeting, the directors present at the meeting shall appoint one of their number to act as chair at the meeting, and the appointment of the chair of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.

### **24. VOTING**

At a general meeting, on a show of hands every shareholder who is present in person or by proxy shall have one vote, unless the proxy is himself a shareholder entitled to vote; on a poll every shareholder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share of which he is the holder; and on a vote on a written resolution every shareholder has one vote for each share of which he is the holder.

### **25. POLL VOTES**

- 25.1 A poll may be demanded at any general meeting by a qualifying person (as defined in section 318 of the CA 2006) present and entitled to vote at the meeting.
- 25.2 Model Article 44(3) shall be amended by the insertion of the words "A demand so withdrawn shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made" as a new paragraph at the end of that article.

## **26. PROXIES**

- 26.1 Model Article 45(1)(d) shall be deleted and replaced with the words "is delivered to the Company in accordance with the 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 general meeting (or adjourned meeting) to which they relate".
- 26.2 Model Article 45(1) shall be amended by the insertion of the words "and a proxy notice which is not delivered in such manner shall be invalid" as a new paragraph at the end of that article.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS**

### **27. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION TO BE USED**

- 27.1 Subject to article 27.2, any notice, document or other information shall be deemed received by 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;
  - (b) if sent by pre-paid first class post or other next working day delivery service, at 9.00 am on the second Business Day after posting or (where the service used provides proof of delivery) at the time recorded by the delivery service; or
  - (c) if sent by pre-paid airmail, at 9.00 am on the fifth Business Day after posting or (where the service used provides proof of delivery) at the time recorded by the delivery service; or
  - (d) if sent by email, at the time of transmission.
- 27.2 If deemed receipt under article 27.1 would occur outside Usual Business Hours, the notice, document or other information shall be deemed to have been received when Usual Business Hours next recommence. For the purposes of this article, **Usual Business Hours** means 9.00 am to 5.30 pm local time on any day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in the place of receipt of the notice, document or other information (which, in the case of service email shall be deemed to be the same place as is specified for service of notices, documents or other information on the relevant recipient by hand or post).
- 27.3 To prove service, it is sufficient to prove that:
- (a) if delivered by hand, the notice was delivered to the correct address;
  - (b) if sent by post or by airmail, the envelope containing the notice was properly addressed, paid for and posted;

- (c) if sent by email, the notice was properly addressed and sent to the email address of the recipient.
- 27.4 In proving that any notice, document or information was properly addressed, it will suffice to show that the notice, document or information was addressed to an address permitted for the purpose by the CA 2006.
- 28. INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE**
- 28.1 Subject to article 28.2, but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled:
- (a) each relevant officer of the Company 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) in relation to the Company's activities as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the CA 2006),  
  
including (in each case) any liability incurred by him in defending any civil or criminal proceedings, in which judgment is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or the proceedings are 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 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 or application referred to in article 28.1(a) and otherwise may take any action to enable any such relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.
- 28.2 This article does not authorise any indemnity to the extent that such indemnity would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the CA 2006 or by any other provision of law and any such indemnity is limited accordingly.
- 28.3 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.
- 28.4 In this article:
- (a) a "relevant officer" means any director or other officer or former director or other officer of the Company (including any company which is a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined by section 235(6) of the CA 2006)), but excluding in each case any person engaged by the Company as auditor (whether or not he is also a director or other officer), to the extent he acts in his capacity as auditor; and

- (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 or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the Company.