

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
ENTWISTLE & JOYNT HOLDINGS LIMITED ("the Company")
Company number 08102651

Take notice that the Company passed the following resolutions on 20 September 2019:

As a Special Resolution

It is hereby resolved THAT the revised set of Articles of Association produced to the Shareholders and initialled by the chairperson for the purposes of identification be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing articles of association.

SATURDAY



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A10 12/10/2019 #234
COMPANIES HOUSE

DATED

20 September

2019

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Relating to

ENTWISTLE & JOYNT HOLDINGS LIMITED

Company Number: 08102651

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Company Number: 08102651

**PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF
ENTWISTLE & JOYNT HOLDINGS LIMITED ("the Company")**

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

The regulations contained in the Model Articles for Private Companies Limited by Shares as set out in Schedule 1 of The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 3229/2008) and amended by the Mental Health (Discrimination) Act 2013, shall not apply to the Company.

1. Defined terms

In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

"**alternate**" or "**alternate director**" has the meaning given in article 31,

"**appointor**" has the meaning given in article 31;

"**articles**" means the Company's articles of association;

"**bankruptcy**" includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;

"**board**" means the board of directors of the Company from time to time;

"**call**" has the meaning given in article 43;

"**call notice**" has the meaning given in article 43;

"**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 13;

"**chairman of the meeting**" has the meaning given in article 73;

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

"**company's lien**" has the meaning given in article 41;

"**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 62;

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

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

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

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

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

"instrument" means a document in hard copy form;

"lien enforcement notice" has the meaning given in article 42,

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

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

"paid" means paid or credited as paid,

"participate", in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 10,

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

"privileged relation" has the meaning of a shareholders spouse, child or grandchild;

"proxy notice" has the meaning given in article 80;

"securities seal" has the meaning given in article 38;

"shares" means shares in the Company,

"shareholder consent" means the consent of at least 75% of the voting shares;

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

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

"transmittee" means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law;

"voting shares" means those shares which confer a right to vote at general meetings of the Company; and

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

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

2. Liability of members

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

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3. Directors' general authority

The directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.

4. Members' reserve power

- (1) The members 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.

5. Directors may delegate

- (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles—
 - (a) to such person or committee;
 - (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);
 - (c) to such an extent;
 - (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
 - (e) on such terms and conditions;as they think fit.
- (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.

6. 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 the 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 the articles if they are not consistent with them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

7. Directors to take decisions collectively

- (1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors may be taken—
 - (a) at a directors' meeting, or
 - (b) in the form of a directors' written resolution
- (2) But if—

- (a) the Company only has one director, and
- (b) no provision of the articles requires it to have more than one director, this general rule does not apply, and the director may take decisions without regard to any of the provisions of the articles relating to directors' decision-making.

8. 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 resolution in writing, where each eligible director has signed one or more copies of it, or to which each eligible directors has otherwise indicated agreement in writing
- (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

9. Calling a directors' meeting

- (1) Any director may call a directors' meeting by giving not less than 10 business days' notice of the meeting (or such lesser notice as all the directors may agree) to the directors or by authorising the Company secretary (if any) to give such notice
- (2) A directors' meeting is called by giving notice of the meeting to the directors
- (3) 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.
- (4) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
- (5) 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.

10. Participation in directors' meetings

- (1) Directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when—
 - (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.
- (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.

11. Quorum for directors' meetings

- (1) Subject to article 11(2), the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of directors is any two eligible directors (save always that if the Company has a sole director, then the relevant quorum shall be the sole director)
- (2) For the purposes of any meeting (or part of a meeting) held pursuant to article 17 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
- (3) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.

12. 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) Subject to article 7(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 the 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.

13. Chairing of 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 meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

14. Voting at directors' meetings: general rules

- (1) A decision is taken at a directors' meeting by a majority of the votes of the participating directors

- (2) Each director participating in a directors' meeting has one vote
- (3) If a director has an interest in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company—
 - (a) that director and that director's alternate may not vote on any proposal relating to it, but
 - (b) this does not preclude the alternate from voting in relation to that transaction or arrangement on behalf of another appointor who does not have such an interest.

15. Chairman's casting vote at directors' meetings

- (1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal at a meeting of directors are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote.
- (2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

16. Alternates voting at directors' meetings

A director who is also an alternate director has an additional vote on behalf of each appointor who is—

- (a) not participating in a directors' meeting, and
- (b) would have been entitled to vote if they were participating in it.

17. Voting on conflicts of interest

- (1) If a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company in which a director is interested, that director is not to be counted as participating in that meeting, or part of a meeting, for quorum or voting purposes
- (2) But if paragraph (3) applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company is to be counted as participating in a decision at a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, relating to it for quorum and voting purposes
- (3) This paragraph applies when—
 - (a) the Company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in, or voting at, a directors' meeting;
 - (b) the director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or
 - (c) the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause
- (4) For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes—
 - (a) a guarantee given, or to be given, by or to a director in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiaries,
 - (b) subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for shares or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such shares or securities; and

- (c) arrangements pursuant to which benefits are made available to employees and directors or former employees and directors of the Company or any of its subsidiaries which do not provide special benefits for directors or former directors.
- (5) Subject to paragraph (6), 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.
- (6) 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 the articles
- (4) The Company secretary (or if the Company does not have a secretary, the directors) must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, of all directors' written resolutions for at least ten years from the date of their adoption

20. Transactions or other arrangements with the Company

- (1) Subject to sections 177 (5) and 177(6) and sections 182(5) and 182(6) of the Act and provided he has declared the nature and extent of his interest in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts, 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 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 contract or proposed contract 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 contract or proposed contract 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 contract, transaction or arrangement shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of any such interest or benefit nor shall the receipt of any remuneration or other benefit constitute a breach of his duty under section 176 of the Act.

21. Directors' conflicts of interest

- (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 the Act to avoid conflicts of interest (conflict)
- (2) Any authorisation under this Article 21 will be effective only if
- (a) to the extent permitted by the Act, 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
 - (b) any requirement as to the quorum for consideration of the relevant matter is met without counting the Interested Director;

- (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 21 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 obtain, or has obtained (through his involvement in the Conflict and otherwise that though 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 discussions 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.
- (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.*
- (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.
- (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.

22. Records of decisions to be kept

The directors must ensure that the Company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors.

23. Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

24. Manner of appointment, and number, of 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) Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors (other than alternate directors) shall not be subject to any maximum. If and for so long as there is a sole director, he may exercise all the powers and authorities vested in the directors by these articles.
- (3) 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.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), 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.

25. Termination of director's appointment

A person ceases to be a director as soon as—

- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
- (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
- (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;

- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
- (f) notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office as director, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

26. 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) 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.

27. Directors' expenses

The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors and the secretary 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.

28. Number of directors

Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the number of directors shall not be subject to any maximum but shall not be less than one.

29. Secretary

The directors may appoint any person who is willing to act as the secretary for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as they may think fit and from time to time remove such person and, if the directors so decide, appoint a replacement, in each case by a decision of the directors.

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

30. Appointment and removal of alternates

- (1) Any director (the "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.
- (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.
- (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

31. Rights and responsibilities of alternate directors

- (1) An alternate director has the same rights, in relation to any directors' meeting or directors' written resolution, as the alternate's appointor.
- (2) 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.
- (3) A person who is an alternate director but not a director—
 - (a) may be counted as participating for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is participating (but only if that person's appointor is not participating), and
 - (b) may sign a written resolution (but only if it is not signed or to be signed by that person's appointor).

No alternate may be counted as more than one director for such purposes

- (4) An alternate director is not entitled to receive any remuneration from the Company for serving as an alternate director except such part of the alternate's appointor's remuneration as the appointor may direct by notice in writing made to the Company

32. Termination of alternate directorship

An alternate director's appointment as an alternate terminates—

- (a) when the alternate's appointor revokes the appointment by notice to the Company in writing specifying when it is to terminate;
- (b) on the occurrence in relation to the alternate of any event which, if it occurred in relation to the alternate's appointor, would result in the termination of the appointor's appointment as a director;
- (c) on the death of the alternate's appointor; or
- (d) when the alternate's appointor's appointment as a director terminates, except that an alternate's appointment as an alternate does not terminate when the appointor retires by rotation at a general meeting and is then re-appointed as a director at the same general meeting.

PART 3

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

SHARES

33. Share capital

- (1) The issued share capital of the Company comprises A Ordinary £1 Shares, B Ordinary £1 Shares, C Ordinary £1 Shares, D Ordinary £1 Shares, E Ordinary £1 Shares, F Ordinary £1 Shares, G Ordinary £1 Shares and redeemable preference shares. Save as otherwise provided in these articles, the A, B, C, D, E, F and G Ordinary Shares rank *pari passu* in all respects but shall constitute separate classes of shares.
- (2) Unless the context otherwise requires, references in these articles to shares of a particular class shall include shares created and/or issued after the date of adoption of these articles and ranking *pari passu* in all respects (or in all respects except only on the date from which those shares rank for dividend) with the shares of the relevant class in issue.

34. Issue of shares

- (1) The Company is a private company. Accordingly, no offer or invitation shall be made to the public (whether for cash or otherwise) to subscribe for shares in or debentures of the Company and the Company shall not allot or agree to allot (whether for cash or otherwise) shares in or debentures of the Company with a view to all or any of them being offered for sale to the public.
- (2) Subject to the articles, the directors are authorised in accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 to allot shares in the Company and to grant rights to subscribe for and to convert any security into shares in the Company. The maximum nominal value of shares that may be allotted under this authority shall be £1,000. The said authority shall expire on the fifth anniversary of the date these articles were adopted unless varied, revoked or renewed by the Company in general meeting. The directors shall be entitled under the authority conferred by this

paragraph (2) to make at any time before the expiry of such authority any offer or agreement which will or may require relevant securities to be allotted after the expiry of such authority. Terms used in this paragraph shall bear the same meaning as they have for the purposes of the said section 551.

- (3) The Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.
- (4) Subject to the Companies Act 2006 and to the provisions of this article, all shares shall be under the control of the directors and the directors may allot, grant options over, or otherwise deal with or dispose of the same to such persons and generally on such terms and in such manner as they think fit. 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.
- (5) The directors shall, in accordance with section 570 of the Companies Act 2006, be empowered to exercise the powers given to them in paragraphs (2) and (4) of this article to allot equity securities (as defined in section 560 of that Act) as if section 561 of that Act did not apply to any allotment of such securities made under those powers.

35. Payment of commissions on subscription for shares

- (1) The Company may pay any person a commission in consideration for that person—
 - (a) subscribing, or agreeing to subscribe, for shares, or
 - (b) procuring, or agreeing to procure, subscriptions for shares.
- (2) Any such commission may be paid—
 - (a) in cash, or in fully paid or partly paid shares or other securities, or partly in one way and partly in the other, and
 - (b) in respect of a conditional or an absolute subscription

36. Company not bound by less than absolute interests

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it.

SHARE CERTIFICATES

37. Share certificates to be issued except in certain cases

- (1) The Company must issue each member with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that member holds
- (2) This article does not apply to—
 - (a) shares in respect of which a share warrant has been issued; or

- (b) shares in respect of which the Companies Acts permit the Company not to issue a certificate.
- (3) Except as otherwise specified in the 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

38. 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) the amount paid up on them; and
 - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- (2) Certificates must—
 - (a) have affixed to them the Company's common seal or an official seal which is a facsimile of the Company's common seal with the addition on its face of the word "Securities" (a "securities seal"), or
 - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts

39. Consolidated share certificates

- (1) When a member's holding of shares of a particular class increases, the Company may issue that member with—
 - (a) a single, consolidated certificate in respect of all the shares of a particular class which that member holds, or
 - (b) a separate certificate in respect of only those shares by which that member's holding has increased
- (2) When a member's holding of shares of a particular class is reduced, the Company must ensure that the member is issued with one or more certificates in respect of the number of shares held by the member 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 member no longer holds as a result of the reduction, and
 - (b) none of the shares which the member retains following the reduction, were, immediately before the reduction, represented by the same certificate.
- (3) A member may request the Company, in writing, to replace—
 - (a) the member's separate certificates with a consolidated certificate, or
 - (b) the member'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.

40. Replacement share certificates

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

PARTLY PAID SHARES

41. Company's lien over partly paid shares

- (1) The Company has a lien ("the Company's lien") over every share which is partly paid for any part of—
- (a) that share's nominal value, and
- (b) any premium at which it was issued, which has not been paid to the Company, and which is payable immediately or at some time in the future, whether or not a call notice has been sent in respect of it
- (2) The Company's lien over a share—
- (a) takes priority over any third party's interest in that share, and
- (b) extends to any dividend or other money payable by the Company in respect of that share and (if the lien is enforced and the share is sold by the Company) the proceeds of sale of that share.
- (3) The directors may at any time decide that a share which is or would otherwise be subject to the Company's lien shall not be subject to it, either wholly or in part.

42. Enforcement of the Company's lien

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this article, if—
- (a) a lien enforcement notice has been given in respect of a share, and
- (b) the person to whom the notice was given has failed to comply with it, the Company may sell that share in such manner as the directors decide
- (2) A lien enforcement notice—

- (a) may only be given in respect of a share which is subject to the Company's lien, in respect of which a sum is payable and the due date for payment of that sum has passed,
 - (b) must specify the share concerned;
 - (c) must require payment of the sum payable within 14 days of the notice;
 - (d) must be addressed either to the holder of the share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise; and
 - (e) must state the Company's intention to sell the share if the notice is not complied with.
- (3) Where shares are sold under this article—
 - (a) the directors may authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser, and
 - (b) the transferee is not bound to see to the application of the consideration, and the transferee's title is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the sale.
- (4) The net proceeds of any such sale (after payment of the costs of sale and any other costs of enforcing the lien) must be applied—
 - (a) first, in payment of so much of the sum for which the lien exists as was payable at the date of the lien enforcement notice,
 - (b) second, to the person entitled to the shares at the date of the sale, but only after the certificate for the shares sold has been surrendered to the Company for cancellation or a suitable indemnity has been given for any lost certificates, and subject to a lien equivalent to the Company's lien over the shares before the sale for any money payable in respect of the shares after the date of the lien enforcement notice.
- (5) A statutory declaration by a director or the Company secretary (if any) that the declarant is a director or the Company secretary (if any) and that a share has been sold to satisfy the Company's lien on a specified date—
 - (a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and
 - (b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.

43. Call notices

- (1) Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may send a notice (a "call notice") to a member requiring the member to pay the Company a specified sum of money (a "call") which is payable in respect of shares which that member holds at the date when the directors decide to send the call notice.
- (2) A call notice—

- (a) may not require a member to pay a call which exceeds the total sum unpaid on that member's shares (whether as to the share's nominal value or any amount payable to the Company by way of premium);
 - (b) must state when and how any call to which it relates it is to be paid; and
 - (c) may permit or require the call to be paid by instalments.
- (3) A member must comply with the requirements of a call notice, but no member is obliged to pay any call before 14 days have passed since the notice was sent.
- (4) Before the Company has received any call due under a call notice the directors may—
 - (a) revoke it wholly or in part, or
 - (b) specify a later time for payment than is specified in the notice, by a further notice in writing to the member in respect of whose shares the call is made.

44. Liability to pay calls

- (1) Liability to pay a call is not extinguished or transferred by transferring the shares in respect of which it is required to be paid.
- (2) Joint holders of a share are jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of that share.
- (3) Subject to the terms on which shares are allotted, the directors may, when issuing shares, provide that call notices sent to the holders of those shares may require them—
 - (a) to pay calls which are not the same, or
 - (b) to pay calls at different times.

45. When call notice need not be issued

- (1) A call notice need not be issued in respect of sums which are specified, in the terms on which a share is issued, as being payable to the Company in respect of that share (whether in respect of nominal value or premium)—
 - (a) on allotment;
 - (b) on the occurrence of a particular event; or
 - (c) on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue.
- (2) But if the due date for payment of such a sum has passed and it has not been paid, the holder of the share concerned is treated in all respects as having failed to comply with a call notice in respect of that sum, and is liable to the same consequences as regards the payment of interest and forfeiture.

46. Failure to comply with call notice: automatic consequences

- (1) If a person is liable to pay a call and fails to do so by the call payment date—
 - (a) the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture to that person, and

- (b) until the call is paid, that person must pay the Company interest on the call from the call payment date at the relevant rate.
- (2) For the purposes of this article—
 - (a) the "call payment date" is the time when the call notice states that a call is payable, unless the directors give a notice specifying a later date, in which case the "call payment date" is that later date;
 - (b) the "relevant rate" is—
 - (i) the rate fixed by the terms on which the share in respect of which the call is due was allotted;
 - (ii) such other rate as was fixed in the call notice which required payment of the call, or has otherwise been determined by the directors; or
 - (iii) if no rate is fixed in either of these ways, 5 per cent per annum.
- (3) The relevant rate must not exceed by more than 5 percentage points the base lending rate most recently set by the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England in connection with its responsibilities under Part 2 of the Bank of England Act 1998.
- (4) The directors may waive any obligation to pay interest on a call wholly or in part.

47. Notice of intended forfeiture

A notice of intended forfeiture—

- (a) may be sent in respect of any share in respect of which a call has not been paid as required by a call notice;
- (b) must be sent to the holder of that share or to a person entitled to it by reason of the holder's death, bankruptcy or otherwise;
- (c) must require payment of the call and any accrued interest by a date which is not less than 14 days after the date of the notice;
- (d) must state how the payment is to be made; and
- (e) must state that if the notice is not complied with, the shares in respect of which the call is payable will be liable to be forfeited.

48. Directors' power to forfeit shares

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

49. Effect of forfeiture

- (1) The forfeiture of a share extinguishes—
 - (a) all interests in that share, and all claims and demands against the Company in respect of it, and

- (b) all other rights and liabilities incidental to the share as between the person whose share it was prior to the forfeiture and the Company
- (2) Any share which is forfeited in accordance with the articles—
 - (a) is deemed to have been forfeited when the directors decide that it is forfeited;
 - (b) is deemed to be the property of the Company; and
 - (c) may be sold, re-allotted or otherwise disposed of as the directors think fit.
- (3) If a person's shares have been forfeited—
 - (a) the Company must send that person notice that forfeiture has occurred and record it in the register of members;
 - (b) that person ceases to be a member in respect of those shares;
 - (c) that person must surrender the certificate for the shares forfeited to the Company for cancellation;
 - (d) that person remains liable to the Company for all sums payable by that person under the articles at the date of forfeiture in respect of those shares, including any interest (whether accrued before or after the date of forfeiture); and
 - (e) the directors may waive payment of such sums wholly or in part or enforce payment without any allowance for the value of the shares at the time of forfeiture or for any consideration received on their disposal.
- (4) At any time before the Company disposes of a forfeited share, the directors may decide to cancel the forfeiture on payment of all calls and interest due in respect of it and on such other terms as they think fit.

50. Procedure following forfeiture

- (1) If a forfeited share is to be disposed of by being transferred, the Company may receive the consideration for the transfer and the directors may authorise any person to execute the instrument of transfer.
- (2) A statutory declaration by a director or the Company secretary (if any) that the declarant is a director or the Company secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date—
 - (a) is conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share, and
 - (b) subject to compliance with any other formalities of transfer required by the articles or by law, constitutes a good title to the share.
- (3) A person to whom a forfeited share is transferred is not bound to see to the application of the consideration (if any) nor is that person's title to the share affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to the forfeiture or transfer of the share.
- (4) If the Company sells a forfeited share, the person who held it prior to its forfeiture is entitled to receive from the Company the proceeds of such sale, net of any commission, and excluding any amount which—

- (a) was, or would have become, payable, and
- (b) had not, when that share was forfeited, been paid by that person in respect of that share, but no interest is payable to such a person in respect of such proceeds and the Company is not required to account for any money earned on them

51. Surrender of shares

- (1) A member may surrender any share—
 - (a) in respect of which the directors may issue a notice of intended forfeiture,
 - (b) which the directors may forfeit; or
 - (c) which has been forfeited.
- (2) The directors may accept the surrender of any such share.
- (3) The effect of surrender on a share is the same as the effect of forfeiture on that share.
- (4) A share which has been surrendered may be dealt with in the same way as a share which has been forfeited.

SHARE TRANSFERS

52. Transfers of shares

- (1) Except for a Permitted Transfer, a Shareholder shall not transfer any Shares otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of these Articles, and any Relevant Agreement in force at that time.
- (2) If a Shareholder desires to transfer any Shares or dispose of any interest therein (the "Seller") he shall serve notice on the Company in writing (hereinafter called a "Transfer Notice") accompanied by the relevant share certificate(s) and specifying the number of the Shares he wishes to sell which may be all or part only of the Shares then held by him (hereinafter called "the Sale Shares").
- (3) A Transfer Notice shall take effect on the Effective Date. A Transfer Notice constitutes the Board as the agent of the Seller for the sale of the Sale Shares in accordance with this Article 52 (and shall not be revocable except with the consent of the Directors) and the price per Sale Share ("Sale Price") shall be the price agreed in writing between the Seller and the Continuing Shareholders.
- (4) In default of agreement under article 52(3) (whether by reason of disagreement, absence, death or otherwise) the Sale Price shall be the fair value of the Sale Price as determined by the Independent Accountant (on the application of either the Seller or the Board), and who shall certify in writing the sum which in his opinion is the fair value of the Sale Shares, (and such sum shall be deemed to be the fair value and the Sale Price), and in so certifying the Independent Accountant shall be considered to be acting as an expert and not as an arbitrator, and accordingly the Arbitration Act 1996 shall not apply
- (5) Upon the agreement or determination of the Sale Price (howsoever arising) and providing that the Seller has not previously withdrawn the Transfer Notice prior to the agreement or determination of the Sale Price, the Company shall have the option, (subject always to complying with the provisions of the Companies Act) to serve a notice on the Seller in writing within 21 days of such agreement or determination of the Sale Price specifying whether or not the Company wishes to

purchase all or some of Sale Shares and if so how many ('Decision Notice'). In the event that the Decision Notice specifies that Company wishes to purchase some or all of the Sale Shares, completion of the sale and purchase of the number of Sale Shares specified in the Decision Notice at the Sale Price shall take place (in accordance with the provisions of Article 53) no later than 28 days after the date of the Decision Notice (save that where clearance from HM Revenue & Customs is required the reference to 28 days shall be deemed to be a reference to 7 days after the receipt of clearance from HM Revenue & Customs). If the Seller shall fail to complete the sale of the relevant Sale Shares, the Company by some person appointed by the Board shall be deemed to have been appointed attorney of the Seller with full power to execute, complete and deliver in the name and on behalf of the Seller, transfers of the relevant Sale Shares to the Company thereof against payment in full of the Sale Price to the Seller.

- (6) If the Company serves notice upon the Seller that the Company does not wish to purchase the Sale Shares, or fails to serve a notice within the 21 day period referred to in article 52(5), or the Company has only purchased some of the Sale Shares in accordance with article 52(5), then the Transfer Notice shall constitute the Company (by its Board) the Seller's agent empowered to sell the Sale Shares (or as the case may be the remaining balance thereof) at the Sale Price previously agreed or determined pursuant to article 52(3). The Company shall thereafter promptly by notice in writing inform all of the Shareholders of the number of Sale Shares available for purchase and the Sale Price and invite them to apply in writing to the Company within 20 days of the date of despatch of the notice (which date shall be specified therein) for such maximum number of Sale Shares (being all or any thereof) as they shall specify in such application ("Sale Notice")
- (7) Within 20 days of the date specified in the Sale Notice each Shareholder shall be entitled (but not obliged) to give notice in writing (Acceptance Notice) to the Company stating that he wishes to purchase his Entitlement (being in the case of each Shareholder, each Shareholder's proportionate entitlement to the Sale Shares, being the same proportion of the Sale Shares as the proportion that the number of Shares held by him bears to the total number of Shares held by the Shareholders) or a specified number of Sale Shares up to a maximum of his Entitlement of the Sale Shares at the Sale Price. A Shareholder may, in his Acceptance Notice, indicate that he would be willing to purchase a particular number of Sale Shares in excess of his Entitlement (Extra Shares).
- (8) If, on the expiry of the relevant 20 day period referred to in article 52(6), the total number of Sale Shares applied for is greater than the available number of Sale Shares, each accepting Shareholder shall be allocated his Entitlement (or such lesser number of Sale Shares for which he has applied) and applications for Extra Shares shall be allocated in accordance with such applications or, in the event of competition, among those Shareholders applying for Extra Shares in such proportions as equal (as nearly as may be) the proportions of all the shares held by the Shareholders.

- (9) Completion of those Sale Shares accepted by the relevant Shareholders under article 52(7) (and, where relevant, article 52(8)) shall take place in accordance with article 53.
- (10) In relation to any Sale Shares not accepted by Continuing Shareholders under article 52(7) (and, where relevant, article 52(8), articles 52(11) to 52(12) inclusive shall apply.
- (11) The Company shall thereafter promptly by notice in writing inform such persons as the Board shall in its absolute discretion determine, (which may include, but is not limited to, employees of the Company or third parties) (each a "Board Invitee" and together the "Board Invitees") of the number of Sale Shares available for purchase and the Sale Price and invite them to apply in writing to the Company within 20 days of the date of despatch of the notice (which date shall be specified therein) for such maximum number of Sale Shares (being all or any thereof) as the Board shall specify in such notice (the "2nd Sale Notice") Within 20 days of the date specified in the 2nd Sale Notice a Board Invitee shall be entitled (but not obliged) to give notice in writing (Acceptance Notice) to the Company stating that he wishes to purchase his Offer Entitlement (being in the case of each Board Invitee, the number of Shares specified by the Board which are available to that Board Invitee)
- (12) Completion of those Sale Shares accepted by Board Invitees under article 52(11) shall take place in accordance with article 53.
- (13) In relation to any Sale Shares not accepted by any Board Invitee under article 52(11) then the Seller shall be entitled for a period of 90 days to transfer those Sale Shares to any third party buyer at a price per Sale Share not less than the Sale Price, PROVIDED ALWAYS, that
 - (a) such third party buyer is approved in writing by the Board, acting reasonably; and
 - (b) the Seller shall (with the full cooperation of the Company and the Shareholders) procure that any buyer of Sale Shares that is not, immediately prior to completion of the transfer in question, a party to any Relevant Agreement (if any) at that time shall, enter into a deed of adherence with the Shareholders, agreeing to be bound by the terms of such Relevant Agreement in the form approved by the Board. For the avoidance of doubt the Board shall not register any such person as the holder of any such Sale Share until such deed of adherence has been executed and delivered to the Company (if applicable).
- (14) For the purposes of these Articles a "Permitted Transfer" shall be.-
 - (a) A transfer of any Shares by a Shareholder to any other Shareholder of the Company at that time; and/or
 - (b) A transfer by a Shareholder to a Privileged relation; and/or
 - (c) A transfer by a Shareholder to the trustees for the time being of a Family Trust, and/or;
 - (d) in the event of the death of the Shareholder, to the personal representatives of the deceased Shareholder and thereafter in accordance with the deceased Shareholders will (or as the case may be the laws of Intestacy),

PROVIDED THAT, for the avoidance of doubt the transfer of any Shares to any person that is not, immediately prior to completion of the transfer in question, a party to any Relevant Agreement (if any) at that time, shall be conditional upon such person entering into a deed of adherence with the Shareholders, agreeing to be bound by the terms of such Relevant Agreement, in the form approved by the Board. For the avoidance of doubt the Board shall not register any such person as the holder of any such Shares until such deed of adherence has been executed, and delivered to the Company (if applicable).

53. Completion of share purchase

- (1) Completion of the sale and purchase of shares under article 52 shall take place:-
 - (a) In the case of article 52(6), no later than 28 days after the date of the Decision Notice (save that where clearance from HM Revenue & Customs is required the reference to 28 days shall be deemed to be a reference to 7 days after the receipt of the clearance letter from HM Revenue & Customs); or
 - (b) In the case of articles 52(7) and 52(8), no later than 15 Business Days after the date of the delivery of the Acceptance Notice and the calculation as to whether any Extra Shares are available; or
 - (c) In the case of articles 52(11) and 52(12), no later than 15 Business Days after the date of the delivery of the Acceptance Notice and the calculation as to whether any Extra Shares are available
- (2) At such completion:
 - (a) the Seller shall deliver, or procure that there is delivered, a duly completed stock transfer form transferring the legal and beneficial ownership of the relevant Sale Shares to the purchaser thereof, together with the relevant share certificate(s) (or an indemnity in lieu thereof) and such other documents as the Company and/or Continuing Shareholders may reasonably require to show good title to the relevant Sale Shares, or to enable him to be registered as the holder of the relevant Sale Shares or where the purchaser is the Company otherwise appropriately deal with the same in compliance with the Companies Act;
 - (b) the purchaser of the relevant Sale Shares shall deliver to the Seller a bankers' draft made payable to the Seller or to his order for the Sale Price for the relevant Sale Shares being transferred to him, and
 - (c) if the Seller shall fail to complete the sale of the relevant Sale Shares, the Company by some person appointed by the Board shall be deemed to have been appointed attorney of the Seller with full power to execute, complete and deliver in the name and on behalf of the Seller, transfers of the relevant Sale Shares to the Company thereof against payment in full of the Sale Price to the Seller.

- (d) if, following a sale of Shares in accordance with these Articles, the Seller holds no further shares in the Company the Seller shall deliver, or procure that there are delivered to the Company, his written resignation as a Director of the Company and any Group Company, such resignations to take effect at completion of the sale of the Sale Shares.
- (3) 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 Seller sells the Sale Shares with full title guarantee.
- (4) If any Shareholder fails to pay the Sale Price payable by him on the due date, without prejudice to any other remedy which the Seller may have, the outstanding balance of that Sale Price shall accrue interest at a rate equal to 4% per annum above the base rate of the Company's bank from time to time, which interest shall accrue from day to day from the date on which the Sale Price was due and payable up to (and including) the day on which payment is actually made.

54. Transmission of shares

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

55. Transmittees' rights

- (1) A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require—
 - (a) may choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
 - (b) pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.
- (2) But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting 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.

56. Exercise of transmittees' rights

- (1) Transmittees who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in writing of that wish.
- (2) If a 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.

57. Transmittees bound by prior notices

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

58. Procedure for disposing of fractions of shares

- (1) This article applies where—
 - (a) there has been a consolidation or division of shares, and
 - (b) as a result, members are entitled to fractions of shares.
- (2) The directors may—
 - (a) sell the shares representing the fractions to any person including the Company for the best price reasonably obtainable;
 - (b) authorise any person to execute an instrument of transfer of the shares to the purchaser or a person nominated by the purchaser; and
 - (c) distribute the net proceeds of sale in due proportion among the holders of the shares.
- (3) Where any holder's entitlement to a portion of the proceeds of sale amounts to less than a minimum figure determined by the directors, that member's portion may be distributed to an organisation which is a charity for the purposes of the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.
- (4) The person to whom the shares are transferred is not obliged to ensure that any purchase money is received by the person entitled to the relevant fractions.
- (5) The transferee's title to the shares is not affected by any irregularity in or invalidity of the process leading to their sale.

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

59. Procedure of the redemption of shares

- (6) The preference shares shall be redeemable at par from time to time at the direction of the board of directors of the Company upon at least 30 days' written notice from the Company. The Company may from time to time redeem some or all of the shares held by any one or more preference shareholder(s). Any notice of redemption shall specify the particular shares to be redeemed, the date fixed for redemption and the place at which the certificates for such shares are to be presented for redemption. At the time and place so fixed, each holder thereof shall be bound to surrender to the Company for cancellation the certificates for his shares which are to be redeemed together with a receipt for the monies payable to him upon the redemption of such shares. Upon such surrender the Company shall pay to the holder the amount due upon redemption together with any arrears of dividend due up to the redemption date. If any certificate so surrendered to the

Company shall include any preference shares not then to be redeemed, a fresh certificate for those shares shall be issued without charge.

DISTRIBUTIONS

60. Procedure for declaring dividends

- (1) The A Ordinary £1 Shares, B Ordinary £1 Shares, C Ordinary £1 Shares, D Ordinary £1 Shares, E Ordinary £1 Shares, F Ordinary £1 Shares and G Ordinary £1 Shares shall each rank *pari passu*, save that each class shall rank separately for dividends so that a dividend may be declared from time to time on shares of one class (or on shares of several of the classes) without any dividend being declared or paid on the shares of other classes.
- (2) The preference shares shall confer the right to a cumulative variable preferential dividend at an *annual rate to be determined by the board from time to time acting with shareholder consent*. Such dividend payable under this article 60(2) shall rank for payment in priority to the payment of any dividend declared on any other shares of the Company and shall be payable (if and so far as, in the opinion of the directors, the profits of the Company justify such payment) monthly during each accounting reference period.
- (3) The preference shares shall not confer the right to any further or other participation in the profits of the Company.
- (4) The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may decide to pay interim dividends.
- (5) 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.
- (6) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with members' respective rights
- (7) Unless the members' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each member's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- (8) 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.
- (9) 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.
- (10) 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.

61. Calculation of dividends

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by the articles or the rights attached to shares, all dividends must be—

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

62. 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 the articles, "the distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable—
 - (a) the holder of the share; or
 - (b) if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members, or
 - (c) if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

63. Deductions from distributions in respect of sums owed to the Company

- (1) If -
 - (a) a share is subject to the Company's lien, and
 - (b) the directors are entitled to issue a lien enforcement notice in respect of it, they may, instead of issuing a lien enforcement notice, deduct from any dividend or

other sum payable in respect of the share any sum of money which is payable to the Company in respect of that share to the extent that they are entitled to require payment under a lien enforcement notice.

- (2) Money so deducted must be used to pay any of the sums payable in respect of that share.
- (3) The Company must notify the distribution recipient in writing of— (a) the fact and amount of any such deduction;
 - (a) any non-payment of a dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share resulting from any such deduction; and
 - (b) how the money deducted has been applied.

64. No interest on distributions

- (1) The Company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by—
 - (a) the terms on which the share was issued, or
 - (b) the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the Company

65. 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,
 - (c) the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the Company.

66. Non-cash distributions

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

67. 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.

68. Distribution of assets on a winding up

- (1) The preference shares shall on a winding up or other repayment of capital entitle the holders to have the assets of the Company available for distribution among the members applied, in priority to any other class of shares, in paying to them *pari passu*
 - (a) the capital paid on such shares,
 - (b) a sum equal to any arrears or deficiency of the fixed cumulative dividend on such shares (whether earned or declared or not) calculated down to the date of repayment of capital
- (2) The preference shares shall not confer the right to any further or other participation in the assets of the Company.
- (3) Subject to (1) above, the surplus assets of the Company remaining after payment or provision for its liabilities shall be distributed, firstly, in paying the A Ordinary £1 Shareholders a sum of £0.007 on each A Ordinary £1 Share held by them, secondly, in paying the B Ordinary Shareholders the sum of £0.006 on each B Ordinary £1 Share held by them, thirdly, in paying the C Ordinary £1 Shareholders the sum of £0.005 on each C Ordinary £1 Share held by them, fourthly, in paying the D Ordinary £1 Shareholders the sum of £0.004 on each D Ordinary £1 Share held by them, fifthly, in paying the E Ordinary £1 Shareholders the sum of £0.003 on each E Ordinary £1 Share held by them, sixthly, in paying the F Ordinary £1 Shareholders the sum of £0.002 on each F Ordinary £1 Share held by them and finally, in paying the G Ordinary £1 Shareholders the sum of £0.001 on each G Ordinary £1 Share held by them. Any surplus assets remaining thereafter shall be distributed amongst the holders of the Ordinary shares *pro rata* according to the number of shares (of whatever class of ordinary share) held by them respectively

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

69. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

- (1) 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) 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.

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING BY MEMBERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

70. Members can call general meeting if not enough directors

- (1) 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 members may

call a general meeting (or instruct the Company secretary, if any, to do so) for the purpose of appointing one or more directors.

71. 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) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- (5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them

72 Quorum for general meetings

No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

73. 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".

74. Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

- (1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members.
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not—

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

75. 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

76. Voting: general

- (1) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with the articles.
- (2) The A Ordinary, B Ordinary, C Ordinary, D Ordinary, E Ordinary, F Ordinary and G Ordinary Shareholders shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company On a show of hands, every A Ordinary, B Ordinary, C Ordinary, D Ordinary, E Ordinary, F Ordinary and G Ordinary Shareholder who (being an individual) is present in person or by proxy, or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative or by proxy

shall have one vote, and on a poll every A Ordinary, B Ordinary, C Ordinary, D Ordinary, E Ordinary, F Ordinary and G

Ordinary Shareholder so present shall have one vote for each A Ordinary, B Ordinary, C Ordinary, D Ordinary, E Ordinary, F Ordinary and G Ordinary Share held by him.

- (3) The preference shares shall not entitle the holders to receive notice of or attend or vote at any general meeting unless either;
- (a) at the date of the notice convening the meeting the dividend on preference shares is more than six months in arrears in which case they shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at all general meetings held before the payment of such arrears; or
 - (b) the business of the meeting includes the consideration of a resolution for;
 - (i) winding up the Company or reducing its share capital; or
 - (ii) the sale of the undertaking of the Company; or
 - (iii) altering the objects of the Company; or
 - (iv) varying or abrogating any of the special rights or privileges attached to the preference shares; in which case they shall be entitled to vote on any such resolution, but on no other resolution proposed at the meeting.

77. 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.

78. Demanding a poll

- (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 demand so withdrawn shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.

79. Procedure on a poll

- (1) Polls at general meetings must be taken when, where and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and decide how and when the result of the poll is to be declared.
- (3) The result of a poll shall be the decision of the meeting in respect of the resolution on which the poll was demanded.
- (4) A poll on—

- (a) the election of the chairman of the meeting, or
 - (b) a question of adjournment, must be taken immediately.
- (5) Other polls must be taken within 30 days of their being demanded.
- (6) A demand for a poll does not prevent a general meeting from continuing, except as regards the question on which the poll was demanded
- (7) No notice need be given of a poll not taken immediately if the time and place at which it is to be taken are announced at the meeting at which it is demanded.
- (8) In any other case, at least 7 days' notice must be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.

80. Content of proxy notices

- (1) Proxies may only be validly appointed by a notice in writing (a "proxy notice") which —
 - (a) states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy,
 - (b) *identifies the person appointed to be that member's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;*
 - (c) is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
 - (d) is delivered to the Company in accordance with the articles 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The Company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.

81. 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 (if any) 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—
 - (a) the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates, or
 - (b) (in the case of a poll not taken on the same day as the meeting or adjourned meeting) the time appointed for taking the poll 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

82. 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 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

83. No voting of shares on which money owed to company

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

84. Class meetings

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

PART 5

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

85. Means of communication to be used

- (1) Any notice, document or other information shall be deemed served on or delivered to the independent recipient
 - (a) if properly addressed and sent by prepaid United Kingdom first class post to an address in the United Kingdom, 48 hours after it was posted (or five business days after posting either to an address in the United Kingdom or from outside the United Kingdom to an address within the United Kingdom, if (in each case) sent by reputable international overnight courier addressed to the intended recipient, provided that delivery in at least five business days is guaranteed at the time of sending and the sending party receives a confirmation of delivery from the courier service provider),
 - (b) if properly addressed and delivered by hand, when it was given or left at the appropriate address,
 - (c) if properly addressed and sent or supplied by electronic means, one hour after the document or information was sent or supplied, and
 - (d) 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.
- (2) For the purposes of this article, no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

- (3) In proving that any notice document or other information was properly addressed, it shall be sufficient to show that the notice, document or other information was delivered to an address permitted for the purpose by the Act

86. Failure to notify contact details

- (1) If--
- (a) the Company sends two consecutive documents to a member over a period of at least 12 months, and
 - (b) each of those documents is returned undelivered, or the Company receives notification that it has not been delivered, that member ceases to be entitled to receive notices from the Company.
- (2) A member who has ceased to be entitled to receive notices from the Company becomes entitled to receive such notices again by sending the Company—
- (a) a new address to be recorded in the register of members, or
 - (b) if the member has agreed that the Company should use a means of communication other than sending things to such an address, the information that the Company needs to use that means of communication effectively.

87. 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 the 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.

88. 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 member.

89. 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,

90. Modification of articles if single-member company

If, and for so long as, the Company has only one member, the sole member of the Company (or the proxy, or, if the member is a body corporate, the authorised representative, of the sole member representing that member at the relative general meeting) shall be the chairman of any general meeting of the Company and article 31 shall be modified accordingly) and all other provisions of these articles shall (in the absence of any express provision to the contrary) apply with such modification as may be necessary in relation to a company which has only one member.

91. Indemnity

- (1) Subject to article 92(3), but without prejudice to any indemnity to which a relevant officer is otherwise entitled. 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,
 - (a) in the actual or purported execution and/or discharge of his duties or in relation to them, and
 - (b) 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, 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 (or any associated company's) affairs, and

- (2) 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 92 1(a) and otherwise may take any action to enable any such relevant officer to avoid incurring such expenditure
- (3) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.
- (4) In this article:
 - (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
 - (b) a "relevant 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)

92. Insurance

- (1) 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
- (2) In this article
 - (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 occupation 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),
 - (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) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.