

FILE COPY



CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY

Company Number **11898057**

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

PHAIDON TRUSTEES LTD

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

Given at Companies House, Cardiff, on **22nd March 2019**



* N11898057Q *



Companies House



THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES



Companies House

IN01_(ef)

Application to register a company



Received for filing in Electronic Format on the: 21/03/2019

X81PBRLD

Company Name in full:

PHAIDON TRUSTEES LTD

Company Type:

Private company limited by shares

Situation of Registered Office:

England and Wales

Proposed Registered Office Address:

**3RD FLOOR, 120 BAKER STREET
LONDON
ENGLAND W1U 6TU**

Sic Codes:

82990

I wish to partially adopt the following model articles:

Private (Ltd by Shares)

Proposed Officers

Company Director 1

Type: **Person**

Full Forename(s): **MR MICHELE**

Surname: **CECCHI**

Service Address: **recorded as Company's registered office**

Country/State Usually Resident: **SWITZERLAND**

Date of Birth: ****/04/1985** **Nationality:** **ITALIAN**

Occupation: **CONSULTANT**

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

Company Director 2

Type: **Person**

Full Forename(s): **MR KRISTOPHER**

Surname: **MCCONVILLE**

Service Address: **recorded as Company's registered office**

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

Date of Birth: ****/01/1985** **Nationality:** **BRITISH**

Occupation: **DIRECTOR**

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

Statement of Capital (Share Capital)

<i>Class of Shares:</i>	ORDINARY	<i>Number allotted</i>	1000
<i>Currency:</i>	GBP	<i>Aggregate nominal value:</i>	1000
<i>Prescribed particulars</i>			

THE SHARES HAVE ATTACHED TO THEM FULL VOTING, DIVIDEND AND CAPITAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDING ON WINDING UP RIGHTS; THEY DO NOT CONFER ANY RIGHTS OF REDEMPTION.

Statement of Capital (Totals)

<i>Currency:</i>	GBP	<i>Total number of shares:</i>	1000
		<i>Total aggregate nominal value:</i>	1000
		<i>Total aggregate unpaid:</i>	0

Initial Shareholdings

Name: **KAPITAL INVEST GROUP
AG**

Address **INDUSTRIESTRASSE 22
ZUGO
SWITZERLAND
6302**

Class of Shares: **ORDINARY**

Number of shares: **1000**

Currency: **GBP**

*Nominal value of each
share:* **1**

Amount unpaid: **0**

Amount paid: **1**

Persons with Significant Control (PSC)

Statement of initial significant control

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

Individual Person with Significant Control details

Names: **MR GIUSEPPE MACALUSO**

Country/State Usually Resident: **SWITZERLAND**

Date of Birth: ****/10/1962** ***Nationality:*** **ITALIAN**

Service address recorded as Company's registered office

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

Nature of control

The person holds, directly or indirectly, 75% or more of the voting rights in the company.

Statement of Compliance

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

memorandum delivered by an agent for the subscriber(s): **YES**

Agent's Name: **CODDAN CPM LTD**

Agent's Address: **120 BAKER STREET, 3RD FLOOR
LONDON
ENGLAND**

Authorisation

Authoriser Designation: **agent**

Authenticated **YES**

Agent's Name: **CODDAN CPM LTD**

Agent's Address: **120 BAKER STREET, 3RD FLOOR
LONDON
ENGLAND**

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY HAVING SHARE CAPITAL

Memorandum of Association

of

Phaidon Trustees Ltd

Each subscriber to this memorandum of association wishes to form a company under the Companies Act 2006 and agrees to become a member of the company and to take at least one share.

Name(s) of the Subscriber(s)

KAPITAL INVEST GROUP AG

Dated: 15/03/2019

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY HAVING SHARE CAPITAL
Articles of Association
of
Phaidon Trustees Ltd

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PART 1 INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY Defined terms

1. In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise: -

- "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;
- "chairman" has the meaning given in article 12;
- "chairman of the meeting" has the meaning given in article 39;
- "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;
- "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 31;
- "document" includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;
- "electronic form" has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
- "fully paid" in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in respect of that share have been paid to the company;
- "hard copy form" has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
- "holder" in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the shares;

- "instrument" means a document in hard copy form;
- "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;
- "proxy notice" has the meaning given in article 45;
- "shareholder" means a person who is the holder of a share;
- "shares" means shares in the company;
- "special resolution" has the meaning given in section 283 of the 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; and
- "writing" means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise.

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

Registered office address

2. The Company's registered office address is to be situated in England.

Company's objects

3. (1) The Company's objects are: -

- (a) to undertake and perform the office and duties of trustee, custodian trustee, executor, administrator, director, liquidator, receiver under Order of the Court of Protection, protector, committee, manager, attorney, adviser, agent, nominee, delegate, substitute, secretary, treasurer, registrar or any other position of trust or confidence of or for any person, company, association, scheme, unit trust pension, or other trust fund, government, state, local authority or other body;
- (b) to undertake and execute any trust or discretion, and the distribution amongst the beneficiaries, pensioners or other persons entitled to it, of any income, capital or annuity whether periodically or otherwise, and whether in money or specie, in furtherance of any trust direction, discretion, or other obligation or permission; and to control, manage, finance, subsidise, co-ordinate, provide services in connection with

all legal, financial and taxation matters or otherwise assist any person or company, provide secretarial, administrative, technical, commercial and other services and facilities of all kinds for any person or company and to make payments by way of subvention or otherwise and any other arrangements which may seem desirable with respect to any business or operations of or generally with respect to any such person or company.

(2) In furtherance of the principal objects set out in clause [3(1)] but not otherwise the Company shall have the following powers:

- (a) to hold, retain, deal with, invest, manage, direct the management of, purchase, acquire, sell, exchange, mortgage, charge, lease, dispose of, or grant any right or interest: in, over or upon any real or personal property of any kind, including without limitation contingent and reversionary interests in any property, shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, funds, unit trusts, deposits or current accounts with any bank, insurance company or building society, bonds, obligations, securities and investments of all kinds, policies, book debts, claims and chases in action, lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and intellectual property, licences and to undertake and carry on any business undertaking or transaction;
- (b) to apply for and acquire and hold any charters, Acts of Parliament, privileges, monopolies, licences, concessions, patents, or other rights, powers or orders from the British Government and Parliament or from any other government or state, or any local or other authority in any part of the world, and to exercise any powers, rights or privileges so obtained and to constitute, register or incorporate the Company in a foreign country or state;
- (c) to carry on any other business which in the opinion of the directors of the Company may be conveniently carried on in connection with or as ancillary to any business of the Company or be calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the property of the Company or to further any of its objects;
- (d) to purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, goodwill, property, assets, liabilities and transactions of any person, firm, or company carrying on or proposing to carry on any business which the Company is authorised to carry on, or which can be carried on in conjunction therewith or is capable of being conducted so as suitable for the purposes of the Company;
- (e) to appoint and remunerate any directors, employees, contractors or experts or agents and to take advice from any solicitor, counsel, stockbroker, insurance broker, adviser, consultant, intermediary or any other person at the expense of the Company or otherwise and to confer on any such person such advisory or discretionary function as may be appropriate;
- (f) to improve, manage, construct, repair, develop, exchange, let on lease or otherwise, mortgage, charge, sell, dispose of, turn to account, grant licences, options, rights and privileges in respect of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company;
- (g) to invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined and to hold or otherwise deal with any investments made;
- (h) to lend and advance money or give credit on any terms with or without security to any person, firm or company (including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing any holding company, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of, or any other company associated in any way with, the Company), to enter into guarantees, contracts of indemnity and suretyships of all kinds, to receive money on deposit or loan upon any terms, and to secure or guarantee in any manner

and upon any terms the payment of any sum of money or the performance of any obligation by any person, firm or company (including without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing any such holding company, subsidiary, fellow subsidiary or associated company as aforesaid);

- (i) to borrow and raise money in any manner and to secure the repayment of any money borrowed, raised or owing by mortgage, charge, standard security, lien or other security upon the whole or any part of the Company's property or assets (whether present or future), including its uncalled capital, and also by a similar mortgage, charge, standard security, lien or security to secure and guarantee the performance by the Company of any obligation or liability it may undertake or which may become binding on it;
- (j) to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, negotiate, execute and issue cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable or transferable instruments;
- (k) to enter into agreements and arrangements with any other company for the carrying out by such other company on behalf of the Company of any of the objects for which the Company is formed;
- (l) to apply for, or join in applying for, purchase or by other means acquire and protect, prolong and renew, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, any patents, patent rights, licences, registered designs, protections and concessions, and all rights and forms of protection of a similar nature or effect subsisting anywhere in the world, which may appear likely to be advantageous or useful to the Company, and to use and turn to account and to manufacture under or grant licences or privileges in respect of the same, and to expend money in experimenting and testing and making researches, and in involving or seeking to improve any patents, inventions or rights which the Company may acquire or propose to acquire;
- (m) to subscribe for, take, purchase, or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, deal with and dispose of, place and underwrite shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any other company constituted or carrying on business in any part of the world, and debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations or securities issued or guaranteed by any government or authority, municipal, local or otherwise, in any part of the world;
- (n) to control, manage, finance, subsidise, or co-ordinate or otherwise assist any company or companies in which the Company has a direct or indirect financial interest, to provide secretarial, administrative, technical, commercial and other services and facilities of all kinds for any such company or companies and to make payments by way of subvention or otherwise and any other arrangements which may seem desirable with respect to any business or operations of or generally with respect to any such company or companies;
- (o) to promote or form any other company for the purpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the business or property or undertaking or any of the liabilities of the Company, or of undertaking any business or operations which may appear likely to assist or benefit the Company or to enhance the value of any property or business of the Company, and to place or guarantee the placing of, underwrite, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire all or any part of the shares or securities of any such company as aforesaid;
- (p) to sell or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the business or property of the Company, either together or in portions, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any company purchasing the same;
- (q) to act as agents or brokers and as trustees for any person, firm or company, and to undertake and perform sub-contracts;
- (r) to remunerate any person, firm or company rendering services to the Company either by cash payment or by the allotment to him or them of shares or other

securities of the Company credited as paid up in full or otherwise as may be thought expedient;

- (s) to pay all or any expenses incurred in connection with the promotion, formation and incorporation of the Company;
- (t) to support and subscribe to any charitable or public object and to support and subscribe to any institution, society, or club which may be for the benefit of the Company or its Directors or employees,, or may be connected with any town or place where the Company carried on business; to give or award pensions, annuities, gratuities, and superannuation or other allowances or benefits or charitable aid and generally to provide advantages, facilities and services for any persons who are or have been Directors of, or who are or have been employed by, or who are serving or have served the Company, or any company which is a subsidiary of the Company or the holding company of the Company or a fellow subsidiary of the Company or the predecessors in business of the Company or of any such subsidiary, holding or fellow subsidiary company and to the wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants of such persons; to make payments towards insurance; and to set up, establish, support and maintain superannuation and other funds or schemes (whether contributory or non-contributory) for the benefit of any of such persons and of their wives, widows, children and other relatives and dependants; and to set up, establish, support and maintain profit sharing schemes for the benefit of any of the employees of the Company or share purchase schemes for the benefit of any of the solicitor or foreign lawyer employees of the Company and to lend money to any such employees or to trustees on their behalf to enable any such purchase schemes to be established or maintained;
- (u) subject to and in accordance with a due compliance with the provisions of Sections 155 to 158 (inclusive) of the Act (if and so far as such provisions shall be applicable), to give, whether directly or indirectly, any kind of financial assistance (as defined in Section 152(l)(a) of the Act) for any such purpose as is specified in Section 151(1) and/or Section 151(2) of the Act;
- (v) to distribute among the Members of the Company in kind any property of the Company of whatever nature;
- (w) to procure the Company to be registered or recognised in any part of the world; to do all or any of the things or matters aforesaid in any part of the world and either as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and by or through agents, brokers, subcontractors or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others;
- (x) to do all such other things as may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of the Company's objects or any of them.

Liability of members

4. 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

Directors' general authority

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

Shareholders' reserve power

6. (1) The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.

(2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

Directors may delegate

7. (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.

Committees

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

9. (1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 8.

(2) If: -

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

Unanimous decisions

10. (1) A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.

(2) Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

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

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

Calling a directors' meeting

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

(2) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate: -

- (a) Its proposed date and time;
- (b) Where it is to take place; and
- (c) If it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.

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

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

Participation in directors' meetings

12. (1) Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when: -

- (a) The meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
- (b) They can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting.

(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.

Quorum for directors' meetings

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

(2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than one, and unless otherwise fixed it is one.

(3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision: -

- (a) To appoint further directors, or
- (b) To call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

Chairing of directors' meetings

14. (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 terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.

(4) If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

Casting vote

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

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

Conflicts of interest

16. (1) If a proposed decision of the directors 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 the decision-making process 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 the decision-making process 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 the decision-making process;
- (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) For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.

(6) Subject to paragraph (7), 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.

(7) 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.

Records of decisions to be kept

17. 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.

Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

Methods of appointing directors

19. (1) Any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director: -

- (a) By ordinary resolution, or
- (b) By a decision of the directors.

(2) In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no shareholders and no directors, the personal representatives of the last shareholder to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), where 2 or more shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger shareholder is deemed to have survived an older shareholder.

Termination of director's appointment

20. 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, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms.

Directors' remuneration

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

(2) Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the directors determine: -

- (a) For their services to the company as directors, and
- (b) For any other service which they undertake for the company.

(3) Subject to the articles, a director's remuneration may: -

- (a) Take any form, and
- (b) Include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that director.

(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.

Directors' expenses

22. The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at: -

- (a) Meetings of directors or committees of directors,
- (b) General meetings, or
- (c) Separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company, or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company.

Alternate directors

23. (1) Any director (other than an alternate director) may appoint any other director, or any other person approved by resolution of the directors and willing to act, to be an alternate director and may remove from office an alternate director so appointed by him.

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

(3) An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director if his appointor ceases to be a director; but, if a director retires by rotation or otherwise but is reappointed or deemed to have been reappointed at the meeting at which he retires, any appointment of an alternate director made by him which was in force immediately prior to his retirement shall continue after his reappointment.

(4) Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be by notice to the Company signed by the director making or revoking the appointment or in any other manner approved by the directors.

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

PART 3

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

SHARES

Statement of capital

24. (1) The company's share capital is £1000 divided into 1000 shares of £1 each.

(2) The directors of the company shall within a period of not more than one year from the date of the incorporation, have the authority to exercise the company's power to allot, grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of any relevant securities of the company to such persons and as such items and conditions that the directors deem appropriate.

All shares to be fully paid up

25. (1) No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the company in consideration for its issue.

(2) This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the company by the subscribers to the company's memorandum.

Powers to issue different classes of share

26. (1) Subject to the articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution.

(2) The company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder, and the directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares.

Company not bound by less than absolute interests

27. 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

28. (1) The company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares which that shareholder holds.

(2) Every certificate must specify: -

- (a) In respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
- (b) The nominal value of those shares;
- (c) That the shares are fully paid; and
- (d) Any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.

(3) No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class.

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

(5) Certificates must: -

- (a) Have affixed to them the company's common seal, or
- (b) Be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

Replacement share certificates

29. (1) If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is: -

- (a) Damaged or defaced, or
- (b) Said to be lost, stolen or destroyed, that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.

(2) A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate: -

- (a) May at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
- (b) Must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the company if it is damaged or defaced; and
- (c) Must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the directors decide.

Share transfers

30. (1) Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.

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

(3) The company may retain any instrument of transfer which is registered.

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

(5) The directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

(6) No share or beneficial ownership of a share shall be transferred until the rights of pre-emption hereinafter conferred have been exhausted. Any obligation to transfer a share pursuant to this Article is an obligation to transfer the entire legal and beneficial interest in such share.

(7) A member who intends to transfer any share or any interest therein (including for this purpose the assignment of the beneficial interest in, or the creation of any charge or other security interest over, such share or the renunciation or assignment of any right to receive or subscribe for such share) ("the Seller") shall give notice ("the Transfer Notice") to the directors of his intention and the particulars of the shares ("the Transfer Shares") together with the price per share at which he is willing to sell ("the Specified Price"). A Transfer Notice once received by the directors is irrevocable unless paragraphs (7) or (13) apply.

(8) The Transfer Notice shall constitute the company as agent of the Seller for the sale of the Transfer Shares to the members other than the Seller ("the Offerees") at the Specified Price save that if the directors do not accept that the Specified Price constitutes a fair price they shall instruct the Auditors of the company (who shall act as experts and not as arbitrators so that any provision of law or statute relating to arbitration shall not apply) to certify in writing ("Certificate of Value") the value of the Transfer Shares as between a willing seller and a willing buyer. The Auditors' decision on the value of the Transfer Shares between a willing seller and a willing buyer is within the Auditors' complete discretion and their certification shall be final and binding on the members. The Specified Price in the Transfer Notice shall be substituted by the price in the Certificate of Value. The company upon receipt of the Certificate of Value shall forthwith furnish a copy thereof to the Seller. The Seller shall bear the cost of the valuation.

(9) If upon receipt of the Certificate of Value the Seller considers that the price decided upon by the Auditors of the company is not a reasonable one he shall be entitled to revoke the Transfer Notice within 7 days of receipt of the Certificate of Value by written notice to the directors ("the First Revocation Period"). Thereafter the Transfer Shares will not be offered by the directors to the Offerees or by the Seller to any other person or persons unless at a later date the Seller serves another Transfer Notice in respect of the Transfer Shares in which event all the provisions of this article shall apply.

(10) If the Seller has not revoked the Transfer Notice upon expiry of the First Revocation Period the price (whether by reference to the Specified Price or the Certificate of Value) shall be fixed in the Transfer Notice as the final price ("the Final Price") and the directors shall by

notice in writing ("the Offer Notice") inform the Offerees of the number and price of the Transfer Shares and shall invite the Offerees to apply in writing to the company, within 21 days of the date of dispatch of the Offer Notice (which date must be stated therein), for a maximum number of the Transfer Shares.

(11) If such Offerees within the period of 21 days stated in the Offer Notice apply for all or any of the Transfer Shares the directors will allocate the Transfer Shares applied for to the applicant Offerees in such proportions (or as nearly as may be and without increasing the number sold to an Offeree beyond the number applied for by him) as their existing holdings bear to the total of the holdings of the applicant Offerees. The Transfer Shares not capable of being allocated without involving fractions shall be allocated to the applicant Offerees in such proportion as the directors think fit. Any outstanding Transfer Shares may then be allocated in such manner as the directors think fit to those Offerees who applied for such Transfer Shares provided no Offeree shall be allocated shares in excess of the number of shares applied for by him.

(12) If upon expiry of the 21 day period specified in the Offer Notice the directors shall have received applications for some but not all of the remaining Transfer Shares the directors may nominate within 14 days from the expiry of the Offer Notice a person or persons which may (subject to the Act) be the company to whom the Transfer Shares not applied for will be allocated. The directors shall give notice in writing (the "Allocation Notice") of such allocations pursuant to paragraph (11) and this paragraph to the Seller and to the persons to whom the Transfer Shares have been allocated. The Allocation Notice must specify the date of dispatch of the Allocation Notice, the name and address of the persons to whom the allocations have been made, the price and method of payment and number of Transfer Shares to be allocated and the place and time for completion (which shall be 21 days from the date of dispatch) and that the Allocation Notice is subject to the Seller's right of revocation pursuant to paragraph (13).

(13) The Seller may revoke the Transfer Notice if after service of the Allocation Notice not all the Transfer Shares have been taken up. Notice must be given in writing by the Seller to the company within 14 days of the date of the Allocation Notice (the "Second Revocation Period").

(14) If the Seller has not revoked the Transfer Notice upon expiry of the Second Revocation Period the Seller shall be bound upon payment of the purchase price due in respect thereof to transfer the shares comprised in the Allocation Notice to the person or persons (which may be the company subject to the Act) named therein on the day and at the time specified therein.

(15) In the event that the Seller fails or refuses to transfer the Transfer Shares having become bound so to do the company may receive the purchase price in trust for the Seller and may authorise some person to execute a transfer of the Transfer Shares in favour of the purchasers.

(16) During the 3 months following the expiry of 56 days from the date of the Offer Notice the Seller may (subject nevertheless to the provisions of paragraph (14)) transfer to any person and at any price but not less than the Final Price fixed in the Transfer Notice any of the shares comprised therein not included in the Allocation Notice or all but not part of the Transfer Shares comprised in the Transfer Notice if the Seller has revoked the Transfer Notice under paragraph (13).

(17) The directors may in their absolute discretion and without assigning any reason therefore decline to register the transfer of a share whether or not it is a fully paid share.

Transmission of shares

31. (1) If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.

(2) A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the directors may properly require: -

- (a) May, subject to the articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
- (b) Subject to the articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.

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

Exercise of transmittees' rights

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

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

Transmittees bound by prior notices

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

DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS

Procedure for declaring dividends

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

(2) A dividend must not be declared unless the directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the directors.

(3) No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.

(4) Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.

(5) If the company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear.

(6) The directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

(7) If the directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

Payment of dividends and other distributions

35. (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.

No interest on distributions

36. 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.

Unclaimed distributions

37. (1) All dividends or other sums which are: -

- (a) Payable in respect of shares, and

(b) Unclaimed after having been declared or become payable, may be invested or otherwise made use of by the directors for the benefit of the company until claimed.

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

(3) If: -

(a) Twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment, and

(b) The distribution recipient has not claimed it, the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the company.

Non-cash distributions

38. (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.

Waiver of distributions

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

(a) The share has more than one holder, or

(b) More than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise, the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS

Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums

40. (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution: -

(a) Decide to capitalise any profits of the company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and

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

(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 in paying up new debentures of the company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

(5) Subject to the articles the directors may: -

- (a) Apply capitalised sums in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4) partly in one way and partly in another;
- (b) Make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments); and
- (c) Authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this article.

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Attendance and speaking at general meetings

41. (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.

Quorum for general meetings

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

Chairing general meetings

43. (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 chairperson, 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 shareholder 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".

Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders

44. (1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are shareholders.

(2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not: -

- (a) Shareholders of the company, or
- (b) Otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of shareholders in relation to general meetings, to attend and speak at a general meeting.

Adjournment

45. (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

Voting: general

46. 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.

Errors and disputes

47. (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.

Poll votes

48. (1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded: -

(a) In advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or

(b) At a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.

(2) A poll may be demanded by: -

(a) The chairman of the meeting;

(b) The directors;

(c) Two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or

(d) A person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.

(3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if: -

(a) The poll has not yet been taken, and

(b) The chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.

(4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

Content of proxy notices

49. (1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "proxy notice") which: -

- (a) States the name and address of the shareholder appointing the proxy;
- (b) Identifies the person appointed to be that shareholder's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
- (c) Is signed by or on behalf of the shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
- (d) Is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.

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

(3) Proxy notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.

(4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as: -

- (a) Allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting, and
- (b) Appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

Delivery of proxy notices

50. (1) A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the company by or on behalf of that person.

(2) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.

(3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.

(4) If a proxy notice is not executed 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.

Amendments to resolutions

51. (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.

PART 5

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Means of communication to be used

52. (1) Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company.

(2) Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.

(3) A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

Company seals

53. (1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.

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

(3) Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.

(4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is: -

(a) Any director of the company;

(b) The company secretary (if any); or

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

No right to inspect accounts and other records

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

Provision for employees on cessation of business

55. The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

Indemnity

56. (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against: -

- (a) Any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,
- (b) Any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006),
- (c) Any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.

(2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.

(3) In this article: -

- (a) Companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
- (b) A "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company.

Insurance

57. (1) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss.

(2) In this article: -

- (a) A "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,
- (b) A "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company, and
- (c) Companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.